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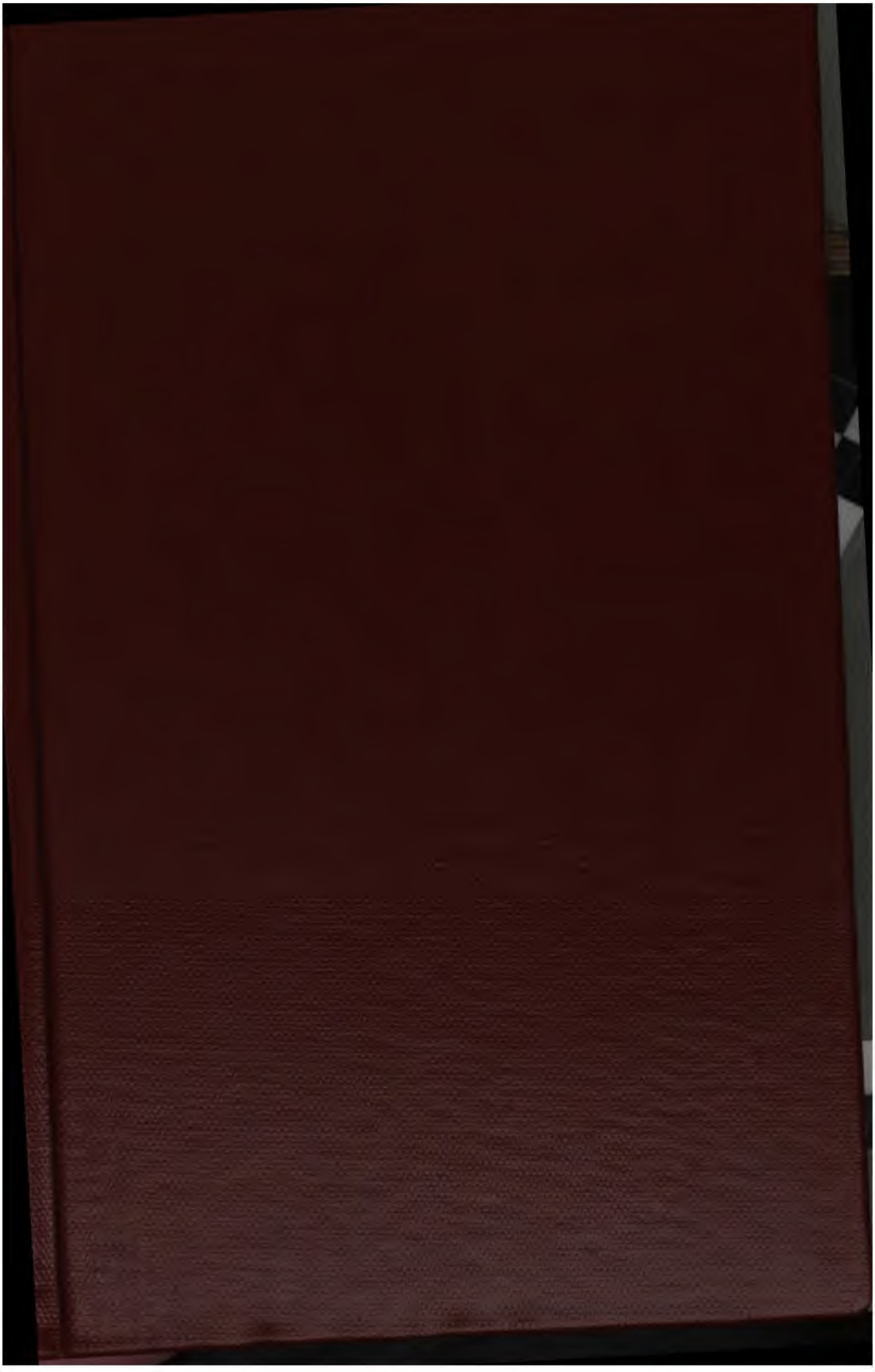

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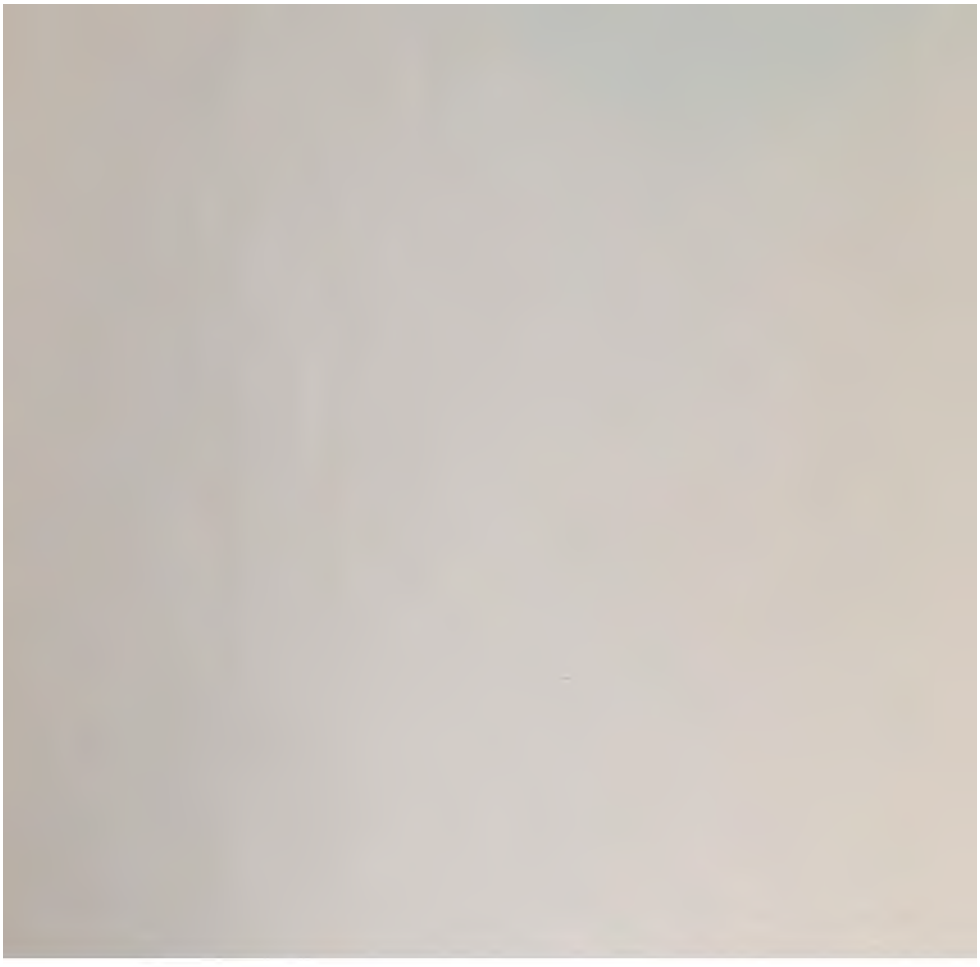

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RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

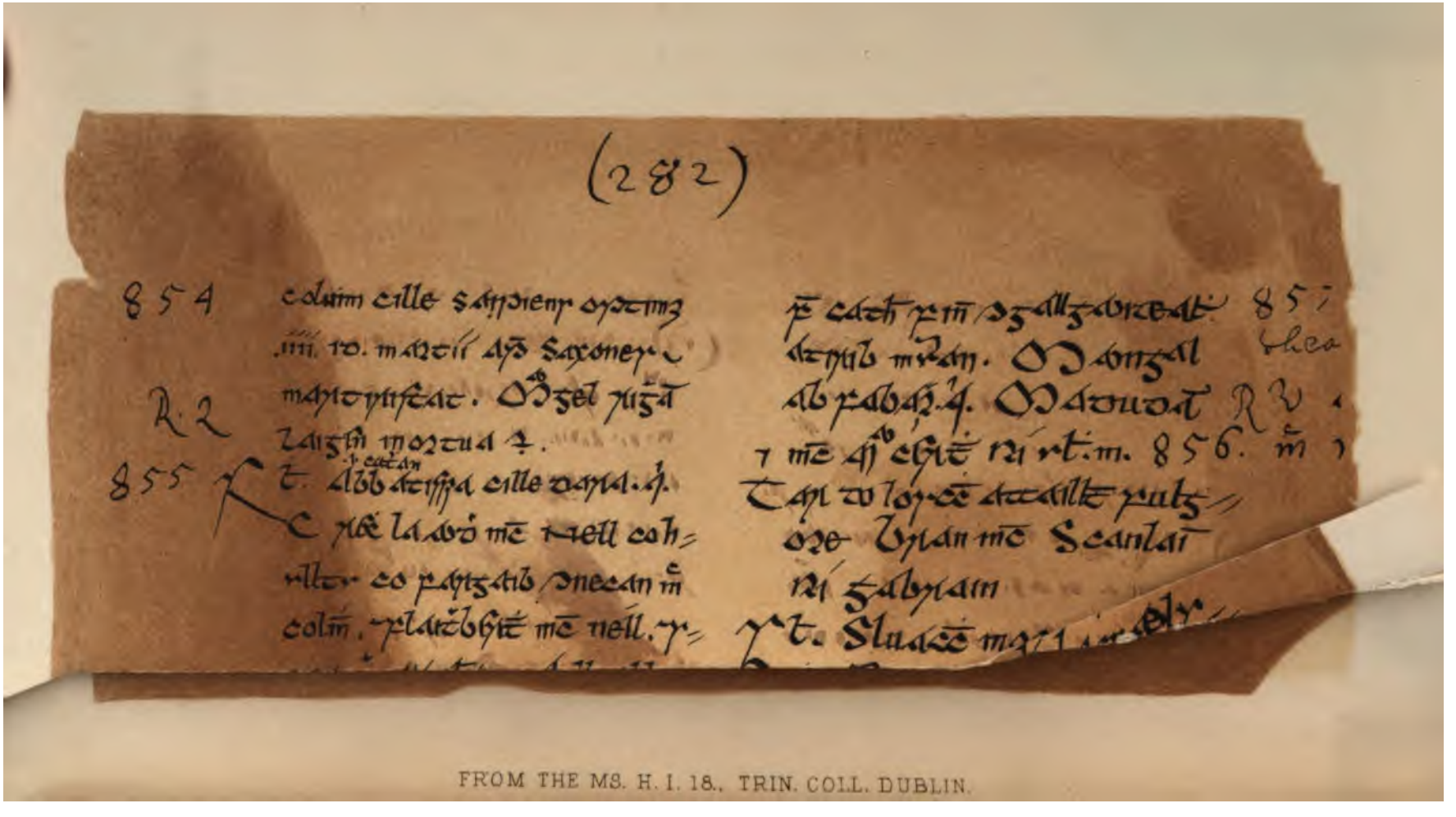
They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

THE NEW SPECTATOR.

A

CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS.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FROM THE MS. H. I. 18., TRIN. COLL. DUBLIN.

CHRONICUM SCOTORUM.

A

CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO A.D. 1135;

WITH

A SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING THE EVENTS FROM 1141 TO 1150;

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION,

BY

WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

LONDON:
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1866.

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INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

THE text of the following chronicle has been taken from a manuscript preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class H., Tab. 1, No. 18, collated with a good copy in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, classed P., 23, 5. The former, which is denoted by the letter A. in the Notes appended to the accompanying translation, is in the fine, bold, Irish handwriting of the celebrated Irish scholar and antiquary, Duald Mac Firbis. The latter, indicated in the Notes by the letter B., is in the handwriting of the Rev. John Conry, or Connery, and was transcribed in France, about the middle of the last century, apparently from the autograph of Mac Firbis. There are three other copies of the chronicle in the Royal Irish Academy, viz:—two in the "Betham" collection, and one amongst the MSS. recently purchased by the Academy from the representatives of the late John Windele. There is also a copy in the College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth. But these are modern transcripts, full of gross inaccuracies, and so utterly valueless that it has not been considered necessary to collate them with the more correct text supplied by the MS. A.

Some observations on the historical value of the latter MS. will be found further on.

Of the history of its transcriber, Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh, generally written Duald Mac Firbis (or Dudley Firbisse, as he has himself anglicized the name), but few particulars can now be ascertained. Enough is known, however, to show that he was a man of no ordinary talent and character. Although his name is not even once men-

tioned by Ware, who was indebted to him for much of the information which enabled him to acquire his distinguished reputation as an Irish antiquary, nor included in the catalogues of native authors published by Bishop Nicholson and Edward O'Reilly, his contributions to Irish history, genealogy, and literature, entitle him to a place in the foremost rank of Celtic scholars.

Neither in the contemporary writings of his friends and associates, nor in the voluminous mass of his own works hitherto discovered, is there any evidence to indicate the date or place of his birth; but he is believed to have been born about the year 1585, at a place called Lecan-mic-Firbisy, now Lackan, in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, where his family, he states, "wrote books of history, annals, poetry, and kept a school of history."[1]

According to the genealogy[2] of his tribe, as traced by himself from the ancient records of his ancestors, the family of Mac Firbis was descended from Dathi, or Nathi, the last pagan Monarch of Ireland, and progenitor of most of the principal families of Connaught, from whom the subject of the present notice was, as he alleges, the twenty-ninth in direct descent. But as the death of King Nathi is recorded under the year 428, *infra*, it is evident that some generations have been omitted in the pedigree, unless it be conceded that more than thirty years, the standard average laid down by Newton, should be allowed to each generation.[3]

In the Introduction to his large genealogical work, the original of which is in the possession of the Earl of Roden,

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1 *History.* See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, ed. O'Donovan, (Dublin, 1844), p. 167.

2 *Genealogy.* See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 101, *sq.*

3 *Generation.* The late Dr. O'Donovan was of opinion that it appeared "from all the authentic Irish pedigrees that more than thirty years, the average standard laid down by Newton, must be allowed to each generation." *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 107. n. q.

Mac Firbis observes that his ancestors were historians, genealogists, and poets to the chief septs of Connaught, such as the families of Ui-Fiachrach[1] of the Moy, Ui-Amhalghaidh,[2] Ceara,[3] Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne,[4] and Eachtgha;[5] and also to the Mac Donnells[6] of Scotland. Their chief patrons, however, were the O'Dowdas, princes of Hy-Fiachrach, or Tireragh, whose patrimony in 1350, according to the contemporary Topographical poem of John O'Dugan,[7] comprised the entire district

> "From the Codhnach of the fairy flood
> To the limit of the Rodhba,"

an extent of territory extending from the Cownagh to the Robe, and corresponding to the present baronies of Carra, Erris, and Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, together the barony of Tirawley, and a large portion of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.

At what time the Mac Firbis family began to follow the profession of historians it would now be useless to enquire. They appear to have been one of the many tribes in which the profession was hereditary, in accordance with the practice that seems to have existed since the introduction of

---

[1] *Ui-Fiachrach*, or *Tir-Fiachrach*, now Tireragh, co. Sligo.

[2] *Ui-Amhalghaidh*, otherwise *Tir-Amhalghaidh*, or Tirawley, co. Mayo.

[3] *Ceara*. Now the barony of Carra, co. Mayo.

[4] *Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne*. The territory of this tribe comprised the entire of the present diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south of the county of Galway.

[5] *Eachtgha*; a district in the S.E. of the co. Galway.

[6] *Mac Donnells*. The connexion of Mac Firbis's family with this sept may afford some countenance to the following observation in the abridged copy of his large genealogical work: "It is said that the Clann Firbis of Lecan-mic-Firbisigh in Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Amhalghaidh have the surname with the two aristocratic families of Forbes of Drominoir, in Scotland, or wherever else they are to be found as Scotchmen, in the three kingdoms." No other evidence to support the identity has been discovered. The ancestor, Firbis, from whom the name of Mac Firbis has been derived, is set down in the pedigree as the twelfth in descent from King Nathi, and must, therefore, have lived in the eighth century.

[7] *O'Dugan*. See *Topographical Poems*, Dublin, printed for the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, 1862, p. 61.

letters into Ireland. But some individuals of the name are referred to by the annalists, at a very early period, as distinguished for learning and a knowledge of the national history; and their compilations, many of which are still in existence, have always been regarded as among the most authentic of the native Irish records.

The Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1279, notice the death of Gilla-Isa, or Gelasius, Mac Firbis, "chief historian of Tir-Fiachrach," or Tireragh, *i.e.*, the O'Dowda's country. Harris, in his edition of the works of Sir James Ware,[1] alludes to another person of the same name, "a learned annalist," whose death is referred to the year 1301. The obits given by the Four Masters, at the year 1362, include Auliffe and John Mac Firbis, two "intended Ollamhs," or professors of history. Under the year 1376, also, the same annalists record the death of Donogh Mac Firbis, "a historian," and three years later, that of Firbis Mac Firbis, "a learned historian."

Of the numerous compilations made by the older members of the Mac Firbis family, only two are now known to be in existence, viz.:—I., the magnificent vellum MS., called the "Book of Lecan," written before 1416, by Gilla-Isa Mor Mac Firbis, the ancestor of Duald; and II., the hardly less important volume known as the "Leabhar Buidhe Lecain," or "Yellow Book of Lecan," written about the same period, and partly by the same hand. The former of these originally belonged to Trinity College, Dublin, but was carried to France in the reign of James II., and was restored to Ireland in the year 1790; it now enriches the extensive collection of Irish MSS. in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy. The latter, or—to speak more correctly—a large fragment of it, is preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

These manuscripts were written, as their names import,

[1] *Ware.* See *Harris's* edition of *Ware's* "Writers of Ireland," p. 77.

at Lecan-mic-Firbisy, in the county of Sligo, the residence of the compilers at the time. The Mac Firbis family seems to have previously resided in the county of Mayo; for, in the genealogical tract on the tribes of Hy-Fiachrach, contained in the Book of Lecan,[1] the Clann Firbisigh, or sept of Mac Firbis, are stated to have resided at Ros-serc, a place still known by the same name, and situated in the barony of Tirawley, in that county. The extent of their possessions is not given; but it is certain that they were amply endowed, according to the usage of the period, by which members of the learned professions in Ireland were entitled to privileges and emoluments hardly inferior to those enjoyed by the rulers of territories. The following extract from the account of the ceremony[2] observed at the inauguration of the O'Dowda, as prince of Hy-Fiachrach, affords a curious illustration of the nature of some of these privileges:—

"And the privilege of first drinking [at the banquet] was given to O'Caemhain by O'Dowda, and O'Caemhain was not to drink until he first presented it [the drink] to the poet, that is, to Mac Firbis. Also the weapons, battle-dress, and steed of O'Dowda, after his nomination, were given to O'Caemhain, and the weapons and battle-dress of O'Caemhain to Mac Firbis. And it is not lawful ever to nominate the O'Dowda until O'Caemhain and Mac Firbis pronounce the name, and until Mac Firbis raises the body of the wand over the head of O'Dowda. And after O'Caemhain and Mac Firbis, every clergyman and comarb of a church, and every bishop, and every chief of a district, pronounces the name."

We have no evidence to show when the family of Mac Firbis removed to Lecan, on the eastern bank of the river Moy, where they appear to have been settled before the year 1397, as some of their compositions are stated to have been written there in that year.

[1] *Book of Lecan*, folio 82, bb.

[2] *Ceremony.* See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 440.

Duald, who was the eldest of four brothers, would seem to have been of a junior branch of the family, for he observes that the Castle of Lecan or Lackan, in which he was born, was erected in the year 1560 by his cousins, Ciothruadh and James. Although there can be no doubt that the Mac Firbises then held the land attached to the castle in right of their profession, their tenure would seem to have been altered at a subsequent period, for by an inquisition taken at Sligo on the 22nd of August, 1625, Donough O'Dowda, their chief and patron, was found to have been then "seized of the castle, town, and quarters of Lecan-mic-Firbisigh, and other lands, which he had settled by deed, dated 28th of August, 1617, to the use of his wife Onora Ny-Connor, for their lives, and then to the use of his own right heirs"—a state of things incompatible with the possession of any permanent interest therein by the Mac Firbises.

"It is quite clear," observes Dr. O'Donovan,[1] "that Donnoghe O'Dowde could not have settled Lacken in this manner, in 1617, if it had been then the freehold inheritance of the family of Mac Firbis. The most that can be believed, therefore, is, that the Mac Firbises may have farmed the townland of Lackan, or a part of it, from Donnoghe O'Dowde, or his successor, till the year 1641, at which period it was forfeited by O'Dowde, and granted to the family of Wood."

Respecting his education, Professor O'Curry writes:[2]— "Duald Mac Firbis appears to have been intended for the hereditary profession of an antiquarian and historian, or for that of the *Fenechas*, or ancient laws of his native country (now improperly called the Brehon Laws). To qualify him for either of these ancient and honourable professions, and to improve and perfect his education, young Mac Firbis appears, at an early age, to have passed into Munster, and to have taken up his residence in the

[1] *O'Donovan.* See *Hy-Fiachrach*, Introduction, p. vi.

[2] *Writes.* Lectures on the MS. materials of Irish History, p. 121.

school of law and history then kept by the Mac Egans[1] of Lecan, in Ormond, in the present county of Tipperary. He studied also for some time, either before or after this, but I believe after, in Burren, in the present county of Clare, at the not less distinguished literary and legal school of the O'Davorens, where we find him, with many other young Irish gentlemen, about the year 1595, under the presidency of Donnell O'Davoren."[2]

Duald Mac Firbis's studies were not confined to the ordinary branches of education attainable through the medium of his native language, but included also Greek and Latin. From his account of the Anglo-Norman and Welsh families settled in Ireland, he seems to have been familiar with the writings of Giraldus Cambrensis and Holingshed. He appears also to have read Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," and the "Fasciculus Temporum" of Rolewinck. In his copy of Cormac's Glossary, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, (Class H. 2, 15), he explains many Latin and Greek words in the margin, always writing the Greek in the original character. Nevertheless, the rude Latinity of some of the entries in the following chronicle indicates that his knowledge of Latin was very imperfect.

We have no account of Mac Firbis's proceedings from the period when he had completed his education until the year 1645, two years after the death of his father, when he seems to have been settled in Galway, where he became acquainted with the learned Roderick O'Flaherty (then only seventeen years of age), and Dr. John Lynch, the author of "Cambrensis Eversus," to both of whom he

[1] *Mac Egans.* These were hereditary Brehons, or judges, and professors of the old Irish laws, and descendants of the men who compiled the splendid vellum MS. called the *Leabhar Breac*, or "Speckled Book," preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. This MS., which was compiled in the year 1397, is the most valuable repertory now remaining of ancient Irish ecclesiastical affairs.

[2] *O'Davoren.* The author or transcriber of a curious and important Irish Glossary, written in 1569, and published by Mr. Whitley Stokes (London, 1868), from the original in the British Museum.

acted as Irish tutor, affording them, besides, much valuable assistance in the prosecution of their historical studies. O'Flaherty, who appears to have been much attached to him, and frequently acknowledges, with much feeling, the obligations he owed to Mac Firbis, in his chapter on the letters of the Irish, says of him, that he was "rei antiquariæ Hibernorum unicum, dum vixit, columen, et extinctus, detrimentum."[1] Again, referring to his enumeration of the kings of Ulidia, O'Flaherty observes: "Horum nomenclaturam, et annorum numerum, quo illorum quisque Ultoniæ præfuit, penes me habeo ab intimo nostro amico Dualdo Firbisio è vetustis majorum suorum Monumentis excerptum, qui anno Domini 1670-1 cruenta morte sublatus antiquitatum, et Hiberniæ linguæ cognitioni altum vulnus inflixerat."[2] And in another place he calls him "hereditary professor of the antiquities of his country."[3]

Dr. Lynch, who wrote under the name of "Gratianus Lucius," also acknowledges[4] having received assistance from Mac Firbis.

During the ensuing five years Mac Firbis was occupied in compiling his important work on Irish genealogies, which he finished in 1650, as he states,[5] in the College of St. Nicholas, Galway. In the year 1652, he lost one of his steadfast friends, Dr. Lynch, who fled to France on the surrender of Galway to the Parliamentary Forces; but he still continued, although under adverse circumstances, to apply his honest zeal and active industry to the task of transferring to a more permanent shape the contents of MSS. falling into decay. A few years later, however, his prospects assumed a brighter aspect. Sir James Ware, impressed with the importance of

[1] *Detrimentum.* Ogygia, p. 233.

[2] *Inflixerat. Ib.*, Proloquium, p. [13].

[3] *Country.* "Dualdus Firbissius, patriæ antiquitatum professor hæreditarius." *Ib.*, p. 219.

[4] *Acknowledges.* See *Cambrensis Eversus*, cap. xx.

[5] *States*; viz:—in the Preface to the work.

securing the services of one so thoroughly acquainted with the language, history, and antiquities of his country as Mac Firbis had the reputation of being, employed him, in the year 1655, to collect and translate, from the Irish Annals, materials for the composition of his learned works on the Antiquities and Ecclesiastical History of Ireland. His connection with Ware, who, as already remarked, makes no reference to the services rendered him by Mac Firbis, has been generally considered to have commenced only a short time before the death of that distinguished scholar in 1666; but there are two tracts compiled by Mac Firbis in 1655—one a catalogue of Irish bishops, preserved in the British Museum,[1] in each of which he states that it was drawn up for his friend and patron, Ware. At a subsequent period he seems to have been an inmate of Ware's house, in Dublin, as appears from the following remark of Harris, in his account of the Bishops of Tuam:—

"One John was consecrated about the close of the year 1441. [Sir James Ware declares he could not discover when he died; and adds that some called him John De Burgo, but that he could not answer for the truth of that name.] But both these particulars are cleared up, and his immediate successor named, by Dudley Firbisse, an amanuensis, whom Sir James Ware employed in his house to translate and collect for him from the Irish manuscripts; one of whose pieces begins thus, viz.:—'This translation beginned was by Dudley Firbisse, in the house of Sir James Ware, in Castle-street, Dublin, 6th of November, 1666,' which was 24 days before the death of the said knight." "I suppose the death of his patron," adds Harris, "put a stop to his further progress."[2]

The small amount of patronage extended to him has also been made the subject of complaint by old Charles

[1] *British Museum.* Cod. Clarend. tom. 68; Ayscough, 4799; Plut. cxv. E.

[2] *Progress.* See *Harris's* edition of *Ware*; *Bishops of Tuam*, under John [De Burgo]. The document here alluded to by Harris is a translation of some annals, which has been printed. *Irish Archæological Society's Miscellany*, vol. i., p. 209.

O'Conor of Belanagare, the grandfather of Dr. O'Conor, editor of *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores.* "Duald Mac Firbis," observes[1] this venerable antiquary and scholar, "the most eminent antiquarian of the latter times, was possessed of a considerable number of the *Brethe Nimhe.*[2] He alone could explain them, as he alone, without patronage or assistance, entered into the depths of this part of Scottish learning, so extremely obscure to us of the present. When we mention Mac Firbis, we are equally grieved and ashamed; his neglected abilities ignominious to his ungrateful country! his end tragical! his loss irreparable!"

The death of his enlightened patron, Sir James Ware, having put a stop to his labours in Dublin, Mac Firbis appears to have returned to his native place in the county of Sligo, where he lived in great poverty during the remaining few years of his life. He had outlived many of the friends who had encouraged and assisted him in former years; others, like Dr. Lynch, had sought safety in flight from the vengeance of their successful opponents in the civil war which then distracted the country; and of those who remained behind, the majority, including the learned Roderick O'Flaherty, heir to a handsome patrimony, were reduced by confiscation to a state of poverty[3] hardly less intense than that in which Mac Firbis was plunged.

[1] *Observes. Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, Dublin, 2nd edit., 1766, pp. 124, 125. See also the first ed., Dublin, 1733, p. 155.

[2] *Brethe Nimhe;* pron. *Brehe Nivé;* a collection of ancient Irish Laws, for an account of which see *Cambrensis Eversus*, Dublin, 1848, vol. II., pp. 367-375.

[3] *Poverty.* The condition of the Irish nobility at this period has been briefly described by Mac Firbis, in a note added by him in his genealogical work (Royal Irish Academy copy, folio 299). Referring to the ancient celebrity of the Irish, and to the alleged continental expedition of King Dathi, (vid. *infra*, ad an. 428), he observes:—"It is no doubt a worldly lesson to consider how the Gaeidhel were at this time conquering the countries far and near, and that not one in a hundred of the Irish nobles, at this day, possesses as much of his land as he could be buried in, though they expect it in this year, 1664." On which Dr. O'Donovan remarks, "This, and many other strong passages to the same effect, show that the Irish in our author's time were in an awful state of destitution; and it is highly probable that he himself was begging from door to door at the time that he inserted this passage." *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 321.

The state of misery to which his friend O'Flaherty was brought after the confiscation of his ample inheritance, is incidentally told by Dr. Thomas Molyneux, in his account[1] of a journey made to Connaught in the year 1709.

"I went," he says, "to visit old Flaherty, who lives, very old, in a miserable condition at Park, some three hours west of Galway, in Hiar or West Connaught. I expected to have seen here some old Irish manuscripts; but his ill fortune has stripped him of these as well as other goods, so that he has nothing now left but some few of his own writing, and a few old rummish books of history printed." O'Flaherty was then in his 80th year.

The death of Mac Firbis was sudden and violent. In the year 1670, while travelling to Dublin, he was assassinated at Dunflin, in the county of Sligo. The circumstances attending the event, are thus narrated by Professor O'Curry.[2]

"Mac Firbis was at that time under the ban of the penal laws, and, consequently, a marked and almost a defenceless man, in the eye of the law, whilst the friends of his murderer enjoyed the full protection of the constitution. He must have been then past his 80th year, and he was, it is believed, on his way to Dublin, probably to visit Robert, the son of Sir James Ware. He took up his lodgings for the night at a small house in the little village of Dunflin, in his native county. While sitting and resting himself in a small room off the shop, a young gentleman, of the Crofton family, came in and began to take some liberties with a young woman who had the care of the shop. She, to check his freedom, told him that he would be seen by the old gentleman in the next room; upon which, in a sudden rage, he snatched up a knife from the counter, rushed furiously into the room, and plunged it into the heart of Mac Firbis."

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[1] *Account.* Published in the *Miscellany* of the *Irish Arch. Soc.*, vol. i.

[2] *O'Curry.* Lectures, &c., p. 122.

"Thus it was that, at the hand of a wanton assassin, this great scholar closed his long career—the last of the regularly educated and most accomplished masters of the history, antiquities, and laws and language of ancient Erinn."

The venerable Charles O'Conor, to whom the circumstances attending the murder of MacFirbis were known, but who withheld them from publicity out of consideration for the descendants of the murderer, thus deplores the event[1]:—

"Duald Mac Firbis closed the line of the hereditary antiquaries of Lecan, in Tirfiacra, on the Moy; a family whose law reports and historical collections, (many of which lie now dispersed in England and France), have derived great credit to their country. This last of the Firbises was unfortunately murdered at Dunflin, in the county of Sligo, A.D. 1670; and by his death our antiquities received an irreparable blow. The last years of his life were employed in drawing up a glossary for the explanation of our old law terms, the great desideratum of the present age. Of the fate of this last performance we know nothing, but we may well suppose it lost, as the author lived without a single patron, in days unfavourable to the arts of which he was master."

The compilations of Mac Firbis are numerous, and of the most varied nature, including works on Biography, Genealogy, Hagiology, History, Law, and Philology. He appears also to have transcribed many tracts compiled by others, and to have translated some. The following list comprises all his works that are at present known to exist, either in his own handwriting, or in authentic transcripts therefrom:—

1. The transcript from which the following chronicle has been printed.

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[1] *The event.* See *Ogygia Vindicated*, Preface, pp. ix., x.

2. His large genealogical work, completed in the year 1650, and entitled "The Branches of Relationship, and the Genealogical Ramifications of every Colony that took possession of Ireland, &c.; together with a Sanctilogium, and a Catalogue of the Monarchs of Ireland, &c.; compiled by Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh, of Lecan, 1650."

The original of this important work is in the possession of the Earl of Roden, and an excellent copy of it, by the late Professor O'Curry, transcribed in the year 1836, is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. This work has been described by Dr. O'Conor, in the Stowe Catalogue,[1] from a copy formerly in the Stowe Collection, and now the property of Lord Ashburnham. A detailed description of its contents, by Dr. Petrie, appears in the 18th vol. of the Royal Irish Academy's Transactions. Professor O'Curry has also published an abstract of its contents in his Lectures[2] on the MS. Materials of Irish History. Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, writing of this volume, observes[3]:—"As the work stands it is valuable, by preserving the descents, and pointing out the possessions of our Irish families of latter times very accurately; but it is particularly valuable as rescuing from oblivion the names of districts and tribes in Ireland, antecedently to the second century; since which the Scoti have gradually imposed new names of their own, as they were enabled, from time to time, to expel the Belgic inhabitants. It is a most curious chart of ancient topography, and vastly preferable to that given by the Alexandrian Geographer, Ptolemy, who must know [have known] but little of Ireland, wherein the Romans never made a descent."

3. An Abridgment of the foregoing work, with some

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[1] *Stowe Catalogue.* Vol. i., p. 138.
[2] *Lectures.* See p. 215, *sq.*
[3] *Observes. Oggyia Vindicated,* Preface, pp. ix., x.

additional Pedigrees, compiled in the year 1666. The original of this abridgment is not now known to exist; but there is a very accurate copy of it in the library of the Marquess of Drogheda, and several in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

4. A Treatise on Irish authors, drawn up in the year 1656. The original of this work, which formerly belonged to Sir James Ware, had been considered, for a long time, as altogether lost, but the Editor found it in the year 1864, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, bound up with the next tract (No. 5), in the volume Rawlinson, 480, to which his attention was directed by the Rev. Dr. Macray, of Oxford. Although in the Preface to his Genealogical Work Mac Firbis alludes to his having compiled such a treatise, it appears from various data furnished by the Bodleian copy, which is in his own handwriting, that it had not been completed. An accurate copy[1] of this fragment, made by the Editor, has been placed in the Royal Irish Academy.

5. A catalogue of extinct Irish Bishoprics, together with a list of dignitaries anciently accounted bishops, but not so regarded in the author's time. This very curious tract, written in 1665, is also preserved in the Rawlinson collection, in the same volume that contains the last mentioned treatise. It is in the autograph of Mac Firbis, and appears to have been the property of Sir James Ware, although the editor of his Works does not seem to have known of its existence. Neither was it known to any subsequent investigator, until the Editor

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1 *Copy.* For an account of its contents, see a paper by Denis Henry Kelly, esq., in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. ix., p. 182.

found it under the circumstances referred to in connection with the last mentioned treatise (No. 4). A transcript[1] of this catalogue, also made by the Editor, has been added to the collection of the R. I. Academy.

6. A List of Bishops arranged by Mac Firbis for Sir James Ware, already referred to, which is probably a copy, or abstract of the foregoing catalogue.
7. A Collection of Glossaries, including original compositions and transcripts from more ancient ones. Of these there are several fragments preserved in the MS. volume classed H. 2, 15, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The same volume also contains transcripts, in Mac Firbis's handwriting, of O'Davoren's law glossary, and the curious glossary believed to have been compiled by Cormac, King and Bishop of Cashel, whose death is recorded *infra* under the year 907. These two important compilations have been published, from more ancient texts, by Mr. Whitley Stokes.[2]
8. A Martyrology, or Litany of the Saints, in verse, a copy of which, in his own autograph, is preserved in the British Museum.
9. A transcript, or collection, from a volume of Annals belonging to Nehemias Mac Egan, of Ormond, "chief professor of the old Irish or Brehon Laws," made in the year 1643, for the Rev. John Lynch, author of "Cambrensis Eversus." This collection has been published by the Irish Arch. and Celt. Society,[3] from a copy made directly from Mac Firbis's MS.

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[1] *Transcript.* Described by Denis H. Kelly, esq., in the Proceedings of the R. I. Academy, vol. ix., p. 182.

[2] *Stokes.* See *Three Irish Glossaries*; London, Williams and Norgate, 1862.

[3] *Society. Three Fragments of Annals.* Dublin, 1860.

Mac Firbis's translations from the Irish are believed to have been numerous, but in consequence of the wide dispersion of the MS. collection of Sir James Ware, for whom they were chiefly made, their extent cannot now be ascertained. His principal effort in this line was the translation of the Annals of Ulster, now preserved in the British Museum, and of the original Annals of Inisfallen. An important fragment, consisting of a translation of Irish Annals from the year 1443 to 1468, has been published by the Irish Archæological Society;[1] and his English version of a curious tract called the "Registry of Clonmacnois"—believed to have been originally compiled before the year 1216—has been printed in the Transactions[2] of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, from the translator's autograph in the British Museum.

It is unnecessary to dwell further on Mac Firbis's profound knowledge of the history, language, and literature of his native country. The opinion entertained of his abilities, honest zeal, and industry, by Irish scholars of the present day, agrees with the judgment expressed of him by his learned contemporaries. Although educated with a special view to the profession which his ancestors for centuries had followed, his association with Roderick O'Flaherty, Dr. John Lynch, Francis Kirwan, Skerrett, and the other members of the learned brotherhood which obtained for the Collegiate Institution of Galway, in the seventeenth century, a distinguished reputation for literary eminence, naturally gave a wider range to his studies; and it was probably during his residence among these remarkable men that he acquired whatever knowledge he possessed of the classic languages.

In the art—for such it may be called—of correctly interpreting the very ancient phraseology of the Irish, or "Brehon" laws, he was without an equal. It was the

[1] *Society.* See Miscellany of the Ir. Arch. Soc., Vol. I., Dublin, 1846.

[2] *Transactions.* See Vol. I., New Series, 1856–7.

opinion of Charles O'Conor that all chance of rightly translating them passed away with him. He observes nearly as much himself; for in his treatise on Irish authors,[1] he states that there were only "three or four persons" living in his time who understood a word of the subject, and they were "the sons of Ollamhs (professors) of the territory of Connaught," in which province the ancient Irish customs and system of jurisprudence continued longer than in the other divisions of Ireland. In proof of this Mac Firbis alleges, in the abridged copy of his large genealogical work, that he knew Irish chieftains who in his own time governed their septs "according to the 'words of Fithal' and the 'Royal Precepts;'"[2] the Fithal alluded to was Brehon, or judge, to Cormac Mac Airt, Monarch of Ireland in the third century, the reputed author of the "Royal Precepts," or ceasgaigh rioghda, of which various ancient copies are in existence.

The MS. A. from which the following text has been taken is contained, as has been already observed, in a volume in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, classed H. 1. 18, which comprises fragments of several tracts, all in the Irish language. The contents of the volume, which is a paper folio, lettered on the back "Miscellanea Hibernica," are thus specified in a leaf at the beginning, in a handwriting which Dr. O'Donovan believed to be that of an amanuensis employed by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, to whom the volume appears to have been lent by Vallancey, in 1774:—

"In hoc vetusto ac valde pretioso codice hæc antiquitatum Hiberniæ Monumenta continentur, viz.:—

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[1] *Irish Authors.* See MS., R. I. Acad., Class 23, O, 43.

[2] *Royal Precepts.* See an account of the "*Royal Precepts*," or "*Cormac's Instructions*," by the late Dr. O'Donovan, with extracts therefrom, in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, Vol. I., pp. 213, 231.

"1°. Tractatus Genealogicus ex libro authentico qui vocatur *Leabhar Irse clainn Ui Mael-Conaire* desumptus.

"2°. Tractatus Historicus de bellis familiæ O'Brienorum, tum secum invicem, tum contra Anglorum duces, a medio Sæculi xiii. usque ad annum Gratiæ, 1318, a Joanne Magrath, familiarum de Dail-Gais historico, et scriptore fere cœtaneo, stylo copioso, et juxta illorum temporum normam exaratus, atque ex autographo existente anno 1721, a viro in antiquititabus nostris versatissimo, Andrea Mac Crutin nomine, fideliter et ad literam descriptus.

"3°. Annales Tigernachi Clonmacnoicensis, qui ab Augustino Magrada Canonico de Insula Sanctorum, vulgo dicta *Oilean na Naomh*, et post mortem ejus, a quodam anonymo scriptore, continuantur ad annum 1407.

"4°. Antiquum Monumentum vulgo dictum Chronicon Scotorum. Videtur esse compendium prædictorum Annalium Tigernachi.

"Haec omnia Monumenta zelo ac industria illustrissimi ac Reverendissimi Joannis O'Brien, Episcopi Cloynensis et Rossensis in Hibernia, qui die xiii. mensis Marti, 1769, Lugduni in Galliâ obiit, comparata et in unum hunc codicem digesta fuerunt."

The Bishop O'Brien here referred to was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, and the learned compiler of an Irish-English dictionary published in Paris, 1769, and republished, with additions, in Dublin in the year 1832. He was also the author of the tract on the Law of Tanistry, published by Vallancey under his own name (without the smallest allusion to the real author), in his "Collectanea de rebus Hibernicis," vol. 1. Dr. O'Brien, in conjunction with the Rev. John Conry, a good Irish scholar, was likewise the compiler of the Dublin "Annals of Inisfallen." A paper in the *Journal des Scavans*, on the Macpherson poems of Ossian, is also attributed to Bishop O'Brien.

The contents of the MS. H. 1. 18 have been more fully described by Dr. Charles O'Conor,[1] who carefully examined it when he was preparing his edition of Tighernach, and also subsequently by Dr. John O'Donovan.[2]

The copy of the Chronicum Scotorum in this volume occupies 52½ folios, or 105 pages of two columns each. The handwriting is large and bold, and in Mac Firbis's best style; but the text is very much abbreviated, and some of the contractions are so complicated that it has been no easy task to decipher the words in many places. There is no evidence to fix the date at which the MS. was copied; but from a comparison of the handwriting with that in his larger genealogical work, compiled in 1650, it seems probable that the Chronicle was transcribed before that year.

It is evident from the foregoing summary of contents that the copy of the Chronicum Scotorum in H. 1. 18 had belonged to Bishop O'Brien; and it was probably during his residence in France, where he lived for several years prior to his death in 1769, that the transcript in the Royal Irish Academy (23, P. 3), was made by his friend and associate, the Rev. John Conry. The MS. H. 1. 18 had previously been the property of the learned Roderick O'Flaherty, who has frequently quoted it as a reliable authority in his "Ogygia," and has enhanced its value by many marginal notes and occasional emendations of the text. These annotations, which are all in O'Flaherty's autograph, have been included in the footnotes to the present edition, as it was considered desirable that every memorandum added by so eminent an authority on Irish history and chronology should be carefully preserved.

It does not appear at what date, or under what circumstances, the MS. passed from O'Flaherty. But it could not

[1] *O'Conor.* Dr. O'Conor's description is contained in a small quarto MS. tract accompanying H. 1. 18.

[2] *O'Donovan.* See his (unpublished) *Descriptive Catalogue* of Irish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, p. 160.

have been in his possession in 1709, when Dr. Molyneux found with him only "some few [tracts] of his own writing," his ill fortune having stripped him of his other Irish MSS. After the death of Dr. O'Brien, the MS. A. passed successively through the hands of Vallancey, and of old Charles O'Conor, whose grandson the learned editor of "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," has published a description of it in the Stowe Catalogue.

A good deal of uncertainty has hitherto been felt respecting the original from which Mac Firbis made his copy of the Chronicum Scotorum. The late eminent Celtic scholar, Professor O'Curry, was uncertain whether to regard MS. A. as the original, or only a transcript. "Nothing of its history is known to me," he observes, "but what can be gathered from the book itself, and the hand in which the autograph (or Trinity College copy) is written." In his valuable lecture on the life and works of Duald Mac Firbis, O'Curry speaks of him as the "compiler"[1] of the Chronicle, which he in another place calls the "compilation"[2] of Mac Firbis, and again a "compendium from some ancient book or books of annals belonging to his family," and a "utilitarian abstract."[3] At the conclusion of his description, nevertheless, he gives expression to his doubt on the subject of its origin, in the following words, viz. :— "Such as it is, however, and as far as it goes, there can be no doubt of its being one of the most *authentic copies of*, or compilations from, more ancient annals."[4]

Professor O'Curry's first supposition, that the Chronicum Scotorum was a compilation, or abstract, made by Mac Firbis, seems to have been founded chiefly on the interpretation of the opening sentence of the work, in which Mac Firbis deprecates the censure of his readers for having

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[1] *Compiler.* *Lectures*, &c., pp. 126, 127, 129.
[2] *Compilation.* *Ib.*, p. 120.
[3] *Abstract.* *Ib.*, p. 128.
[4] *Annals.* *Ib.*, p. 129.

given only a summary of the ancient history of the Scotic or Milesian colonists, whose proceedings before their arrival in Ireland, as well as subsequent thereto, are generally detailed at much length by Irish writers. In this very passage, however, Mac Firbis calls his MS. a "copy,"[1] as he does again further on where he speaks of "the vellum from which it has been drawn."[2]

Regarding the reasons which induced Mac Firbis's unwillingness[3] to copy the section of the work forming pp. 1 to 15 of the present edition, Professor O'Curry writes, "It is very probable that it was about this time [1650] that Sir James Ware conceived the idea of availing himself of Mac Firbis's extensive and profound antiquarian learning; and as that learned and well-intentioned writer, was then concerned only with what related to the ecclesiastical history of Ireland, this was probably the reason that Mac Firbis offers those warm apologies for having been compelled to pass over the 'long and tedious' account of the early colonizations of this country, and pass at one step to the Christian era. (We know that Ware quotes many of our old Annals as sterling authorities in his work. As these were all in the Irish language, and as Ware had no acquaintance with that language, it follows clearly enough, that he must have had some competent person to assist him to read those annals, and whose business it was doubtless to select and translate for him such parts of them as were deemed by him essential to his design.) Excepting for some such purpose as this, I can see no reason whatever why Mac Firbis should apply himself, and with

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[1] *Copy.* The original has "ꝺon coppe," "in this copy." Vide *infra*, p. 2. In Professor O'Curry's interpretion of this passage (*Lectures*, &c. p. 127), the word copp. "copy," is translated "book," apparently through inadvertence, as "copp" simply signifies "*copy*."

[2] *Drawn.* See *infra*, p. 11.

[3] *Unwillingness.* See the last paragraph, p. 9, *infra*.

such apparent reluctance, to make this compendium from some ancient book or books of Annals belonging to his family. It appears, indeed, from his own words," adds O'Curry, "that it was poverty or distress that caused him to pass over the record of what he deemed the ancient glory of his country, and to draw up a mere utilitarian abstract for some person to whose patronage he was compelled to look for support in his declining years."[1] But Mac Firbis, who asserts that in making the preliminary abstract he was actuated by a desire "to avoid tediousness," does not refer to "poverty or distress;" and it is certain that his copy of the Chronicum Scotorum was neither made for, nor at any time the property of, Sir James Ware.

It need scarcely be observed that no man was more competent than Professor O'Curry to pronounce, authoritatively, on any subject connected with Irish MSS.; and had he transcribed or translated the MS. A., or been able to devote the time necessary for a minute investigation of its contents, observed the occasional peculiarities of idiom and archaic phraseology, and the conjectural emendations here and there suggested by Mac Firbis, (which will be found referred to in the foot-notes to the present volume), he would doubtless have been led to the conclusion at which the Editor has arrived, viz.:—that it is, in all except the preliminary section, a trustworthy copy of an ancient chronicle compiled in the monastery of Clonmacnois.

The Editor would naturally regret very much to find himself at issue with any deliberate opinion put forward by Professor O'Curry on a question touching the age or history of an Irish MS. And had that distinguished scholar expressed it as his unqualified conviction, after a critical examination of the entire subject, that the Chronicum Scotorum was the actual compilation of

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[1] *Years.* Lectures, &c., pp. 127, 128.

Duald Mac Firbis, the Editor would have bowed submissively to his superior judgment. But O'Curry had spoken in such undecided terms of the authorship of the Chronicle, that the Editor considered the question capable of further elucidation, and the result of his inquiries having been placed before the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls, His Lordship was pleased to coincide in the conclusion arrived at by the Editor, and to sanction the publication of the present work.

The internal evidence furnished by MS. A. would be sufficient, even if other evidence were wanting, to prove that it is not the original compilation of Mac Firbis. In more than one place, for instance, as has been already observed, he refers to his production as a "copy." In other places, where a difficulty apparently occurred in deciphering the original from which he copied, he ventures on conjectural emendations, without, however, affecting the integrity of his text. At the year 718 (*rectè* 722), where a large deficiency occurs, he speaks of "the old book"[1] out of which he wrote, as wanting a "front" of two leaves, as a provision for which he leaves a part of his MS. blank. The hiatus[2] left in his transcript of the entry at the year 1013 (*rectè* 1015) illustrates the fidelity with which he copied the original Chronicle. Both these deficiencies might have been easily supplied by Mac Firbis from other Annals, if his desire had been to frame a Chronicle; and his omission to supply them indicates conclusively that the text of the MS. A. has been transcribed from an original by a copyist, not reduced or put into form by a compiler, whose business it would have been not to copy, but to supply, as far as possible, all defects in his sources.

Dr. O'Donovan, who did not make as much use of the

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[1] *The old book.* See note [1], p. 124, *infra.*

[2] *Hiatus.* See note [4], p. 254.

Chronicum Scotorum as he might have done, although he considered it "very valuable as containing passages not to be found in any other Annals," hesitates, in his account[1] of its contents, to pronounce an opinion on the question of its age or history. But elsewhere[2] he calls it "a good abstract of some Annals which belonged to the Mac Firbises, made by the celebrated Duald Mac Firbis;" and adds that it was "styled *Chronicum Scotorum* by the transcriber, who states that he shortened or abstracted it from a larger work of the Mac Firbises, omitting everything except what relates to the Scoti or Milesians." The statement here imputed to Mac Firbis does not correctly express the sense of the passage[3] to which Dr. O'Donovan alludes.

The fact is that O'Donovan seems not to have carefully examined the Chronicum Scotorum.

This will appear evident from some notes[4] in his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, regarding entries in these Annals which are also contained in the present Chronicle, the original of which may have been among the authorities made use of by the Four Masters. Even the valuable entry at the year 964, *infra*, where the erection of the Round Tower of Tomgraney, in Clare, is ascribed to Cormac O'Cillin, escaped O'Donovan's notice, which could hardly have happened had he attentively read the Chronicum. His description of the MS. was written in 1836: but, three years afterwards, writing of this very passage, which Colgan (Actt. SS. p. 360) incorrectly quotes from the Four Masters, O'Donovan observes,

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[1] *Account.* See his *Descriptive Catalogue* (unpublished) of the Irish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, p. 103.

[2] *Elsewhere.* See *Four Mast.*, vol. i., p. lxv., note [c].

[3] *Passage.* See the opening sentence, p. 3, *infra*.

[4] *Notes.* See *Four Mast.*, O'Donovan's ed., A.D. 806 (note [n]), 842 (note [z]), and 964 (note [v]), and cf. the entries there referred to, with the corresponding entries *infra* at the years 811, 844, and 964, respectively.

"It is to be lamented that we have not the original Irish of this passage, as it would show that a round tower (cloıg ċeaċ) was erected at Tuaim-greine in the third quarter of the tenth century."[1]

That Duald Mac Firbis did make an abstract or compilation from some of the books of Annals belonging to his family is very certain. The collection of Irish MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin, includes a large fragment (classed H. 2, 11) of the Annals of the Four Masters, in the autograph of Michael O'Clery. This volume seems to have belonged to Roderick O'Flaherty, who has added numerous marginal notes down to the year 1422, and referred to several authorities, among which is a chronicle quoted as that of "D. F." or Dudley Firbisse. But it is hardly necessary to observe that this could not have been the Chronicum Scotorum, with which O'Flaherty was well acquainted, and which he has so frequently quoted in his "Ogygia," without, however, mentioning the name of Mac Firbis in connexion with it. There can be no question that, if the Chronicle had been compiled by Mac Firbis, O'Flaherty would not have concealed the fact, or spoken of it as "Scotochronicon Tigernachi Cluanense,"[2] and "Tigernachi Cluanensis Scotorum Chronicon,"[3] thus intimating that it was originally written in the monastery of Clonmacnois, where the more ancient and important Chronicle of Tighernach was also compiled.

That the present chronicle was known to Irish scholars in the last century as the "Chronicum Scotorum Cluanense," or of Clonmacnois, appears from an article published in the *Journal des Scavans* for 1764, seemingly from the pen of Bishop O'Brien, in whose possession MS. A. was at the time, and who was, of the Irish scholars of his day,

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[1] *Century.* See Ordnance Survey Letters, R. I. Academy; Clare, vol. II., p. 245.

[2] *Scotorum.* See *Ogygia*, p. 436.

[3] *Chronicon.* Ib., p. 466.

the most competent, perhaps, to offer an opinion on the age or history of an Irish MS.

"Plusieurs scavans etrangeres," observes the learned writer, "reconnoissent que les Irlandois ont des Annales d'une antiquité tres respectable, et d'une authenticité a toute epreuve. C'est le jugement qu'en porte Mr. Stillingfleet dans le Preface de ses Antiquites, ou il paroit, au contraire, faire tres peu de cas de tous les Monumens de la nation Ecossoise. Mr. Innes, qui n'a jamais flatté les Irlandois, reconnoit l'antiquité, aussi bien que l'authenticité de leurs Annales, particulièrement de celles de Tigernach, d'Inisfallen, et de quelques autres. Il remarque que la copie des Annales de Tigernach qui appartenoit à Mr. O'Flaherty, Auteur de l'Ogygia, paroissoit plus parfaite que celle qui se trouvoit dans le Bibliotheque du Duc de Chandois. Je crois devoir declarer ici que je possede actuellement cette meme copie des Annales de Tigernach que possedait Mr. O'Flaherty, avec un ancienne apographe de la Chronique de Clonmacnois, qui est bien connu sous le titre de Chronicon Scotorum Cluanense, et qui appartenoit aussi au meme Monsieur O'Flaherty, qui le cite bien souvent dans son Ogygia."[1]

In another place in the same journal Bishop O'Brien remarks, criticising Innes's *Critical Essay*, "Mr. Innes s'accorde parfaitement avec les anciennes Annales d'Irlande, particulierement avec celles de Tigernachus et du Chronicon Scotorum Cluanense, ou on lit la note suivante à l'an 503; 'Fergus Mor Mac Eirc cum gente Dalriada partem Britanniæ tenuit, et ibi mortuus est.'"[2]

The Rev. Dr. O'Conor, who carefully examined the Chronicum, and made a transcript of MS. A., which he collated with the Bodleian copy of Tighernach, was also of opinion that the Chronicum was originally written at

[1] *Ogygia.* Vide *Journal des Scavans*, 1764, tom. ix., p. 351.

[2] *Mortuus est. Journal des Scavans*, tom. iv., p. 64.

Clonmacnois. "Some have confounded this chronicle with Tighernach," he observes, "because it is frequently called 'Chronicon Cluanense,' and was written in Tighernach's Monastery of Clonmacnois." And among the number of persons so offending, O'Conor rightly includes Roderick O'Flaherty, who undoubtedly has so confounded[1] it, although the chronicle which the latter refers to throughout his "Ogygia" as the "Chron. Cluanense" is not the present Chronicle, but Mageoghegan's translation of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnois.

It is very much to be regretted that O'Flaherty has not put his readers in possession of the reasons which induced him to identify the present Chronicle with Tighernach. He probably regarded the Chronicum in the same light as Dr. O'Conor has regarded it, namely, as a reproduction of Tighernach, in a form slightly altered. In O'Conor's edition of Tighernach's Annals, commenting on the entry at the year 434, respecting the "first Saxon depredation in Erinn" (which is supplied from the Chronicum Scotorum), he observes[2]—"Eadem habent ad eundem annum Annales Ultoniæ. Silet tamen Chron. Saxon.; sed vetustiores sunt Annales Tigernachi, qui obiit anno 1088; et Chron. Scotorum nihil aliud est quam compendium Tigernachi, paucis adjectis, a quo vetere auctore ignoramus." Again, at the year 662, in his edition of the same Annals, referring to a corruption in the Bodleian text, which he has corrected from the Chronicum Scotorum, he says,[3] "Textum in codice Bodleiano hic corruptum restituimus ex codice MS. Dublinii cui titulus Chronicon Scotorum, qui nihil aliud est quam Tigernachi

[1] *Confounded.* See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 434, 436, and 466. The authority there referred to under the respective titles of "Tigernac. seu Chronicon Scotorum," "Scotchronicon Tigernachi Cluanense," and "Tigernachi Cluanensis Scotorum Chronicon," is unquestionably the MS. A.

[2] *Observes.* See *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. ii., p. 101, *note* (m).

[3] *Says.* Ib. vol. ii., p. 202, *note* (t).

compendium propriis verbis ubique fere servatis." And in another place he describes[1] it as the "Chronicon Scotorum, MS. in Biblioth. Dublin. ex codice Tigernachi jam deperdito."

That this learned and painstaking writer was certainly wrong in supposing the Chronicum Scotorum to be no more than a compendium of Tigernach, "propriis verbis," and "paucis adjectis," will appear evident on a perusal of the present volume, although, as Professor O'Curry has remarked,[2] "the order and arrangement of the events recorded, and the events themselves, often, though not always, agree with the Annals of Tighernach." Even making due allowance for certain verbal differences attributable to Mac Firbis's practice[3] of altering the orthography and grammatical construction of old texts transcribed by him to the standard in use in his time, the discrepancies between the phraseology of the two chronicles are too marked to justify the opinion that one was actually copied from the other. These discrepancies are rather of a nature to indicate that Tighernach and the original compiler of the Chronicum Scotorum had transcribed from a common original. It is impossible that Mac Firbis could have made his copy from any existing MS. of Tighernach.

It appears from the "Testimonium" prefixed to the Annals of the Four Masters that the laborious compilers of that invaluable collection made use of a chronicle called the "Annals of Clonmacnois," which came down to the year 1227. There is no Irish chronicle at present known answering to this description. It could not have been the volume of Annals translated by Conell Mageoghegan, which seems to have extended to the year 1407, inasmuch as several entries quoted from the "Book of Clonmacnois" by the Four Masters are not to be found in Mageoghegan's

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[1] *Describes.* *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. ii., p. 84, note (71).

[2] *Remarked.* *Lectures*, &c., p. 129.

[3] *Practice.* See Dr. O'Donovan's observations on this subject, in his ed. of *Hy-Fiachrach*, notes to p. 176, sq.

translation, although some of these entries are such as Mageoghegan would certainly not have omitted had he found them in his original. At the year 1005, for instance, the Four Masters give an account of a great hosting made by Brian Borumha into the north of Ireland, which is stated to have been extracted from the "Book of Clonmacnois," and the "Book of the Island[1] of Saints, in Loch Ribh." There is no reference to this expedition in Mageoghegan's version of the former chronicle; and there is little doubt that, had Mageoghegan found such a record in the volume which he professed to translate, he would not have failed to make it the foundation of an encomium on Brian, by his extreme partiality for whom the authority of Mageoghegan's version is in many places injuriously affected.

This entry will be found *infra*, under the year 1004, in nearly the same terms used by the Four Masters. Again, the record of the victory gained by Comaltan Ua Clerigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, over Fergal Ua Ruairc, which the Four Masters have at the year 964, is stated in the MS. of that work, formerly in the Stowe Library, to have been taken from the same "Books of Clonmacnois" and of "the Island." There is no similar entry in any other known chronicle except the present, in which it appears under the same year. The number of the slain is, however, differently given in these authorities, owing apparently to some mistake in the transcription of either. In a note to his edition of the Four Masters, at the year 806 (*rectè* 811), respecting the curious entry there given of the arrival of a Céle-Dé in Ireland, Dr. O'Donovan

[1] *Book of the Island.* "This was a book of Annals, which were continued by Augustin Magraidin to his own time, A.D. 1405. Ware had a part of these Annals, with some additions, made after Magraidin's death. See Harris's edition of Ware's *Writers of Ireland*, p. 87; Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5; and Archdall's *Monast. Hib.*, p. 442. These Annals have not been yet identified, if extant." *Note* by Dr. O'Donovan, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1005, note [e].

observes[1]—"This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnois [*i.e.*, Mageoghegan's version]. It has been also copied by the Four Masters into their *Leabhar-Gabhala* (or *Book of Invasions*), but where they found it the Editor has not been able to determine." This entry is given in the present chronicle, at the year 811, in almost precisely the same words as in the Four Masters. Referring to the death of Tolorg, chief of Fealla, which the Four Masters record under the year 842, O'Donovan also remarks[2]—"This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, or in those of Clonmacnois. The Editor has not been able to find any other reference to this territory, and thinks that it is a mistake of the Four Masters." But the same record appears word for word, *infra*, under the year 844, which is the correct date.

Many other entries, also common to the Annals of the Four Masters and the present chronicle, are not found in any other volume of Irish Annals now known to be in existence.

The curious account in the present chronicle, under the year 1107 (*rectè* 1111), respecting the synod of Uisnech, and the partition of the ancient diocese of Feara-Midhe (Meath and Westmeath), between the Bishops of Clonmacnois and Clonard, furnishes some important evidence towards discovering the real compiler of the original from which Mac Firbis made his transcript. The account in question, which is more than usually specific as to matters of detail, does not appear in any other work now forthcoming, except in the MS. known as the "Dublin Annals of Inisfallen," compiled by Bishop O'Brien and the Rev. John Conry, who of course must have copied it from the MS. A. which, as we have seen, belonged to one of them. Dr. Lynch states that the same account was contained in

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[1] *Observes.* See Ann. F. M., O'Donovan's ed., vol. i., p. 417, note [s].

[2] *Remarks. Ib.*, vol. i., p. 464, note [s].

"a copy of old Irish annals"[1] in his possession. It is to be regretted that Lynch did not more precisely mention his authority. It was probably no other than MS. A., which may have been lent to him by Mac Firbis, his instructor and guide in matters relating to Irish history and antiquities.

Amongst the persons who took a leading part in the synod referred to was an ecclesiastic named Gillachrist Ua-Maeileoin, or O'Malone, abbot of Clonmacnois, to whom the compilation of the Chronicum Scotorum is ascribed, probably with justice.

A copy of the work in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, classed 23, O, 8, has an Irish title prefixed, of which the following is a translation, viz. :—

"The Chronicum Scotorum, i.e. the Annals of the Scotic Race, written at first at Clonmacnois, sometime in the twelfth century, by Gilla-Christ O'Maeileoin, Abbot of Clonmacnois ; in which is contained an account of a great many valuable affairs, particularly the affairs of Ireland, from Adam to the Age of Christ, 1150."

It is a remarkable fact that the proceedings of the synod in which he acted a principal part are not described, as has been observed, in any other chronicle except this with which his name is connected.

There is no evidence to indicate the source from which this copy was made; but it could not have been transcribed from the MS. A., or any fair copy of it, for although the scribe might in many cases have failed to decipher the text of Mac Firbis's transcript correctly, the discrepancies between the latter MS. and his copy are too numerous to justify the supposition that the one was taken from the other. It is to be remarked that there is now no title-page to MS. A., although there appears to have once been one; and Mac Firbis seems to have always studiously observed the practice of prefixing titles to his works,

[1] *Old Irish Annals.* "... tum quod vetusti Annales Hibernici, quorum apographum habeo, duos ab Usserianis concilii patribus in Media diversos institutos fuisse narrant." *Cambrensis Eversus*, ed. Rev. Matt. Kelly, vol. ii., p. 62.

whether original compilations or transcripts. Be this as it may, there is no reason to suppose that the copyist of 23, O, 8, invented the foregoing title.

The ecclesiastic to whom the composition of the present chronicle has thus been ascribed, and who is stated at the year 1120 = 1124, *infra*, to have contributed to the completion of the great belfry, or round tower, of Clonmacnois, seems to have enjoyed a very high reputation for learning. His death is recorded within under the year 1123 (= 1127), in the following words, viz.:—"Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, fountain of knowledge and charity, head of the prosperity and affluence of Erinn, quievit." It is also mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, and by the Four Masters, under the year 1127, in somewhat similar terms.

In neither of these authorities is there any reference to Gillachrist as the author of the present chronicle; but any one acquainted with the subject of mediæval literature need not be told that no conclusive evidence against his authorship can be derived from this omission, or from the additional circumstance that the copy in MS. A. comes down to the year 1131 (*rectè* 1135), or 8 years after the death of Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin. The Annals of Boyle, those of Inisfallen, of Connacht, and of Loch-Cé contain no reference to the names of their original compilers, while the continuations added by Augustin Magraidin to the Chronicle of Tighernach, and by Roderick O'Cassidy to the Annals of Ulster, have been supplemented with additional entries by some persons whose names are not known.

Many other circumstances tend to connect the Chronicum Scotorum with the monastery of Clonmacnois. The affairs of that establishment, for instance, are more frequently noticed in it than those of any other place. Even the name of Cluain-muc-Nois is occasionally represented by the first syllable ("Cluain") only; and as there were several other celebrated ecclesiastical estab-

lishments in Ireland the names of which began with Cluain (i.e. a sheltered lawn or meadow), as Cluain-Dolcain, Cluain-eois, Cluain-eidhnech, Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, Cluain-Iraird, Cluain-Uamha, and many more collected in the index, each of which would be familiarly called "Cluain" by its inmates, it might reasonably be inferred that the writer who thus indicated Cluain-muc-Nois was in some way connected with the establishment. Many entries also, not found in any other authority, are of a nature to support this conjecture. Of this kind are the entries at the year 922, regarding Flann Fobhair (which, indeed, Mac Firbis seems to have been no more able to understand than the present writer); that under the year 1000, respecting the "deposing of Ua Begulain" from some office; the purchase of the "Eneclar" of the great altar, by King Maelsechlainn, noticed under the year 1005; and the curious entry at the year 1091, referring to the persecution directed against the monastery.

The original of the entries occupying pp. 338 to 349 of the present work is contained in what seems to be a small fragment of some other collection of annals, which follows Mac Firbis's autogragh in A., but has not been copied into B. The fragment, which consists of two leaves only, is in a handwriting of the seventeenth century. The orthography is corrupt, and the phraseology occasionally loose and ungrammatical; but, like the Chronicum Scotorum, it contains some notices of events that are not found in any other accessible authority, and it is consequently much to be regretted that the remainder should have been lost. As it is impossible actually to decide whether the fragment may have been a portion of some original work, or only of some collection intended as a continuation of the Chronicum Scotorum, it has been considered advisable to print its contents by way of supplement to the Chronicum.

The chronology of the following chronicle is in a state of much confusion, notwithstanding the apparent regard for a regular system, indicated by the array of ferial numbers with which the Christian period of the work begins. The feriæ, however, do not run on in consecutive order, owing probably, in large measure, to mistakes committed in the course of successive transcriptions of the original. Much of the confusion created in this respect is traceable to the ease with which the numeral u, as written in old MSS., may be confounded with n. Nevertheless it is almost incredible that Mac Firbis, who had an extensive acquaintance with Books of Annals, could have committed such errors as the list of criteria exhibits.

The chronicler seems to have followed the Hebrew computation in that portion of the work preceding the Christian era, thus differing from the later annalists who have generally adopted the chronology of the Seventy Interpreters. But any attempt to fix the dates of events that may have taken place from 1000 to 2000 years before the present era, must be regarded with suspicion. This seems to have been the opinion of the transcriber of A., who dismisses the brief summary of the ancient historical accounts with the expression "I pass to another time,[1]" as if intending to convey the impression that he regarded the records of that "other time" as more reliable and authentic.

The first entry in the Christian period is the record of the birth of St. Patrick, which is preceded by the criteria "⌋ct. Enair, un," "Kal. of January 6," implying that the kalends, or first, of January occurred on the 6th day of the week, or Friday. The succession of years is then regularly indicated by the repetition of the characters ⌋ct., or ⌋c. for "kalends," accompanied, with some exceptions, as far as the year 641, by the feriæ, or days of the week on which the first of January fell in each year. Subsequently to the date 641, the feriæ are no

[1] *Time.* Vid. *infra*, p. 15.

longer noted, every year being simply marked by the sign "⁊Ct." From the entry of the birth of St. Patrick to where the annalist has noted the year of the world 4481 (*rectè* 4381), corresponding to A.D. 429, according to the Irish antiquaries,[1] there are in all 77 "kals." or years. But as one "kal." has been manifestly omitted,[2] whilst the sign has been as plainly doubled[3] in two instances, the actual number of "kals." to be taken into account is 76. The birth of St. Patrick should consequently be referred, according to this computation, to the year A.D. 353, in which the kalends of January coincided with the 6th day of the week, or Friday; although the date 357 has been added opposite to the entry in A., apparently by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare. The year 353 has therefore been added in the margin.

That the entry of St. Patrick's birth under the year 353 is a gross error,[4] appears from the record of his death at the year 489, where he is stated to have died in the 122nd year of his age, although the number of intervening "kals.," or years, amounts to 135, exclusive of two which have been omitted between the years 429 and 431. In the quatrain appended to his obit, the event is said to have taken place in the year 493; but an enumeration of the "kals." from where the annalist has noted the year 432 of the Incarnation, the era employed by the Irish chroniclers, (equal to 431 of the common era of the nativity), gives the year 489, which shows that four "kals." have been omitted in the intervening period. This subject is still further complicated by the entry under the year 660, respecting the mortality which appeared in Ireland in that year, where it is stated to have happened 203 years after

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[1] *Irish Antiquaries.* See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Proloquium, p. [8.]

[2] *Omitted.* See note [9], p. 15, *infra.*

[3] *Doubled.* See notes [10] and [11], *ib.*, and note [6], p. 17.

[4] *Error.* Several other errors of the same kind will be found pointed out in the notes. See notes [3], p. 16, [6], p. 17, [1], p. 18, [4], p. 19.

the death of St. Patrick, which event should in this case be referred to A.D. 457. But the obit recorded under 457 is that of "Senex Patricius," who is called "Bishop of the Church of Glastonbury," and is referred to in Irish chronicles as a distinct individual from "Patrick, the Archbishop," the Apostle of Ireland, although Dr. Lanigan has laboured hard to identify the one with the other.[1]

Starting from the year A.D. 433, which coincides with the First Indiction, as the annalist has rightly noted, the computation of this chronicle, reckoning the number of "kals.," representing as many years, is correct down to the year 634, with the exception of a "kal." or year, omitted between 592 and 594, which has been taken into account.[2] Many entries are, no doubt, out of their proper order, as if some "kals." had been left out in one place and superadded in another. In the margin opposite to the entry corresponding to the year 538, in A., the original hand has added the note, "Initium Indictionis," to signify, doubtless, that the Indiction answering to the year was 1; which would be correct. Opposite to the 27th "kal." from this date, however, the numerals ꝺxxu (525) are written, also in Mac Firbis's hand; but these are manifestly a mistake for ꝺlxu (565), which was undoubtedly the date intended to be recorded by the person who originally added the note, although, strangely enough, the mistake of 40 years here committed has been repeated[3] at several dates further on.

Between the years A.D. 634 and A.D. 718, four "kals." appear to have been omitted; and the latter year therefore really represents the year 722, as the criteria supplied by the annalist sufficiently indicate. One of these "kals." seems to have been left out at the year 634, under which

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[1] *The other.* See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland.* Vol. i., pp. 324–330.

[2] *Account.* See note [3], p. 64, and the references there indicated.

[3] *Repeated.* See note [3], p. 56.

date the events of the two years[1] are apparently given, as in the "Annals of Tighernach." Another[2] "kal." appears to have been omitted at the year 639, where the entries for two years have been similarly combined under one date. The entire events of one year have been omitted after the year 645, and a like omission occurs after the year 651.

The reckoning of this chronicle is therefore correct from the year 353 to 634 inclusive. But from 634 to 639, it is one year behind the common reckoning; from 640 to 645 it is two years in arrear; from 646 to 651, the error is three years, and from 652 to 718, the computation is four years in arrear.

The defect which occurs at the year 718=722, and extends to the year 805, is very much to be regretted, involving, as it does, the loss of, perhaps, the most historically interesting part of the chronicle; for there is hardly any period in the history of his country to which an Irishman can look back with more unmixed satisfaction than the eighth century, when Ireland was, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "the school of the west, the quiet habitation of sanctity and literature," when Irish missionaries zealously laboured to make the savage Teuton a participator in the blessings of Christianity, before the civilization of their own country had sustained the rude shock administered by the Danish invasion. This deficiency is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as the Annals of Tighernach, with which the Chronicum Scotorum may be regarded as of equal authority, are defective about the same period. But the hiatus in Tighernach is much more extensive, all that portion embracing the transactions of 210 years—viz.: from A.D. 766 to 976—being unfortunately missing. This hiatus can be fairly supplied from the present chronicle to the extent of 171 years, *i.e.* from 805 to 976; but the entries for the 38 years intervening between 766 and 805 are altogether lost.

[1] *Two Years.* See note [1], p. 84. | [2] *Another.* See note [5], p. 86.

The next entry, imperfect at the beginning, appears to belong to the year 805, which date O'Flaherty has prefixed in A., as there are 51 "kals." down to where the date "Anno Domini, 856," has been added in the margin by the original hand. Thenceforward the "kals." are correctly noted as far as the year 904, between which and the year 1131=1135, four "kals." would seem to have been omitted. Of these four, one has apparently been left out after the year 904, one at the year 968 (where the transactions of two years have been combined in the one entry), a third at the year 1061, and the fourth at the year 1076, where the entry embraces the events of two years.[1]

The result of these omissions and irregularities may be summarily stated as follows:—

From A.D. 353	to	634,	inclusive,	the chronology is apparently correct.
From A.D. 635	to	639,	inclusive,	it is one year in arrear.
„ 640	„	645,	„	„ two years „
„ 646	„	651,	„	„ three years „
„ 652	„	718,	„	„ four years „
„ 805	„	904,	„	the chronology is correct.
„ 905	„	968,	„	it is one year in arrear.
„ 969	„	1061,	„	„ two years „
„ 1062	„	1076,	„	„ three years „
„ 1077	„	1131,	„	„ four years „
„ 1141	to the end			the computation is correct.

The loose method followed by the older annalists, of simply indicating the succession of years by the repetition of the sign "℔." or "℔." for "kalends," to which they sometimes added the ferial or day of the week on which the 1st of January occurred, together with their habitual practice of omitting to paginate their MSS., has led to innumerable errors in the chronology of Irish history.

[1] *Two years.* See note 7, p. 292.

These errors might in some measure be corrected by the help of the feriæ, if we possessed the original MSS. But these criteria have been so corrupted in the course of successive transcriptions of the earlier chronicles, by ignorant scribes who did not understand their value, that they are comparatively useless in determining the correct chronology, unless when combined with other criteria. Even in the copies of Tighernach at present available, the order of the feriæ is so confused and irregular, that any attempt to bring it into harmony with the succession of "kals." or years, would prove a fruitless undertaking. O'Flaherty has endeavoured to accomplish the task as regards the present chronicle, the chronology of which he has altered and arranged according to his own corrected system. But although his authority on this subject is entitled to great respect, the Editor felt that the adoption of O'Flaherty's corrections would involve such an alteration of the order and arrangement of the entries, as would seriously affect the integrity of the text, to produce a reliable and accurate edition of which he has sedulously laboured. Bearing in mind, also, the example of Dr. O'Conor, who, in trying to settle the chronology of the Annals of Tighernach, Inisfallen, and Boyle, has committed errors which render his editions of these chronicles quite unreliable,[1] the Editor considered that it was his duty to adhere to the computation of his original text. This he has faithfully done, with the exception already pointed out where he felt justified in allowing for a palpable omission: and the marginal dates represent the actual enumeration of the "kals." or years contained in the chronicle.

The reader will find much assistance towards fixing the

[1] Translation. The inaccuracy of O'Conor's edition of the Annals of Inisfallen is in some cases [illegible] ... and an inaccuracy of 2 years in the date of the battle of Boyle.

correct chronology in the annotations of O'Flaherty, which have been added in the foot notes, sometimes over the full name, but more frequently over the initials "O'F."

The English reader will doubtless be surprised at the promiscuous application of the title of "king" to individuals who must have been petty princes, or chieftains. But this very practice is an evidence of the antiquity of the chronicle, as the later annalists, the Four Masters for instance, are more particular in applying the term.

Duald Mac Firbis, writing in 1666 of the chieftains of the O'Dubhdas, or O'Dowdas, states that the historical books gave them the title of kings, "and though strange it appears at this day," he observes,[1] "it was not so then [*i.e.*, anciently] among the Gaeidhel, according to their own laws at that time, and according to other nations also. Behold," he adds, "before the coming of the children of Israel to the Land of Promise, how there were thirty kings together in that country, and it not more than 200 miles in length, or breadth."

On this application of the word ꝛıꞩ, or king, O'Flaherty also remarks[2]:—

"Sua omnibus linguis, et nationibus aliqua peculiaris insita est proprietas, cujus absurda foret in aliis imitatio. Quare in eorum sententiam ultrò eamus, qui falsò contendunt Regem Latinè supremum tantum, et nulli subjectum dominum denotare; ac proinde nobis ineptè illud Martialis hemistichium exprobrant,

'Qui Rex est, Regem, Maxime, non habeat.'

Quid verò hoc nostrâ interest? *Scoti sumus, non Galli;* Scoticè loquimur, non Latinè; atque hoc idiomate trito adagio dicimus; ut hemistichio aliud opponam:

'Degener in tuguri Rex lare quisque sui.'"

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[1] *Observes.* See O'Donovan's ed. of *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 299.

[2] *Remarks.* Ogygia, p. 31.

And again:[1] "Veteres Regis nomen tribuebant ei, qui uno oppidulo præesset: sic Ithacæ Rex Ulysses, cujus ditionem adeò exiguam nidum æstimat Cicero saxo affixum. Sic Nestor Pyli Rex. Josue 30 regibus in Palestinâ gulam fregit. Strabo testatur singulas Phœnissarum urbes regem habuisse; et Plinius strategiis et præfecturis omnibus olim reges præfuisse: unde usitato more Divinæ Scripturæ cujusque oppidi Dominus Rex appellatur. Atque ut propiùs ad vicinos accedam, in Cantii partibus (qui nunc in Angliâ Comitatus) quatuor reges Cæsaris ætate regnarunt. Denique nullum modò in Europâ, præter ipsam Hiberniam, regnum, quod non pluribus regibus sibi invicem minimè subjectis antiquitus paruerit: quos tamen nostræ memoriæ Scriptores, cum in eorum mentionem incidunt, Reges dicere non hæsitant."

There are numerous references in the present chronicle to the affairs of Scotland and Wales, and also to the Cruithne, or Picts. But the annalist frequently leaves it uncertain whether he refers to the Picts of Scotland or of Ireland. The allusions to the affairs of England are comparatively few, and the events sometimes misplaced by many years. The birth of Bede, for instance, is entered under the year 644, and the composition of his book "De Natura Rerum," is referred to the year 686; the former event being 28 years antedated, and the latter probably quite as much too early. The phraseology of the latter entry, which reads, "In hoc anno Beda fecit librum De Natura Rerum et Temporibus, et in pagin et in figell," seems very corrupt. At least the Editor confesses himself unable to understand the concluding words, "in pagin et in figell."

It would seem that the compiler consulted some ancient work on English history besides Bede, and the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, as some important events recorded

[1] *Agnia.* Ogygia, p. 32.

infra—the death, for instance, of Osiricc, son of Ælbirt, "royal heir of the Saxons," entered under the year A.D., 629—are not found in either of these authorities.

Many entries of curious interest to the Irish historian, which are not contained in any collection of Irish Annals at present available, will be found in the present volume. The reference (at A.D. 964=965) to the erection of the Cloigtech, or Round Tower, of Tomgraney, in the county of Clare, (of which not a vestige now remains), is the earliest allusion extant to the erection of such a structure. The curious entry at the year 1095=1099, regarding the persecution exercised against Clonmacnois, implies that there was at that date a nunnery in connection with the establishment. The notice which appears under the year 1005=1007, recording the purchase of the "Eneclar" of the great altar of Clonmacnois, by King Maelsechlainn, or Malachy II., who exacted "a hide from each fort in Meath on account thereof," is of value, as proving that at this comparatively late period taxes were paid in such a commodity. The account of the synod of Uisnech, which is given under the year 1107=1111, is of especial value to the Irish ecclesiastical historian, as bearing on the much disputed question of the establishment of diocesan jurisdiction in Ireland. But probably one of the most historically interesting notices in the chronicle is the brief one at the year 888, referring to the adoption "by the virgins of Ireland," of the practice, or "change," of "cutting the hair." The phraseology of the original being rather ambiguous, the Editor felt uncertain at first as to whether the adoption, or discontinuance, of the practice of cutting off the hair of females entering into the religious state was intended to be recorded. On further consideration of the subject, however, he has been led to the conclusion that the adoption of the practice was certainly meant.

The question is rather a curious one, both in a historical and antiquarian point of view.

It appears to have been the custom in the monasteries of Egypt and Syria, in the early ages of the Church, to cut off the hair of virgins and widows dedicated to God in religion, as appears from the passage of St. Jerome—"Moris est in Ægypti et Syriæ monasteriis, ut tam virgo quam vidua, quæ se Deo voverint, et sæculo renunciantes, omnes delicias sculi conculcaverint, crinem monasteriorum matribus offerant desecandum, non intecto postea contra Apostoli voluntatem incessuræ capite, sed ligato pariter et velato."[1] But St. Jerome adds that the custom was observed with a view to personal cleanliness.

This practice of cutting off the hair of virgins does not seem to have prevailed in other, or at least in many other, parts of the Christian Church, in the early ages. From the 6th century to the 9th it was imposed as a punishment for scandalous transgressions in the Western Church. It is not easy to determine the time when the ceremony of cutting off the hair of nuns, in token of voluntary subjection to a life of penance and mortification, was introduced generally into the West. But the entry at the year 888, which undoubtedly refers to the subject, shows that it was practised in Ireland at a very early date.[2]

The Irish text of the present volume is an accurate reproduction of the contents of MS. A, the extension of the abbreviations, and the correction of a few manifest errors on the part of the transcriber, being the only substantial liberties the Editor felt himself justified in taking with the text of the MS., which it appeared desirable to produce with literal exactness, as being the oldest, and far the most valuable copy of the old chronicle now known to exist. Some of the abbreviations are so ingeniously contrived, and difficult to be interpreted, that the

[1] *Velato.* Vid. *Ep. ad Sabinianum*; Ep. 147, in the Abbe Migne's ed. of the works of St. Jerome, Vol. I. It is No. xciii. in Martianay's ed., and No. 48 with others.

[2] *Date.* See a brief summary of the question in Menard's *Notes et Observationes in Librum Sacramentorum S. Gregorii Magni Papæ* I.; Parisiis. M.DC.XLI., pp. 212, 213.

transcriber of the MS. B., a most accomplished Irish scholar, has frequently misunderstood them, as may be seen by the various readings at foot of the following pages. Whenever a word or two appeared to have been omitted by the scribe, through inadvertence, the liberty has been taken of supplying the words thus left out. The words so supplied have been introduced within brackets in the Irish text, and the corresponding words in the translation will also be found so distinguished.

The idiomatic brevity of many sentences in the Irish text rendered it necessary, in order to convey the actual meaning, to introduce words into the translation which are not represented by corresponding words in the original. In order, however, to make the translation as useful as possible to the Irish student, all words so added have been printed in italics. The transposition of a few expressions in the original has also been remedied in the present text.

The translation is also strictly literal, and consequently may appear rather rugged. But the Editor considered that the objects of the historian and the philologist would be more effectually served by a literal translation than by a free interpretation. The Latin phrases in the original, which are very numerous, and frequently mixed up with the Irish in a most curious fashion, have been rendered into English, where "the perverse ingenuity of successive scribes in disfiguring Latin words" had not made it impossible to do so. Many Latin words have, nevertheless, been left untranslated, as exhibiting characteristic meanings. The words "iugulatio," and "iugulatus est," for instance, are apparently used by the annalist to signify death by violence of whatever nature, not simply by "cutting the throat," as it has been understood by the Editor of the *Annales Cambriæ*,[1] while the expressions

[1] *Annales Cambriæ*. See the ed. by the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel; Preface, p. xviii.

"occisus est," and "interfectus est," are seemingly meant to convey that death was inflicted in battle. The death of an ecclesiastic is almost invariably signified by "quies," "quievit," "dormitatio," or "dormivit;" but the obit of a layman is nearly always represented by the expression "moritur," or "mortuus est." The words "in clericatu," seem to be used in the sense of "in pilgrimage." At least some individuals who are stated in the following chronicle to have died "in clericatu," are represented in the corresponding entries in other Irish Annals, as having died *a n-ailitre*, *i.e.* "in pilgrimage."[1]

The Irish ecclesiastical titles ᵃᵣᵈᶜᵢⁿⁿᵉᶜʰ (airchinnech) and ᶜₒₘₐᵣᵦₐ (comarba) have not been translated, for, although they are generally understood as respectively signifying "superintendent" and "successor, or heir," they are occasionally used in a sense somewhat different. The word "airchinnech," for instance, which Dr. Reeves understands to mean the "hereditary warden of a church,"[2] is explained by Dr. O'Donovan as a "lay superintendent of church lands."[3] In more recent times the office of "airchinnech" would seem to have been exercised by a layman, but anciently it was probably filled by an ecclesiastic. At the year 977 *infra* one Flann, lector of Clonmacnois, is stated to have been Bishop and "airchinnech" of Cluain-Deochra; and a similar combination of offices is occasionally noticed in the other Annals.

The word *comarba*, which appears for the first time in the present chronicle at the year 895, and respecting the meaning of which Ussher[4] seems to have been entirely mistaken, is correctly defined by the Rev. Dr. Todd,[5] as

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[1] *In pilgrimage.* See note [7], p. 223, *infra*.

[2] *Church.* See Reeves's ed. of *Colton's Visitation* (Ir. Arch. Soc. pub.), p. 4; and also Reeves's *Columba*, p. 364, note [m].

[3] *Lands.* O'Donovan's *Suppl.* to *O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary*, in voce.

[4] *Ussher.* See his tract, *Original of Corbes*, &c., Works, Elrington's ed., xi., p. 430.

[5] *Todd. St. Patrick*, &c., p. 155.

properly signifying "co-heir, or inheritor; co-heir or inheritor of the same lands or territory which belonged to the original founder of a church or monastery; co-heir also of his ecclesiastical or spiritual dignity, as well as of his temporal rights." It is generally used in the sense of "heir" or "successor" to a person, in the present chronicle, but sometimes also in that of "inheritor of a place." Thus at the year 928, Cele, son of Scannal, is called "comarb of Bennchar," or Bangor, in Down; under the year 956 Flann, son of Aedhagan, is described as the "comarb of Glenn-da-locha;" and in the entry at the year 964, Cormac Ua Cillín is called "comarb of Tomgraney." The liberty has therefore been taken of preserving the word, in the anglicised form of "comarb," in the translation.

Proper names of persons and places have been printed in the translation as they appear in the original text. To readers of Irish history unacquainted with the Celtic languages they will therefore appear uncouth, seemingly unpronounceable, and embarrassing. But, as Dr. Todd has correctly observed,[1] "to change the spelling of such names, with a view to represent to English eyes their pronunciation, seemed a course which, besides being unscholarlike, would be very unlikely to effect its object. The name in its new form," he adds, "would be more barbarous in appearance, and perhaps quite as difficult of pronunciation as it was in its original and correct orthography. Any change in that orthography, made with this view, would destroy the etymology, and render it impossible for the philological student to trace, with any certainty, the real origin and meaning of the name. The reader of the history of Ireland, who is ignorant of the Irish language, must therefore make up his mind to encounter this difficulty, as the reader of the history of France, or Spain,

[1] *Observed. St. Patrick*, Preface, p. vii.

Arabia, Russia, or Poland, has to encounter the corresponding difficulty if he should happen to be ignorant of the languages of those countries." To assist him in overcoming this difficulty the English reader will find great assistance in the following concise rules, published by the same learned writer in the Preface to his Life of St. Patrick:—

VOWELS.

A is always sounded as *a* in *wall*, or *a* in *hat*; never as *a* in *fate*.
E is always as *e* in *grey*, or *e* in *set*; never as *ee* in *meet*.
I is always as *ee* in meet, or as *i* in *pin*; never as *i* in *fight*.
O is as *o* in *more*; or, when short, as *o* in *pot*, or *u* in *tub*.
U is like *u* in *rule*, or *oo* in *fool*; and, when short, like *u* in *full*.

DIPHTHONGS.

AI is pronounced as *oi* in *soil*; and, when short, like *ai* in the French *travailler*.
AE like *ay* in *mayor*; by natives of Connaught, like *uee* in *queen*.
AU like *u* long, or *oo*.
EA like *ea* in *bear*, *swear*; or, if short, like *ea* in *heart*.
EE, in old spelling, is the same as EA, and pronounced *ea* in *bear*, or *ai* in *nail*.
EI, when long, like *ei* in *reign*; when short, like *e* in *serve*.
EO long, like *o* in *pole*, or *oa* in *coal*; if short, like *u* in *cut*.
EU is the same as EA, and often written for it.
IA always long, like *ee* in *beer*.
IO, when long, is the same as IA; when short, like *io* in *action*.
IU, long, both vowels sounded, like *ew* in *few*; short, like *oo* in *good*.
OI. Whether long or short, the two vowels are separately sounded; the *o* predominating when long, and accented thus, *ói*; when short, and the *i* accented as *oì*, the *i* or the *ee* sound predominates, and the combination is sounded like *uee* in *queen*.

OO, in old spelling, is pronounced like *o* in *pole*.
UA is always long, like *wa* in war.
UI is pronounced always so as to make each vowel distinctly heard; if accented *úi*, the *u* predominates, as *oð-es;* if accented *uì*, the sound resembles *wee* in *weep;* if short, or unaccented, the sound is the same, but shortened as much as possible.

CONSONANTS.

B, as in English. BH as *v* or *w*.
C, always hard, as K; never as *c* in *ceiling*. CH as the Greek χ, or German *ch* in *reich;* never as *ch* in *cheer*.
D, as in English. DH nearly as *y*.
F, as in English. FH quiescent, or without sound.
G, as *g* in *gale;* never as *g* in *ginger*. GH final had best be pronounced like *h*, or *gh* in *high*. Its correct pronunciation can only be attained by a native.
L, as in English.
M, as in English. MH like *v;* in the middle of words, like *w*.
N, as in English. The combination NG can only be pronounced by a native.
P, as in English. PH like F, or *ph* in *Philip*.
R, as in English.
S, before or after *a*, *o*, and *u*, like *s* in *sun*, or *hiss;* before or after *e* and *i*, as *sh* in *shine*, *blush*. SH as *h* in *hill*.
T, before the broad vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, is to be pronounced like a slender *th*, as in *thought;* before the small vowels *e*, *i*, like *t* in *tune*. TH is pronounced like the English *h;* at the end of words or syllables, almost quiescent.

In conclusion, the Editor desires to express his grateful sense of the kindness evinced towards him by the Right Honorable Lord Romilly, who took the trouble of examining with critical care, the evidence submitted to his Lordship touching the genuineness of the present chronicle, and who, in his Lordship's communications on the subject, manifested the liveliest interest in the publication of the native Irish records. To Thomas Duffus

Hardy, esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in England, the Editor also feels indebted for many obliging services, and much useful advice and encouragement.

His thanks are likewise due to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, and to the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, for allowing him free access to their collections of Irish MSS.

The Rev. Dr. Reeves, ever ready to extend a generous hand to every fellow-labourer, and whose rich store of information is always at the service of every inquirer, placed the Editor under a lasting obligation, by reading the proof sheets, and correcting many errors which, if allowed to pass into print, would seriously affect the accuracy of the present publication.

The Editor's acknowledgments are due, in an especial manner, to his kind friend, the Rev. Dr. Todd, Senior Fellow of Trin. Coll., Dublin, from whose learned works on the history, language, and antiquities of Ireland, he has derived much advantage; who afforded him the benefit of an enlightened judgment on many points of difficulty encountered in the progress of the work; and to whose friendly aid and counsel the Editor owns himself largely indebted for whatever qualifications he may be considered to possess for the task of editing the present volume.

DUBLIN, *August*, 1866.

INCIPIT CRONICUM SCOTORUM

.i.

TINNSCONTAR CRONNIC NA SCOT ANOSO.

INCIPIT CHRONICUM SCOTORUM,

i.e.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE SCOTI IS BEGUN HERE.

INCIPIT CRONICUM SCOTORUM

.i.

TINNSCANTAR CROINIC NA SCOT ANDSO.

Tuig, a lécchtóir, fa adbar áiridhe, ocus go follus do fecna eimealtair, gurab edh ar áil linn tráchtad tasca ocus achumair do dénum ar airisin na Scot amáin fan coisfe, ag fasbáil litrachta na leapar airisin amuigh. Conidh aire sin iarsammaid oirbri gan ar nincheachadh triid, uair dfedammar gurab adbal an teagmaidh hé.

Prima Mundi aetas continet annos iuxta Ebraos m.dclui. Iuxta uero .lxx. Interpretes .ii. millia, ccxlii, quae tota perhit in diluuio sicut infantiam mergere solet obliuio. x. generationes.

Ag so mar adeir an gaoidheal nuimir na haosa so.

Is fe bliadna .l. fe ced cruth do sídhim,
Míle mór an airmím ó Adham go dilinn.

Kt. u. f. l. x. m.lxcix. anno mundi.

In hoc anno uenit filia alicuius de Grecis ad Hiberniam cui nomen erat heriu, no berba, no cesar, et .l. filiae, et iii uiri cum ea. Labra gubernator eorum fuit qui primus in Hibernia tumulatus est: hoc non narrant antiquarii Scotorum.

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[1] *To swallow.* mge, for mergere (mergere), A.

[2] *Ten generations:* i.e. reckoning from Adam to Noah, inclusive.

[3] *Age.* In the margin opposite to this couplet occurs the character "r̄.," the abbreviation for "*rann*," i.e. a verse.

[4] *Kal.* v., *f. l. x.:* i.e. the Kalends, or first, of January fell on the 5th feria, or day of the week (Thursday), which was the tenth day of the Moon's age.

INCIPIT CHRONICUM SCOTORUM,

i.e.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE SCOTI IS BEGUN HERE.

UNDERSTAND, Reader, that for a certain reason, and plainly to avoid tediousness, what we desire is to make a short Abstract and Compendium of the History of the Scoti only in this copy, leaving out the lengthened details of the Books of History; wherefore it is that we entreat of you not to reproach us therefor, as we know that it is an exceedingly great deficiency.

The First Age of the world contains 1656 years according to the Hebrews, but 2242 according to the Seventy Interpreters; all which perished in the Deluge, in the same manner that oblivion is wont to swallow[1] up infancy. Ten generations.[2]

Thus do the Gaedhel express the number of this age[3]:—

> Six years, fifty, *and* six hundred, as I reckon,
> A great thousand I count from Adam to the Flood.

Kal. v. f. l. 10.[4] Anno Mundi 1599.[5]

In this year the daughter of one of the Greeks came to Hibernia, whose name was hEriu, or Berba, or Cesar, and fifty maidens, and three men, with her. Ladhra was their conductor, who was the first that was buried in Hibernia. This the antiquaries of the Scoti do not[6] relate. A.M. 1599.

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[5] *Anno Mundi* 1599. ī.ƚxcix. (m.lxcix.), A.; apparently a mistake for ī.ɔxcix. (m.dxcix.) The Irish chroniclers differ as to the date of the alleged arrival in Ireland of Cesar (pron. Kesar); some referring it to forty years, and others forty days, before the Flood; but in either case the figures 1599 are incorrect.

[6] *Not.* n̄., A., for *non*; or possibly for *nunc*.

Secunda aetas Mundi incipit quae continet annos .ccxcii. iuxta .ů. Ebraos, ut Poeta ait:—

O dilinn go hAbram hi genair iar réduib
Da bliadain bailc toacht, noact ar dib cédoib,

Iuxta uero Interpretes, .dcccc.xl.

Ict. Anno mundi m.dccclix. Dec mbliadna iarsin co dirgaoileb an tuir. ix. mbliadna iarsin go Feniur. Hoc anno Feniur comporruit berla na ngaoidel a lxx.ii. linguis, et dort dedit Gaoideal filio Agnomin, .i. x°. anno dort destructionem turris nemrod.

Tertia aetas incipit quae continet annos dcccc.xlii. et incipit a natiuitate Abram, ut dixit poeta,

On gen sin gen gabad go Dauid in flait fedil
Cethrada do bliadnaib naoi .c. go indemin,

Anno lx°. aetatis Abraham Partholon in Hiberniam uenit. Ar e an Partholon so ced so gab Erinn iar ndilinn, a cetheomain, xiiii. dos maist, octtar a lín, .i. cethar fear ocus cethar ban. Ro forbsigsit iarum go rabattar .l. ar cetse mile fear ocus mile ban.

Cetse maige an eirinn.so seidibtea la Partholón .i. mag tuired, no nedara, la Connachtaib, et mag Sere la Connachtaib, ocus mag nIta la Laignaib, ocus mag Latrainn la Dal Arádi, ocus Lecmag la h. mic Uais, etir Dis ocus Camus.

Sect mbliadna iar ngabail Erenn do Partholon

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[1] *Tower:* i.e. The Tower of Babel.

[2] *Agnoman.* The Gaeidhel, or Gaedhel, to whom Fenius is alleged to have committed the Gaedhlic language, is called Gaedhel, son of Etheor, in some authorities, and Gaedhel Glas, son of Agnon, or Angen (who was Fenius's nephew), in others. See a tract on the Gaedhlic language in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 152, a; and Todd's *Nennius*, p. 234.

[3] *After the destruction.* Dost dis-tructiun, A.

[4] *The 14th of May.* a c. xiiii., A. The letter c. appears to stand for

The Second Age of the world begins, which contains 292 years, that is according to the Hebrews, as the poet says:—

> From the Flood to Abraham, who was happily born,
> Two full, prosperous years, ninety and two hundred;

but according to the [lxx.] Interpreters, 940 years.

Kal. Anno Mundi 1859. Ten years after that to the demolition of the Tower.[1] Nine years after that to Fenius. In this year Fenius composed the language of the Gaeidhel from seventy-two languages, and subsequently committed it to Gaeidhel, son of Agnoman,[2] viz., in the tenth year after the destruction[3] of Nimrod's Tower. A.M. 1859.

The Third Age commences, which contains 942 years, and it begins with the birth of Abraham, as the poet said:—

> From that birth, without peril, to David, the faithful prince,
> Forty-two years and nine hundred, certainly.

In the sixtieth year of the age of Abraham, Parrthalon arrived in Hibernia. This Parrthalon was the first who occupied Erinn after the Flood. On a Tuesday, the 14th of May,[4] *he arrived*, his companions being eight in number, viz.:—four men and four women. They multiplied afterwards until they were *in number* 4,050 men and 1,000 women.

There were four[5] plains cleared in Erinn by Parrthalon, viz.:—Magh Tuiredh, or nEdara, in Connacht; and Magh Sere in Connacht; and Magh Ita in Laighen; and Magh Latrainn in Dál Araidhe; and Lecmagh in Ui Mac Uais, between Bir and Camus.

Seven years after the occupation of Erinn by Parrthalon,

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ceicamn, or ceicpomann—May. See Cormac's *Glossary*, voce ceicpomann.

[5] *Four.* Ceiche, A. The text enumerates five.

conoeaṙbáilt an ceo ṙeṙ oa muintiṙ .i. ṙea a ainm. aṙ ann ṙo haṫnact a muiṡ ṙea, conid uaid ṙo hainmnicṫeo.

Sect loċ maomanna ṙo ṫíṙ a ṙṙlaithiuṙ Paṙṙtalóin .i. loc meṙcu, ocuṙ loċ oecet, loċ Laiġline, loċ Ruoṙaiohe, loċ Ectṙa, ocuṙ muṙtola Ḃṙena. Tṙi bliaona iaṙ ceona caṫ ṙo briṙ Paṙṙtalon ṙoṙ ṙomoṙchaib .i. oemna iaṙ ṙṙíṙ a noealḃaiḋ oaoinaiḋ, a ṙleamnaiḋ maiġe lṫa .i. ṙiṙ co náon lamaiḋ ocuṙ ġo náon coṙaiḋ.

Ón bliaoain oo tanaṙtaṙ aobaṫ Slanga an ceṫramhaḋ aiṙeċ Ḃṙeann, ġo ṙo aḃnachṫ la Paṙṙtalón a ṙleb Slanga, conid uaiḋ ainmniġteṙ an ṙliaḋ. Ón bliaoain iáṙ néġ Slanga tomaiom Loċa Laiġlinne et moṙṙ eiuṙ, unde ṙṙiuṙ nominatuṙ. Aṙ eiṙide an ceṫraṁaḋ aiṙe Ḃṙeann. Oġ claiḋe a ṙeṙta ṙo meabaiḋ an loċ; et tomaiom loċa Ectṙa etiṙ ṙliab Moḋaṙn ocuṙ ṙliaḋ Fuaid. Ṙiċe bliaona iaṙum tomaiom Loċa Ruoṙaiḋe la hUlltaiḃ, iṙin bliaoain ceona muṙtola mḂṙéna taṙ tiṙ, conid é an ṙectmaḋ loch. Aṙ ní taiṙnic Paṙṙtalón an Ḃṙinn aṙ a cenn aċt tṙí loċa et .x. naibne .i. Loc Luimniġ, ocuṙ Loċ Foṙoṙemuin oġ ṙliaḋ miṙ la mumain, ocuṙ Finnloc Iṙṙaiṙ .h. Ṙṙiacṙaċ. Ite, imoṙṙo, na .x. naibne .i. Ḃuaṙ, eiḋiṙ Ḋál naṙaiḋe et ḋál ṙiáḋa, ocuṙ Ruiṙteċ aḋ Liṙṙe, et Ḃeṙba laiġen, et laoi la mumain, ocuṙ Samaoiṙ etiṙ .h. Ṙṙiacṙaċ, Moḋaṙn eiṙ Cinel

[1] *Seven.* Six only are mentioned in the following list. See next note.

[2] *Loch Con.* Omitted in A. The eruption of Loch Con is stated in the ancient Irish Records generally to have occurred during Parrthalon's reign. See *Keating's Ireland*, Haliday's ed., p. 169.

[3] *Slemains:* i.e. smooth places, or plains.

[4] *The Fourth:* i.e. one of the four chieftains, sons of Parrthalon.

[5] *Named:* i.e. from whom it received its first name, being afterwards called Sliaḃ Donnanġaiṙo, now Sliabh Donard.

[6] *His:* i.e. Laighline's. The clause which follows, though clearly parenthetical, is not marked so in the MS.

[7] *Prius.* ṗuṙ, A., the ṙ being omitted over the first letter, the word being frequently written in the abbreviated form ṗuṙ.

[8] *Brena.* muṙtola Ḃṙena, A.: i.e. the sea flood of Brena, now Strangford Lough, the "Fretum Brene" mentioned in St. Patrick's life in the Book of Armagh. See *St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland*, by Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., p. 406, *n.* 4.

[9] *Fordremuin.* In the margin of A.

the first man of his people died, viz. :—Fea was his name. In Magh Fea he was buried; from him, therefore, it has been named.

There were seven[1] lake eruptions through the land in the reign of Parrthalon, viz. :—Loch Mesca, and Loch Decet, Loch Laighline, Loch Rudhraidhe, Loch Echtra, and the sea inundation of Brena, [and Loch Con[2]]. Three years afterwards *occurred* the first battle which Parrthalon gained, in the Slemains[3] of Magh Itha, over the Fomorians, viz. :—*they were* Demons, truly, in the guise of men, *i.e.* men with one hand and one leg *each*.

In the succeeding year died Slanga, the fourth[4] chieftain of Erinn, who was interred by Parrthalon in Sliabh Slanga; hence from him the mountain has been named.[5] The year after Slanga's death, occurred the eruption of Loch Laighline, and his[6] death; unde prius[7] nominatur; (he was the fourth[4] chieftain of Erinn; in digging his grave the lake burst forth); and the eruption of Loch Echtra, between Sliabh Modharn and Sliabh Fuaid. Twenty years afterwards occurred the eruption of Loch Rudraidhe, in Uladh. In the same year the sea inundation of Brena[8] broke over the land, so that it is the seventh lake; for Parrthalon found in Erinn before him but three lakes and ten rivers, viz. :—Loch Luimnigh, Loch Fordremuin[9] at Sliabh Mis, in Mumhan, and Finn Loch of Irrus Ui Fiachrach. The ten[10] rivers, moreover, were, the Buas, between Dál Araidhe[11] and Dál Riada, and the Ruirtech *or* River Liffe: and the Bertha of Laighen: and the Lasi in Mumhan: and the Samair, between Ui Fiachrach *and*

occurs a memorandum in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, partially destroyed, enumerating the names of the ancient lakes —

"Fordremanna [Finnloch, Loch Luimnigh, Loch Fordremuin],
Quæ, quum cuita prima fudit Iverna lacus."

See *Ogygia*, p. 144.

[8] The names of the ten rivers are written in the margin in O'Flaherty's handwriting thus :—

"Buana. Slige. Bonna. Finn. Liffeus. Erna. Mogenna.
Berva. Lina. Muasus. flumina prima locum."

See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 144.

[11] Dál Araidhe. See note, p. 4.

Conaill ocus Cinel nEogain, ocus Finn et Banna an Ulltaiḃ, Muaiḋ ocus Slicceċ la Connachtoiḃ.

Ceṫra bliaḋna iar tTomaiṁ Briena bar Parthalóin. A fen Maiġ Ealta fo haḋnocṫ. Ar aire, umorro, arfeṙar Sen maġ deṙiom, ar nís genar fioḋ ann fiam. Da bliaḋain ar ccccc. no cccc. ut Eochaiḋ c. fo baoi muinter Parthaloin an Erinn. Ceona duinibaḋ táinig an Erinn iar ndilinn .i. taṁ muintire Parthaló-in, dor forbairt dia luain i ꝉt. mai, ocus forcennrat gur an domnaċ do tánagtar. Ar don duinibaḋ sin muintire Parthaloin adberar tamleċda fer nEreann.

xxx^{a}. bliaḋna iar bar Parthaloin dErinn ag fár, go tTáinig Nimeḋ mac Adnomain .uu. an Inber Sgene. Gabair Erinn iarsin amail indisfer a ngabaloiḃ Eirenn.

ꝉt. Anno mundi ii.m. ccclu. Hoc tempore fogabrat Firbolg Erinn. Sed non hoc probandum est.

ꝉt. Anno mundi ii.m.cccxc ·xliii· Is an aimsir si fogabrat Tuaṫa de Danann for Feraiḃ Bolg .i. Dealbaoṫ ocus Brecc, an Dagda, Nuaḋa, ogarr Ogma, et reliqui.

ꝉt. Anno mundi ii.m. ccccc.xliii. Néll mac Feniof in Aegiptum uenit, peritur multarum linguarum.

Adcór uáim ḋuib, a legnicṫ, naċ fo lim faotar an trlecda fo do graifneḋ orum, conaḋ airi sin ailim

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[1] *Eochaidh:* i.e. Eochaidh O'Floinn, a celebrated Irish poet and historian, who died about the year 984.

[2] *Sang.* c. for "Cecinit," A. There is a copy of a poem attributed to Eochaidh O'Floinn, in the *Leabhar Gabhala* of O'Clery (R. Ir. Acad.), p. 18, which gives 300 years as the duration of the Parrthalonian occupation of Ireland; but a copy of the same poem in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 274, has 500.

[3] *Happened.* Táinig, A.; lit. "came."

[4] *Succeeding.* do ṡnaṫ, for do tánagtar, A.; lit. "that succeeded."

[5] *Tamhleachda:* i.e. Plague graves.

[6] *Death.* b., A.; abbrev. for báṫ.

[7] *Adhnoman.* The meaning of the characters "uu," which follow the name of Adhnoman, is not clear, unless they represent the words "da coig," for "da coid," "who went."

[8] *In the Invasions:* i.e. in the "Books of Invasions."

Cinel Conaill; the Modharn, between Cinel Conaill and Cinel Eoghain; and the Finn and Banna in Uladh; the Muaidh and Sligech in Connacht.

Four years after the eruption of Brena, the death of Parrthalon took place. In Sen Magh Ealta he was buried. The reason, moreover, why that is called Sen Magh is because no tree ever grew there. Five hundred and two, or 402 years, as Eochaidh[1] sang,[2] Parrthalon's people were in Erinn. The first plague that happened[3] in Erinn after the Flood was the pestilence of Parrthalon's people. It commenced on Monday, the 1st of May, and prevailed until the succeeding[4] Sunday. From that plague of Parrthalon's people the Tamhleachda[5] of the men of Erinn are called.

Erinn was waste for thirty years after the death[6] of Parrthalon, until Nimhedh, son of Adhnoman[7] .uu. came to Inbher Sgene. He occupied Erinn afterwards, as it is related in the Invasions[8] of Erinn.

Kal. Anno Mundi 2355. At this time the Fir Bolg occupied Erinn. But this has not been proved.[9] A.M. 2355.

Kal. Anno Mundi 2390.[10] In this time the Tuatha De Danann, viz., Dealbaeth, and Bress, the Daghda, Nuadha, and[11] Ogmha, and the rest,[12] overcame the Fir Bolg. A.M. 2390.

Kal. Anno Mundi 2544.[13] Nel, son of Fenius, learned in many languages, went to Egypt. A.M. 2544.

You have heard from me, O, Readers, that I like not to have the labour of writing this section imposed on me, wherefore it is that I beseech of you, for the sake of true

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[9] *But this has not been proved.* ꝟ. n̄. h̄. probatum (for "sed non hoc probatum") est, A. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 73, where the date of the arrival of the Fir Bolg in Ireland is fixed at A.M. 2657; and Todd's *Nennius*, p. 44, *n.* [r].

[10] 2390. The MS. A. reads ıı.m. cccxc.xlııı, the last six characters (xlııı) being surrounded, as shown in the text, by a circle of dots, in token of deletion.

[11] *And.* ocaꝛꝛ, A.; for ocuꝛ or acuꝛ.

[12] *And the rest.* ⁊lıqui, for et relıqui (et reliqui), A.

[13] 2544. ıı.m.cccxcxlııı. A., manifestly a mistake for ıı.m.ccccxlııı.

oirbri tre fir čoigle gan mingrim trío (maŏ tuigter lir creo fodera inn amlaiŏ) or ar demin nač iád claínn Firbirig ar cintač.

Ict. Tocomla dno Miliu mac Bile a hEarbáin don Scíthia ocus ar an Scithia an Egipt iar nguin Refloir mic Nemaín (amail gabtar a ngabalaib Eireann); et na tuig gurob go gar iar Nell an Aegipt, acht il bliadna na diaig čena, rainig Miliŏ ar in Scithia iar nguin Refloir oc cornam flaitir na Scitia. Céd mbarc a mór cablač amail aitiusegr an cairt ar ar tairringeŏ an čoirri. Cóig lanamna .x. gacha bairce ocus amur gan mnaoi inte. Anrat tri mira a ninnri Tarrobana; tri mir aile dno for fairge mara r. go rancuttar go Forann, go rig aegipte. Ro foglaimrit raoirri andurin. Anrat ocht mbliadna la Forann an Aegipt arro frilat a nil dana ocus a nil gnioma, Luid Scota ingen Forainn go Miliŏ mac Bile. Iarrin do čóiŏ Miliŏ cona fluagŭ for muir moir, ocus Scota ingen Forainn leir, tar innir Tarrobanae, ocus anrat mír inte. Imrad iarrin timcioll na Scitia do inber mara Cairr. Anrat tort teora nomada for muir Cairr fria dórd na murdučann condategraircc Caicer draoi. Rairrit iarum read rind Sleŏe Rire atuaiŏ gur gabrat

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[1] *Fault.* The meaning of this is, that the uncertainty of the events narrated is not to be attributed to negligence, or ignorance of their profession as hereditary antiquaries, on the part of the Clann Firbisigh.

[2] *The death of Nel.* In all the tracts relating to this subject, Nel is said to have died in Egypt. The words in italics have, therefore, been supplied, to make the sense of the passage clear.

[3] *Taprobane: i.e.* Ceylon.

[4] *Red Sea.* Fairge mara r., A., *i.e.* Fairge mara rorhra, lit. "the Sea of the Red Sea"; muir rorhuir, gen. mara rorhra, being a corruption of "mare rubrum." See Todd's *Nennius*, p. 231, *n.* °.

[5] *Pharaoh.* Forann, A.

[6] *Married.* Luid go, A., lit. "went unto."

[7] "*Inbher:*" *i.e.* estuary or mouth. During the Middle Ages the Caspian Sea appears to have been considered an arm of the Northern Ocean, although it had been pronounced to be a lake by Herodotus and Ptolemy. Strabo, following Eratosthenes, calls it a gulph (lib. xi., cap. vi., sect. 1; C. 507); and the cosmographer Aethicus, who is supposed to have lived in the

friendship, not to reproach me for it (if the reason thereof is understood by you), for it is certain that it is not the Clann Firbisigh who are in fault.[1]

Kal. Milidh, son of Bile, proceeded then from Spain to Scythia, and from Scythia to Egypt, after the slaying of Reflor, son of Neman (as it is found in the Invasions of Erinn); and understand not that it was soon after *the death of* Nel[2] in Egypt, but many years, indeed, after it, that Milidh departed from Scythia, after the slaying of Reflor, contending for the sovereignty of Scythia. His great fleet consisted of 100 ships, as the vellum relates from which this copy has been drawn; fifteen families in each ship, and soldiers without wives in it *besides*. They remained three months in the island of Taprobane.[3] Three months more, also, *they were* on the Red Sea,[4] until they came to Pharaoh,[5] the king of Egypt. They learned the arts of that country. They remained eight years with Pharaoh in Egypt, where they propagated their various arts and their various actions. Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, married[6] Milidh, son of Bile. After that, Milidh went with his host on the great sea, (and Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, along with him), past the island of Taprobane, in which they stayed a month. They rowed afterwards round Scythia to the "Inbher"[7] of the Caspian Sea. They remained three *nomada*[8] motionless on the Caspian Sea, through the chaunting of mermaids, until Caicher, the druid, rescued them. They voyaged afterwards past the point of Sliabh Rife, from the north, until they landed in Dacia. They stayed a month there.

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fourth century, describes it as flowing from the Northern Ocean. (See *Aethici Cosmographia*, ed. Gronovii; Lugd. Batav. 1722). Cosmas Indicopleustes, who flourished in the sixth century, says that it flowed from the Northern Sea to the East. (*Collect. Nova Patrum et Scriptorum Græcorum*, ed. Montfaucon; Parisiis, 1706; tom. ii., p. 132). Marco Polo seems to have been the first who really exploded the mediæval notion. (*Travels*, Bohn's ed., p. 33).

[8] *Nomada:* pl. of nomaid, a period of time, the duration of which has not been defined, but apparently signifying some ennead of time, probably either nine days, or nights.

dárdaoin for Kl. maoí Gabair targur mic Miliḋ Espinn in Inber Sgéne, for .xuii. Lunae, ocus adbaḋ ann bean Aimergín Glúingil .i. Sgene Dauilsir, ocus focher a feart ann, unde Inber Sgene. Agus fochfeat fert Aranainn don leṫ ele. Threar laige iar ngabail nErenn do maccaib Miliḋ ra cuirset caṫ Sleḃe mir fri demnaiḃ ocus fri Fomorchaiḃ, ocus ro meabaiḋ ria maccaib Miled, ocus ro Gabrat cennus Erenn go hatgarr iarum, ocus araile.

Scuirim go aimsir oile, ocus cuireḋ an tí tagras ler.

Kl. Enair ui. Patricius natus est in hoc anno.
Kl. Enair uii.
Kl. iii.
Kl. iiii.
Kl. u.
Kl. ui.
Kl. i.
Kl. ii.
Kl. iii.
Kl. iiii.

Kl. u. Muiredach Tired do marbaḋ la Caolbaḋ mac Cruind, la Rig nUlaḋ, oc Port riog uar Daball.

Kl. u. Eochaid muigmedon mac Muiredaig Tirig r. annir octo. Patricius captiuus est in Hiberniam ductus.

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[1] *Thursday.* In the margin of MS. A. there is a note in O'Flaherty's handwriting, "Kl. Maii die ℣, ♄."

[2] *Erennan's.* arui., A., for Aranainn, gen. of Aranan, as the name is frequently written.

[3] *They fought.* ra ririt, A., for ra cuirit, lit. "they put."

[4] *Very soon.* go hᵉˢ., A., for go hatgarr.

[5] *I pass.* scuirim, A.; lit. "I desist."

[6] *He Who Is will bless it.* qui anaic$^{\text{nt}}$ leis., A. The translation is but a conjectural interpretation of this curious form of abbreviation, which would read cuireḋ an tí tagras ler, and mean "He Who Is will bless it." The words an tí tá, "He Who Is," are at present used in many parts of Ireland to signify the Divinity.

[7] *Kal. January* vi.: *i.e.* the kalends, or first, of January fell on the sixth day of the week; which answers to the year A.D. 353. From this down to where the year of the World 4481 —*recte* 4381—(corresponding to A.D. 429), is given, there are seventy-six "Kal.," each of which represents a

On Thursday,[1] the Kalends of May, on the 17th of the Moon, the fleet of the sons of Milidh occupied Erinn at Inbher Sgene, and the wife of Aimergin Gluingil, *i.e.* Sgene Davilsir, died there, and her grave was made there; hence it was called Inbher Sgene. Erennan's[2] grave was placed on the other side. The third day after the occupation of Erinn by the sons of Miledh, they fought[3] the battle of Sliabh Mis against demons and Fomorians, and the sons of Milidh gained it, and they assumed the sovereignty of Erinn very soon[4] afterwards; and so forth.

I pass[5] to another time, and He Who Is will bless it.[6]

Kal. January[7] vi. In this year Patrick was born. [A.D.353.]
Kal. January[8] vii.
Kal.[9] iii.
Kal. iv.
Kal. v.
Kal. vi.
Kal. i.
Kal. ii.
Kal. iii.
Kal. iv.
Kal.[10] v. Muiredhach Tirech slain by Caelbadh, son of Crund, King of Uladh, at Port Riogh, over the Dabhall. [364.]
Kal. v.[11] Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, son of Muiredhach Tirech, reigned[12] eight years. Patrick is carried a captive into Hibernia. [364.]

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year. This is the first entry in B., the three first leaves of which are wanting.

[8] *Kal. January* vii. This means that the 1st of January fell on the seventh day of the week, and indicates the year 354, in which the 1st of January fell on a Saturday.

[9] *Kal.* iii. The year 354 (Dom. let. B) having begun on a Saturday, the 1st of January in the year 355 (Dom. let. A) fell on Sunday. A year seems, therefore, to have been here omitted.

[10] *Kal.* v. The date 357 appears in the margin in the handwriting of the late Charles O'Conor, of Belanagar; but the kalends of January fell on a Wednesday in that year. The entry is, however, probably misplaced, and should appear under the year 358.

[11] *Kal.* v. These characters, being seemingly but a repetition of the criteria for 364, have not been reckoned as a year. See note [9].

[12] *Reigned.* "ꝛ.," A., for "regnat," or "regnavit;" or probably for ꝛıg (king), in which sense it has been interpreted by the transcriber of B.

Ict. ui.
Ict. u.
Ict. ui.
Ict.
Ict. Patricius a captiuitate soluitur est per angelum.
Ict. i.
Ict. Eochaidh muigmedon mortuus est. Criomtano mac Fiodaicc r. in Hibernia annis .u.
Ict. ii.
Ict. iii.
Ict. iiii.
Ict. u.
Ict. ui. Criomthano mac Fiodhaicc mortuus est. Patricius ad Germanum.
Ict. iiii.
Ict. ii.
Ict. iii.
Ict. iiii.
Ict. u.
Ict. uii.
Ict. i.
Ict.
Ict. Niall .ix. Giallach r. annis .xxuii.
Ict. iii.

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[1] *Kal.* v. The ferial numbers for this year and the following (366, 367) are manifestly incorrect, and should be, respectively, i. and ii.

[2] *Five years.* In most authorities the duration of Criomthand's reign is extended to thirteen years. See next note.

[3] *Died.* mortuus est (mortus est), A and B. Either the number of years allotted to Criomthand's reign, at the year 371, is too little, and his obit misplaced here, or the accession of his successor, Niall, which appears under the year 384, should be entered under this year. See last note, and also notes [6], p. 17, and [4], p. 19.

[4] *Kal.* iv. The 1st of January in the year 376 having fallen on a Friday, (and the Dominical Letters being C B), the ferial number for this year should be i.

[5] *Kal.* The ferial number ii. and the year "378" are added in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, who has corrected the feriæ for the suc-

A.D.

Kal. vi.
Kal.[1] v.
Kal. vi.
Kal.
Kal. Patrick was released from captivity by an angel. [369.]
Kal. i.
Kal. Eochaidh Muighmedhoin died. Criomthand, son [371.] of Fiodhach, reigned five years[2] in Hibernia.
Kal. ii.
Kal. iii.
Kal. iv.
Kal. v.
Kal. vi. Criomthand, son of Fiodhach, died.[3] Patrick [376.] [went] to Germanus.
Kal. iv.[4]
Kal. ii.
Kal. iii.
Kal. iv.
Kal. v.
Kal. vii.
Kal. i.
Kal.[5]
Kal. Niall[6] of the Nine Hostages reigned twenty- [384.] seven years.
Kal.[7] iii.

ceeding twenty-seven years in accordance with his view of the chronology. But, as there are forty-six "Kal." from this date to the year 429, it is plain that O'Flaherty's calculation does not here agree with the chronology of this Chronicle.

[6] *Niall.* See note [3], p. 16. If the period ascribed to Criomthand's reign at the year 371 be correct, this entry is, very likely, misplaced, and should appear above under the year 376, or 377. It being evident that one of the "Kal. Kal." which appear in the text between "Kal. i." and "Kal. iii." is redundant, they are only reckoned as one year. The ferial numbers for the succeeding twenty-five years are correct, with few exceptions, which it has not been considered necessary specially to point out, as the criteria are in general so irregularly noted, that any attempt to bring them into harmony with the series of "Kal.," or years, would occupy too much space.

[7] *Kal.* iii. Should be "Kal. iv.," the year 385 having commenced on a Wednesday, and E being the Dominical Letter.

Ct. u.
Ct. u1.
Ct. 1.
Ct. u11.
Ct. 11.
Ct. 1111.
Ct. u.
Ct. u11.
Ct. 1.
Ct. 11.
Ct. 111.
Ct. u.
Ct. u1.
Ct. u11.
Ct. 1.
Ct. 111.
Ct. 1111.
Ct. u.
Ct. u1.
Ct. u11.
Ct. 1.
Ct. 111.
Ct. 1111.
Ct. u.
Ct. u1.
Ct. 1111. Niall naoigiallach mortuus est iar na guin dedcairb mac Enna Cindfealaig ig muir nlet.
Ct. 1. Nati mac Fiachrach f. annis .xxiii.

[1] *Kal.* iv. Corrected to i., by O'Flaherty, who has added the Sunday sign, ☉. But this is the year 405 according to his calculation; and although the ferial numbers for the fourteen years which follow, while not entirely in accord with the feriæ for the years 412 to 426, agree perfectly with the criteria for 406 to 420—thus probably indicating 405 as the correct year—it has not been thought desirable to depart from the reckoning of the original. Other criteria written in the margin by the same hand cannot now be read, a part of the margin having been cut off, and the fragment "A°. 405. Kl. Ja. . . . " only being legible.

A.D.

Kal. v.
Kal. vi.
Kal. i.
Kal. vii.
Kal. ii.
Kal. iv.
Kal. v.
Kal. vii.
Kal. i.
Kal. ii.
Kal. iii.
Kal. v.
Kal. vi.
Kal. vii.
Kal. i.
Kal. iii.
Kal. iv.
Kal. v.
Kal. vi.
Kal. vii.
Kal. i.
Kal. iii.
Kal. iv.
Kal. v.
Kal. vi.

Kal.[1] iv. Niall of the Nine Hostages died, after being wounded by Eochaidh, son of Enna Cennsealach, at the Ictian Sea. [411.]

Kal.[2] i. Nathi,[3] son of Fiachra, reigned twenty-three[4] years. [412.]

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[1] *Kal.* i. This ferial should be ii., the Dominical letters for the year 412 being G F.

[2] *Nathi.* Otherwise Dathi. The note ꝛi ℇꝛ., for "Ri Erenn" (King of Erinn), appears in the margin.

[4] *Twenty-three.* As there are only sixteen "Kal." from this to the record of Nathi's death, this entry seems to be misplaced, and should appear under the year 405. The anachronisms pointed out in note [2], p. 16, and note [6], p. 17, would seem to have led to this error also.

Kt. iii.
Kt. iiii.
Kt. vi.
Kt. viii.
Kt. i.
Kt. ii.
Kt. iiii.
Kt. v.
Kt. vi.
Kt. viii.
Kt. ii.
Kt. iii.
Kt. iiii.
Kt. v.
Kt. viii.

Kt. i. Natí mac Fiachrach interiit ice Sleb Calpa fulmine, ar ngabáil Ricche Eireann et an domain conuige fein.

Kt. ii. Ab initio mundi secundum Ebreos .iiii.m.cccc.lxxxi. Laoghaire mac Neill Regnum Hiberniae tenuit .xxx. annis.

Kt. iii. Ab Incarnatione Domini cccc.xxxii°.

Kt. vi. A morte Concculainn herois usque ad hunc annum cccc.xxxi.; a morte Concubair mic Nessa cccc.xii. anni sunt.

Patricius .i. archiepiscopus in Hiberniam uenit atque Scotos baptizare inchoat, nono anno Teodosi

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[1] *Kal.* iv. Kal. iii., B., which is incorrect. It should be v.

[2] *Nathi.* See note [3], p. 19.

[3] *Sliabh Ealpa*, i.e. the Alps.

[4] *Kal.* ii. The year 428 having been leap year, and A G the Dominical letters, the year 434 (Dom. Let. G) was the next on which the Kalends of January fell on the second feria (Monday). The correct ferial should be iii.

[5] 4481. The MS. reads iiii. m. cccc. lxxxi. a mistake for iiii.m. cccl.xxxi. (4381), the latter being the year of the world, according to the Hebrew computation, corresponding to A.D. 432, as estimated by the Irish Annalists. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, *Prologuium*, p. [8].

[6] *Kal.* iii. This ferial has been altered to vi. (*recte* v.) by O'Flaherty,

Kal. iii. A.D.
Kal.[1] iv. [434.]
Kal. vi.
Kal. vii.
Kal. i.
Kal. ii.
Kal. iv.
Kal. v.
Kal. vi.
Kal. vii.
Kal. ii.
Kal. iii.
Kal. iv.
Kal. v.
Kal. vii.

Kal. i. Nathí,[2] son of Fiachra, perished by lightning at Sliabh Ealpa,[3] after possessing the sovereignty of Erinn, and of the world, so far. [428.]

Kal.[4] ii. From the beginning of the world, according to the Hebrews, 4481[5] years. Laeghaire, son of Niall, held the kingdom of Hibernia thirty years. [429.]

Kal.[6] iii. From the Incarnation of the Lord, 432 years. [431.]

Kal. vi. From the death of the hero, Cucullainn,[7] to this year, there are 431 years; from the death of Conchobhar Mac Nessa,[8] 412 years. [433.]

Patrick, *i.e.* the Archbishop, comes to Hibernia, and begins to baptize the Scoti, in the ninth year of Theo-

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who has also added a marginal note, of which only the characters "A°. 43. . . Kl. Ja. . . " are left, the rest having been cut off.

[7] *Cucullainn.* A marginal note in O'Flaherty's handwriting, partly mutilated, reads thus:— "431 ann. a Morte Cuculinn. . . 412 ann. ex quo [illegible]."

[8] *Conchobhar Mac Nessa.* At first sight of this entry, in A., the figures 432 / 434 appear in O'Flaherty's hand. The 434 should, of course, be 434, signifying the number of years that elapsed between the death of Conchobhar and the advent of St. Patrick, according to O'Flaherty's opinion. See Colgan, p. 282.

minorir, primo anno Episcopatus Sixti .xlu. Episcopi Romanae Ecclesiae, in iiii°. anno regni Laeġaire mic Neill.

Kt. uii. Prima indictio.

Kt. i. Cetna brath Saxan an Erinn.

Kt.

Kt. iii. Breasal ri Laigen mortuus est.

Kt. u.

Kt. ui. Secundinus et Auxilius et Esserninus mittuntur ad hibernenses, ačt ni ro gabrad airečus na uġdarras i ré Patraic nama. Sencus Mór do sriobaď irin bliadain. [1]

Kt. i. Natiuitas Sanctae Brigidae dia cédaoin an ochtmaď uatharo esca Febra. Dia cédaoin ro gaď caille go nočo noġaiď an .xuiii.; dia cédaoin an .xxuiii. quieuit. [2]

Kt. ii. Maine mac Neill mortuus est. Sixtus episcopus Romae, quieuit. Amalgaď mac Fiacrač ri Connacht mortuus est .i. céd ri Connacht iar ccredioiṁ. [3]

Kt. iii.

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[1] 45th. xlii. A., corrected by O'Flaherty to 45, which is followed in B.; xlii being very likely a misreading for xlu. A marginal note by O'F. has been mutilated, the following only remaining:—" . . . $\frac{1}{15}$ Indictio . . . . . 6. per Jul. . . . . a Dominica . . . . [Theo]dosii. A°. 423."

[2] *Kal.* vii. The first of the Indiction corresponds to the year 433, in which the 1st of January fell on a Sunday. O'Flaherty adds the note "A. Litera Dominica" in the margin.

[3] *Kal.* iii. The "Kal." for this and the following year are written in one line in A., and a mutilated note, " . . . . F. . . . Ja. fer. 3" (meaning that the Dominical letter was F, and the 1st of January fell on Tuesday), appears in the margin in O'Flaherty's handwriting. It doubtless represented the criteria for the year 435.

[4] *Kal.* vi. *Rectè* vii.

[5] *Kal.* i. After "Kal. i.," the year and Dominical letter (A°. 439, A.) have been added by O'F.

[6] *Birth.* There is a note of O'Flaherty's in the margin, "Natus A°. 449, . . i.e. 16 Feby.," and a mutilated memorandum, of which the following is all that can be read:—" . . . 8°. feria 4 . . . . 8 Febr., S. Brigida ($\frac{A^{V}}{2^{8}5}$. 2°. Mar.) . . . . eic; $\frac{4}{\text{quarta}}$;"

dosius the younger, the first year of the episcopate of Sixtus, 45th[1] Bishop of the Roman Church, and the fourth year of the reign of Laeghaire, son of Niall. A.D.

Kal.[2] vii. First Indiction. [433.]

Kal. i. First Saxon depredation in Erinn. [434.]

Kal.

Kal.[3] iii. Bresal, King of Laighen, died. [436.]

Kal. v.

Kal.[4] vi. Secundinus, and Auxilius, and Esserninus are sent to the Irish; but they obtained not pre-eminence or authority in the time of Patrick alone. The Senchus Mór was written in this year. [438.]

Kal. i.[5] Birth[6] of St. Brigid, on a Wednesday, the 8th of the February moon; on a Wednesday, the 18th, she received[7] the veil, with eight virgins; on a Wednesday, the 28th, she rested.[8] [439.]

Kal.[9] ii. Maine, son of Niall, died.[10] Sixtus, Bishop of Rome, quievit.[11] Amhalgadh, son of Fiachra, King of Connacht, died, *i.e.* the first King of Connacht after the faith.[12] [440.]

Kal.[13] iii.

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but, in consequence of its fragmentary condition, it is not easy to decide whether it refers to her birth or reception of the veil.

[7] *Received.* ꝑo ȝaḋ, for ꝑo ȝaб, she received.

[8] *Rested.* A marg. note in O'Flaherty's handwriting reads, "A°. 523 . . . Feb. fer. 4 . . . . ae 28" (*i.e.* A°. 533 . . . February, fourth day of the week, 28th of the moon).

[9] *Kal.* ii. The year 440 is added in the margin in O'Flaherty's hand.

[10] *Died.* moꝛtuꝰ, for mortuus est, A. B.

[11] *Quievit.* q., A., for *quievit*, the expression generally used in recording the death of ecclesiastics throughout this Chronicle; *mortuus est*, or *moritur*, being the form used in the case of laics. A marginal note in O'F.'s hand, partly destroyed, reads:—" . . [4]40 . . . Mar. [Six]tus obiit. litera Dominica . . . Ja. fer. 2."

[12] *After the faith, i.e.* after the introduction of the faith. This obit is written in the lower margin of A., p. 6, with a mark of reference pointing out its proper place in the text.

[13] *Kal.* iii. The ferial numbers for this and the three following years should be, respectively, iv., v., vi., and vii.

Kt. ui.
Kt. uii.
Kt. i.
Kt. iii. Bellum Femin in quo cecidit mac Cairtinn, mic Colboth, mic Nell. Alii dicunt ar do cruithnibh do.
Kt. iiii. Quies Secundini filii Restituti, lxxu°. anno aetatis suae, cuius mater Culmana Patricii soror.
Kt. u.
Kt. ui.
Kt. i.
Kt. ii.
Kt. iii.
Kt. iiii. Catraimnoth mór ria Laegaire mac Nell for Laighnibh.
Kt. ui. Feis Temra la Laogaire mac Neill.
Kt. uii.
Kt. i. Mors Enna mic Cathbadha.
Kt. ii.
Kt. iiii. Dormitatio Sancti Senis Patricii episcopi .i. Glastoniensis Ecclesiae.
Kt. u. Cath Atha Dara ria Laighnibh for Laogaire in quo ipse captus est, seo tunc dimissus est iarann ser solem et uentum ré bouer eis Dimissurum.

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[1] *Kal.* iv. The criteria, " . . E. . . . Ja. fer. 4" (E the Dominical letter; kalends of January on the 4th feria, or Wednesday), answering to the year 447, have been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty. The criteria for the six following years should be iv., v., vii., i., ii., and iii., respectively.

[2] *Kal.* vi. Corrected to vii. by O'Flaherty, to correspond with the year 449.

[3] *Kal.* iv. This is the year 453 according to O'Flaherty, who has noted that year in the margin, adding D as the Dominical letter. He has also altered the ferial number to 5.

[4] *Temhair*, i.e. Tara. O'Flaherty adds the marginal note, "454, C. Kal. Ja. on Friday."

[5] *Kal.* i. O'Flaherty adds the year 456, and the Dom. Letters A G in the marg.

[6] *Church.* aeclīae, A. The criteria for the year 458 have been noted in margin by O'F., who adds,

A.D.

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. iii. Battle of Feimin, in which fell the son of Cairthind, son of Colboth, son of Niall. Some say that he was of the Picts. [445.]

Kal.[1] iv. Death of Secundinus, son of Restitutus, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, whose mother, Culmana, *was* Patrick's sister. [446.]

Kal. v.

Kal.[2] vi.

Kal. i.

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal.[3] iv. A great battle-breach by Laeghaire, son of Niall, over the Lagenians. [452.]

Kal. vi. The Feast of Temhair[4] *celebrated* by Laeghaire, son of Niall. [453.]

Kal. vii.

Kal.[5] i. Death of Enna, son of Cathbadh. [455.]

Kal. ii.

Kal. iv. Repose of Old Saint Patrick, Bishop, *i.e.* of the church[6] of Glastonbury. [457.]

Kal. v. The battle of Ath Dara gained by the Lagenians over Laeghaire, in which he was taken prisoner; but he was straightway set at liberty, upon swearing by the sun and wind that he would forgive them the Borumha.[7] [458.]

"Drust mac Erb. Rex Pictorum obiit, Cod. Cl.;" "Cod. Cl." meaning "Codex Cluanensis," or "Annals of Clonmacnois," in which the death of Drust is recorded under the year 445.

[7] *Forgive them the Borumha.* ꝛ6 bouep eip oimiꝛꝛuꝛum (se boves eis dimissurum), A. B. This means that Laeghaire undertook to remit the Borumha, or Boromean Tribute. A. has a marginal note in O'Flaherty's hand, "cat ata Dapa, A°. 458, War. Antiq. p. 32" ("Battle of Ath Dara, Anno 458, Ware's Antiquities, p. 32"); and a further note, matao na bopumha, "remission of the Borumha," in the hand of the late Charles O'Conor, of Belanagar—both of which are omitted in B.

Kt. vi. Cath Atha Dara fria Laignaib for Laoghaire, quibus Crimthann tunc praeerat.

K. Mors Laegaire mic Neill ig Grellaig Dairbil for taeb Cairi i Maig Lire, eter na dá cnoc .i. Eire ocus Alba [an] anmann. A fata fe Laignib .i. grian ocus gaot fo marbrad e ann, sicut Poeta dixit:—

Adbat Laegaire mac Neill
For taob Cairi glairi itir
Duile De aregaib fait
Tugrad dáil mbair forfan fig.

Kt. u. Initium Regni Oilealla muilt mic Nathi.
Kt. uii.
Kt. i.
Kt. ii. Domangort mac Niri quieuit.
Kt. iii. Quies Benigni fuccessoris Patricii.
Kt. u.
Kt. vi. Fers Temra la hOilill Molt.
Kt. uii.
Kt. i.
Kt. iii.
Kt. iiii. Dornogal bri éle for Laigniu fria Oilill Molt.

[Kt.] Cath Dumaige Aichir fria Laigniu for Oilill Molt.

Kt. vi.
Kt. i.

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[1] *Kal.* vi. The criteria for the year 460 have been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty, who also adds the mem., "Crimthann Rex Lageniæ." This record seems a repetition of the previous entry.

[2] *Erinn.* Eire, A. B.

[3] *Kal.* v. O'Flaherty has altered this to iv., and added the criteria for the year 464 in the margin. At the end of the entry, however, he has noted the year 463.

[4] *Domangart.* The note "462, Kal. J. 2" (462, Kalends of January on 2nd feria), has been added in the margin by O'F.

[5] *Kal.* iii. O'Flaherty has altered this to iv., and added the marginal note, "469, S. Benign. ob^{t}. E. Kl. Ja. 4."

[6] *Benignus.* Bīgni, A.; Bigni, B.

[7] *Feast.* This is the year 471 according to O'Flaherty, who adds the criteria, "C. Kl. Ja. Friday," and

Kal.[1] vi. The battle of Ath Dara *gained* against Laeghaire by the Lagenians, over whom Crimthand was then commander. A.D. [459.]

K. Death of Laeghaire, son of Niall, at Greallach Daiphil, on the side of Cais in Magh Lífé, between the two hills, viz., Erinn[2] and Alba *are* their names. His guarantees to the Lagenians, *i.e.* the sun and wind, that killed him there, as the Poet said:— [460.]

Laeghaire, son of Niall, died
On the side of Cais, green its land;
The elements of God, which he had pledged as guarantee,
Inflicted the doom of death on the King.

Kal.[3] v. Commencement of the reign of Oilill Molt, son of Nathi. [461.]

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. ii. Domangart[4] Mac Nisi quievit. [464.]

Kal.[5] iii. Quies of Benignus,[6] successor of Patrick. [465.]

Kal. v.

Kal. vi. The Feast[7] of Temhair celebrated by Oilill Molt. [467.]

Kal. vii.

Kal. i.

Kal. iii.

Kal.[8] iv. The conflict of Brí Ele *gained* over the Lagenians by Oilill Molt. [471.]

[Kal.[9]] Battle of Dumagh Aicher *gained* by the Lagenians over Oilill Molt. [472.]

Kal.[10] vi.

Kal. i.

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also the note. "468, War. Ant.. p. 17," signifying that the event is referred to the latter year in Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 17.

[8] *Kal.* iv. O'Flaherty has noted the criteria for the year 475 in the margin.

[9] [*Kal.*] This Kal., together with ferial for the year 476, has been inserted by O'Flaherty. It is apparent, from the order of the ferial numbers, that a "Kal." was omitted by the scribe.

[10] *Kal.* vi. Corrected to vii. by O'F.. who makes this the year 477.

Kt. ii.
Kt. iii. Mors Conaill Cremthainn mic Néill.
Kt. iv.
Kt. v.
Kc.
Kc.
Kt.
Kt. i. Oilill Molt do tuitim la Muirchertach mac Earca (.i. ri Erenn) a ccath Ocha, et la Lucthaid mac Laegaire, et la Fergus Cirrbél mac Conaill Cremthainne, et la Fiachrach Lónn mac Coelboth rig Dál Araide, unde Dec mac Dé dixit:—

Mor cath Ocha ferga itir,
Immoralta catha ili,
For Oilill Molt mac Dathi,
Meabuidh ria Dál Araidhi,
La Luccaid la Fiachrach Lónd
Ir la Muirchertach mor oll,
La Fergus mac Conaill caoimh,
Leo do cer Ailill fael rig;
Et la Fergus go lochd,
Leo ittrocair Ailill faer Molt.

At tempore Concubair mic Nessa usque ad Cormac mac Airt, ccc.uii. anni sunt. At Cormac usque ad hoc bellum cc.uii.

Kt. ii. Initium regni Lugdach mic Laogaire.

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[1] *Kal.* iii. The year 480, the Dominical letters (F E), and the corresponding ferial number (iii.), have been added in the marg. by O'F.

[2] *Kal.* i. O'Flaherty has added the year 484 in the margin, together with the Dom. Letters A G, and the proper ferial. He also adds the further note, "483, B. Kal. J. Sat. quo Oililli necem Annal. Ult. habent. Unde ad Dalriedinos in Scotia, 20. an." The Annals of Ulster record the battle of Ocha under the year 482, and again under 483, adding "secundum alios."

[3] *Of the blemish.* go lochd, A. B.; lit. with stain. He is called Fergus "gan lochd," "without stain," in other authorities.

A.D.

Kal. ii.

Kal.[1] iii. Death of Conall Crimhthann, son of Niall. [476.]

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii.

K.

K.

Kal.

Kal.[2] i. Oilill Molt fell in the battle of Ocha by Muircertach Mac Erca (*i.e.* King of Erinn); and by Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire; and by Fergus Cirrbel, son of Conall Crimthainn; and by Fiachra Lonn, son of Caelboth, King of Dál Aráidhe, of which Bec Mac De said:— [482.]

The great battle of Ocha was fought,
Through which many fights were contested;
Over Oilill Molt, son of Dathí,
It was gained by the Dál Aráidhe,
By Lughaidh, by Fiachra Lonn,
And by the great, puissant Muircertach,
By Fergus, son of mild Conall—
By them fell the noble King Ailill;
And by Fergus of the blemish[3]—
By them fell the noble Ailill Molt.

From the time of Conchobhar Mac Nessa to Cormac Mac Art there are 307[4] years; from Cormac to this battle, 207.[5]

Kal.[6] ii. Commencement of the reign of Lughaidh,[7] son of Laeghaire. [483.]

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[4] 307 *years.* cccuii., A. B., probably a mistake for ccℓuii. (257), the era of Conchobhar being referred to A.D. 20 in a previous entry, (vide supra, ad an. 432); and that of Cormac being usually fixed at 277. For 307 O'Flaherty writes 207.

[5] 207. O'Flaherty writes 206.

[6] *Kal.* ii. The ferial number ii. has been corrected to 3 by O'Flaherty, who has added the year 485, and some criteria not now decipherable.

[7] *Lughaidh.* The letters "ꝛ. Ꮎ.," for ꝛíꞩ Ꮎꝛenn, "King of Erinn," are written in the marg. in the orig. hand.

Kt. m. Guin Criomthainn mic Enna Cinnsealaigh Ri Laigen, la Eochaid Guineach Dub Darmche, ocus la Hamaida Cliach.

Céd cath Granne in quo Muirchertach mac Earca victor fuit. Cath ele i ngranne icip Laigen iosp Laignechaib badeim. in quo Finnchad Ri ua Cinnsealaigh cecidit, ocus [Eochaid mac] Coirpre victor fuit.

Kt. u. Quies Epscuip Maol an Aro Curadh.

Kt. u. Quies Sancti Ciaran Daimliag cui Patricius Euangelium suum tapsitus est.

Kt. un. Quies Eppoig mic Calle.

Cath Ceall Ornaigh a Mugh Fea ubi cecidepunt Conchur mac Nathfraich, Ri Muman, ocus uxor eius .i. Eithne uathach ingen Criomthainn, mic Enna Cinnsealaigh, Iollann mac Dunlainge et Oilill a bpatarp, ocus Eochaidh Guineach, et Muirchertach mac Earca, Ri Ailig, uictoriam egerunt, ut dicitur:—

Cobach cnaob dop bile mópi
Conchur molbthach mac Nathfraich
Pagbad la Iollann a cenn
A crat ceall Ornaigh claoin.

Kt. n.

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[1] *Guineach.* Guin. A.: Guin. B.

[2] *Graine.* The date 485 appears in the margin, in the handwriting of O'F., and also the mutilated note. "Kal. . . . Lageniæ . . . Grane . . . [prae]lium 2°. hoc A°. . . ."

[3] *Another.* See under the year 492, where a third battle of Graine is called the second; or probably it is the battle here referred to.

[4] *In the land.* icip. A.: iosp (between). B.

[5] *Lagenians.* Laignaib (Laignechaib), A; Laignib, B.

[6] *Eochaidh Mac Coirpre.* The words "Eochaidh Mac" have been interlined by O'Flaherty, who adds at the end of the entry, "de quo post 493 infra." See under the year 492.

[7] *Kal.* v. O'Flaherty adds in the margin. "S. Mel. Eps. ob^t. 488, Ult. Annal." The Annals of Ulster record Bishop Mel's death at the year 487, which is equal to 488 of the Common Era.

[8] *Ard Curadh.* Possibly a mistake for Ard Achadh, i.e. "the high field," now Ardagh, of which Mael, or Mel, was Bishop.

Kal. iii. Criomthann, son of Enna Cennsealach, King of Laighen, [mortally] wounded by Eochaidh Guinech[1] of the Ibh Bairrche, and by the *men of* Aradh Cliach. A.D. [484.]

First battle of Graine,[2] in which Muircertach Mac Erca was the victor. Another[3] battle *was fought* at Graine, in the land[4] of Laighen, between the Lagenians[5] themselves, in which Finnchadh, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, fell, and [Eochaidh Mac[6]] Coirpre was the victor.

Kal.[7] v. Quies of Bishop Mael at Ard Curadh.[8] [485.]

Kal.[9] v. Quies of Saint Cianan of Damhliag, on whom Patrick bestowed his Gospel. [486.]

Kal. vii. Quies of Bishop[10] Mac Caille. [487.]

The battle of Cill Osnaigh in Magh Fea, in which fell Aengus Mac Nathfraeich, King of Mumhan, and his wife, *i.e.* Eithne the hateful, daughter of Criomthann, son of Enna Cennsealach. Iollann, son of Dunlaing, and Oilill, his brother, and Eochaidh Guinech,[11] and Muircertach Mac Erca, King of Ailech, were victors, as was said[12]:—

A branch of the great[13] spreading tree died—
Aengus the praiseworthy, son of Nathfraeich;
His head was left with Iollann,
In the battle of foul Cill-Osnaigh.

Kal. ii.

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[9] *Kal.* v. O'Flaherty has altered this ferial to 6, and added the marg. note, "S. Kien . . . . . 489, Ult. Ann.;" but the Annals of Ulster have St. Cianan's obit under the year 488 of their reckoning.

[10] *Bishop.* Epp. A.; Earcop, B. O'Flaherty has noted the year 490 in the margin, altering the ferial number uii to 1.

[11] *Guinech*; or "the wounding." Guinech, A. and B.; but called Guinech in all authorities, and at the year 484, supra.

[12] *As was said.* uc ṗ., A., for uc ṡoiscuṗ; uc ṡoiscc, B. The abbrev. ṗ. is written in the margin, signifying that a ṙann (rann), or verse, follows.

[13] *Of the great.* móiṛ, A. B., gen. of mór (mór), great. Tigernach and the Four Mast. read an oiṛ, "of the gold."

Kt. iii. Patricius Archiepiscopus et Apostolus Hiberniensium, anno aetatis suae centesimo .xxii°., xvi. Kt. Aprilis quievit, ut dicitur:—

O genair Criost, airem ait
Cetre céo for caom nocait
Teora bliadna beacht iarsin
So bár Patraig, príom Arpail.

Kt. iiii.

Kt. v. Cath Taillten for Laigniu ria Coirpre mac Néill.

Kt. i. Cath tanairi Graine in quo cecidit Praech mac Fionnchadha Rí Laigen Dergadhair. Eochaid mac Coirpre victor fuit.

Kt. ii. Quies Cuindeba mic Cathmoga .i. mac Cuilind, episcop Lurca. Defectus solis apparuit. Expugnatio Duinlethglairi. Gelasius quievit.

Kt. Anastasius papa ordinatus est, vixit annis ii. Cath Slemna Midhe for Laigniu ria Coirpre mac Néill. Mochaoe náondroma quievit. Episcop Cormac [in] Dermide comarba Patraig pausavit.

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[1] *Kal.* iii. Of the criteria, which had been noted in the margin, all that now remains is . . . . . 6. O'Flaherty, however, understood this to be the year 493, in accordance with the authority of the stanza quoted in the text. But there are only fifty-seven "Kal." from the year 432 to the present entry, which would indicate this to be the year 489; and although it seems likely that the year 493 was intended by the original Annalist, the Editor has not felt himself at liberty to depart from the actual data which the Chronicle furnishes.

[2] *Four hundred.* cccc., A. B.

[3] *Exact.* ber̄, for beacht, A., r̄ being an abbreviation for acht (acht). B. reads ber, omitting the sign of abbrev. over the r. The following stanza, apparently in the hand of the orig. scribe, occurs at the bottom of page 8 in A.:—

"Nonagessimus et quadringentesimus atque
Tertius a partu virginis annus erat,
Ætatisque suæ centesimus atque secundus
Anni bisque decem præteriére quidem:
Patricius sanctus fidei monstrator Hibernis
Mortuus in Duno quando sepultus erat."

[4] *Kal.* v. Corrected to 7 by O'Flaherty, who observes, "ut folia 9, b," referring to the copy of Tigernach bound up with MS. A., which has the ferial number vii.

Kal.[1] iii. Patrick, Archbishop and Apostle of the Irish, in the 122nd year of his age, on the 16th of the Kalends of April, quievit, ut dicitur :— A.D. [489.]

Since Christ was born, a joyful reckoning,
Four hundred[2] and fair ninety;
Three exact[3] years after that
To the death of Patrick, Chief Apostle.

Kal. iv.

Kal.[4] v. The battle of Taillten *was gained* over the Lagenians by Coirpre, son of Niall. [491.]

Kal. i. The second[5] battle of Graine, in which fell Fraech, son of Finnchadh, King of Southern Leinster. Eochaidh, son of Coirpre, was the victor. [492.]

Kal. ii. Rest of Cuindidh, son of Cathmogha,[6] *i.e.* Mac Cuilind, Bishop of Lusca. An eclipse of the sun appeared. Battle of Dunlethglaise. Gelasius quievit. [493.]

Kal. Anastasius was ordained Pope, *and* lived *afterwards* two years. The battle of Slemhain of Meath *gained* over the Lagenians by Coirpre, son of Niall. Mochaoe of Naendruim quievit. Bishop Cormac[7] [in]dernidhe, comharb of Patrick, pausavit. [494.]

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[5] *Second.* Two battles of Graine are referred to under the year 484. This would make a third, unless it be the record of one of the two battles in question. See p. 30, notes [2] and [3].

[6] *Son of Cathmogha.* mc Caṫmoga .i. mac Cuilind (Mac Cathmhogha, *i.e.* Mac Cuilind), A.; which O'Flaherty alters to "Mac Cathbadha Mogh Cuilind (son of Cathbadh of Magh Cuilinn), ut fol. 9, b." The reference "ut fol. 9, b." is to the copy of Tigernach in H. 1, 18, T.C.D., which reads, "quiet Cuindeda mic Caṫbaḋa in mac Cuilinn" ("Quies of Cuindidh, son of Cathbhadh, the Mac Cuilinn"). B. reads, "mac Caṫmoga Mag Cuilind" (son of Cathmogh of Magh Cuilinn). The obit of Gelasius proves this to be the year 496.

[7] *Cormac* [*in*]*dernidhe.* The letters in ("the," or "of the") have been supplied by O'Flaherty. In the Annals of the Four Masters he is called "Cormac Criċ in Ernaiḋe" (*i.e.* Cormac of the territory of the Ernaidhe). See Dr. O'Donovan's note to F.M. under the year A.D. 496. In a list of St. Patrick's successors in the *Book of Leinster*, Cormac is said to have been "*de Chlainn Chernaigh*," *i.e.* of the Clann Cernaigh, or Kearney. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 180. O'Flaherty adds in the margin, "497, Mochaius Antrim, (*rectè* Naendrum), et Corm. Ardmachae, obierunt."

Kt. u. Ingenr terrraemotur Ponticam concurrit Prouinciam. Cnaytarrur paurauit.

Kt. ui. Romanae Ecclesiae .xlix. Simachur Papa, uixit annir .xu. Cat Cind Cilde for Laigne re Coirrre mac Néill.

Kt. uii. Cat Segra riá Muirchertach mac Earca for Duach Tengtuma Rí Connacht, ubi Duach cecidit, unde Cendraolach dixit:—

Cat Segra,
Ben do mnaib roorbáir;
Ro baoi crú dar cruirgh
La Duirg ingien Duaicc.

Cat Dealga et cat Mucreme,
Ocur cat Tuama trirba;
La cat Segra atterchair
Duac Tengtuma.

Kt. i.

Kt. iii. Cath Droma Lochaige ria Laigniu ar Uib Néill. Fergur Mór mac Earca cum gente Dál Riada partem Britanniae tenuit et ibi mortuus est.

Kt. u. Bellum inde Moire a cerrich .h. nGabla for Laigniu, ocur for Iollann, mac Dunlainge, in quo Muircertach mac Erca uictor erat.

Mort Erroig Ibuir in .ix. Kt. mai, cuius aetas ccc.iii. annir.

Kc.
Kc.

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[1] *Shook.* "Conclusit," A., altered to "concussit" by O'Flaherty.

[2] *Anastasius.* "498, 13, Kal. Dec. obiit." Note by O'F. in marg. The *feria* number (v) answers to the year 498. The *feriae* from this down to the year 513 are rather confusedly noted.

[3] *Symmachus.* Smachur A. and B. "498, 22 Nov. creatus." Note by O'F. in marg.

[4] *A certain woman.* Ben do mnaib, A., lit. "a woman of women." The words do mnaib are erroneously repeated in A.

[5] *Red blood was.* ro baoi crú. These words occur twice by mistake in A., viz., at the end of one page and beginning of another.

[6] *By Duiseach.* Duirg, ablative of Duirech, A. For ingien Duaicc, B. incorrectly reads ingen t Dualaicc, being a misreading of the words t Duaicc (i.e. "or of Duach"), which are written over the word ruarroh, put erroneously for Duaicc in A.,

Kal. v. A great earthquake shook[1] the Pontic Province. Anastasius[2] pausavit. A.D. [495.]

Kal. vi. Symmachus,[3] 49th Pope of the Roman Church; lived fifteen years. The battle of Cenn Ailbhe *gained* over the Lagenians by Coirpre, son of Niall. [496.]

Kal. vii. The battle of Seghais *gained* by Muircertach Mac Earca over Duach Tengumha, King of Connacht, in which Duach was slain; of which Cennfaeladh said:— [497.]

The battle of Seghais—
A certain woman[4] caused it;
Red blood[5] was *brought* over lances
By Duisech,[6] daughter of Duach.

The battle of Delg, and battle of Mucremhe,
And the battle of Tuaim Drubha,
With the battle of Seghais, wherein fell
Duach Tengumha.

Kal.[7] i.

Kal. iii. Battle of Druim Lochmaighe *gained* by the Lagenians over the Ui Neill. Fergus Mor Mac Erca, with the tribe of Dál Riada, held a part of Britain and died there. [499.]

Kal. v. The battle of Inde Mór,[8] in Crich Ui Gabhla, *gained* over the Lagenians, and over Illann,[9] son of Dunlaing, in which Muircertach Mac Erca was victorious. [500.]

Death of Bishop[10] Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of May, whose age was 303 years.

Kal.

Kal.

---

but marked with dots in token of deletion. This is the year 500 according to O'F., who adds the marg. note, "500, Kal. 7."

[7] *Kal.* i. Corrected to 2 by O'Flaherty, who has added the criteria "501, Kl. Ja. 2," in the margin.

[8] *Inde Mór.* A marginal note by O'Flaherty reads "499, Cod: Cl:" implying that this battle is recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 499.

[9] *Illann.* "R. L.," *i.e.* Rex Lageniae. Marg. note in O'F.'s handwriting.

[10] *Bishop.* ēpp, A.; epcop, B. O'F. adds the note "501, Dung. Annal. S. Ibarus: 500, Ussher."

Kc

Kc

Kc Bellum Fremainne Moe for Fiachaid mac Neill fria Foilge Berraide, unde dictum est:—

In Rí ale aspeir,
Fiachaid mac Néill ní ceilaid,
Ag fail tar cremmna cle
Cath Slemna Moe meabaid.

Kt. iii.

Kt. iii. Bai Luigdech mc Laogaire Rig Temrach an Achaid Fabcha. Ro benaid do nim co fabcha tentide ina cend ar noiultaid Patraic.

Kt. iii. Muiscertach mac Earca Regnaise incipit. Mac Cinn .i. Conall, Episcop Connise, quievit, cuius pater [Fobraich] dictus est, cuiusque mater Cner ingen Comaide do Dáil Ceitine, a qua nominatus est mac Cneirn.

Kt

Kt. i. Quies Broni, Episcopi Cenil Inse. Decessus solis contigit.

Kt. ii. Quies Erci Episcopi Slanne, xc°. anno aetatis suae, de quo Patricius ait:—

Ergog Erca,
Gach ní conceptaid ba cert;
Gach áon beres concoscert cert
Fortgaill bennacht Ergoig Erc.

Kt. Natiuitas Sancti Ciarani filii Artcirci. Bellum

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[1] *Battle of Slemhain.* Cath Slemna, A. B.; evidently a mistake for cath Fremainn or Fremna (battle of Fremhainn), as in Tigernach, the Ann. Ult., and the Four Mast.; and also in the prose entry in the text. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note, "502, D. Ann.;" but the Donegal Annals (or Four Mast.) have the entry at the year 501 of their reckoning.

[2] *Was struck.* fo baid, for fo benaid, A.; fo baid, B.; the transcriber of which appears not to have noticed the sign of abbreviation.

[3] *Muircertach.* The letters "f. e.," for Rig Erenn (King of Erinn), appear in the marg. O'Flaherty has added a note, of which only "Murchert . . 513, Kl. . . ." can be read.

K. , A.D.

K.

K. The battle of Fremhain, in Midhe, *gained* over [505.]
Fiachaidh, son of Niall, by Foilge Berraidhe; of which was said:—

The other king they mention,
Fiachaidh, son of Niall, they deny not;
Over him, against a false prophecy,
The battle of Slemhain[1] of Midhe, was won.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv. Death of Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, King of [507.]
Temhair, in Achadh Farcha. He was struck[2] on the head with lightning from heaven, for denying Patrick.

Kal. iii. Muircertach[3] Mac Earca begins to reign. [508.]
Mac Cnissi, *i.e.* Aengus, Bishop of Condere, quievit; whose father was called [Fobraech];[4] and whose mother *was* Cnes, daughter of Comaide, of the Dál Ceithire, from whom he was named Mac Cnisi.

Kal.

Kal. i. Quies of Bron, Bishop of Caisel Irre. An [510.]
eclipse of the sun occurred.[5]

Kal. ii. Quies of Erc,[6] Bishop of Slane, in the 90th [511.]
year of his age, of whom Patrick said:—

Bishop Erc—
Everything which he adjudged was right;
Everyone that passes a just judgment
Shall receive the blessing of Bishop Erc.

Kal. Birth of Saint Ciaran, son of the artificer.[7] [512.]

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[1] *Fobraech.* Interpolated by O'Flaherty. See Reeves' *Antiquities of Down and Connor*, pp. 238, 239.

[2] *Occurred.* contigit, A. B. After this word B. has "xc°. anno aetatis," which is a clause belonging to the next sentence. A mutilated note by O'F. in the margin, reads "512, Kal. . . . Bronius . . Eclipsis solis."

[3] *Erc.* O'F. adds a marg. note, of which only "513, Kal. . . . . Ercus . . . S. . . ." can be read.

[4] *Son of the artificer.* Ciaran is called "mac an tsaoir" (son of the carpenter) in the Irish Calendars and Martyrologies, and *infra*, under the year 544. "516, Natus." Marg. note by O'F.

Droma Dergaige for Foilgi mDerraide ria Fiacaig mac Neill, unde campus Mide a Lagenis fublacus est, ut Céntpaolaḋ cecinit:—

Diogal Dia feacht mbliadna
barrfoigde a crude,
Cath a n'Dromaiḃ Dergdaige
ba de do cer Mag Mide.

Kt. u. Dubtach Ab Airomacha quieuit.

Kt. ui. Quies Daperca Cille Slebe Cuilinn, quae Mommne, Cuinne fanaḋo postea nominata est.

Kt. uii. Comgall bénncair natus est.

Kt. ii. Cainneċ Achaiḃ bó natus est.

Kt. iii. Conlaeḋ Episc Cille Dara quieuit.

Kt. iiii. Bellum Detna a n'Dromaiḃ bresg in quo cecidit Aiṫgal mac Conaill Creiṁṫainne mic Neill Muiscertaiġ mac Earca, et Colga mac Cloṫe, mic Crunn, mic Feḃlimiḃ, Ri Airgiall, uictoriam etiam. Duti mac Bronaig obiit. Colum Cille natus est, de quibus dictum est:—

Fert caoin Cholaim an coleirigh
Cruit ór Erinn álaind:
Fos aen lá ni fiaḋ nuabair
Dir ben buaiḋaig mac Bronaig.

---

[1] *Prima Dergaighe.* "Dromaiḃ Dergaighe," Dromaiḃ Dergraighe, ABL. *id.* "Dromaiḃ Dergdaige," recte Druim Dergdaige, as it occurs six lines before. O'Flaherty adds in the margin, "565. Fla. . . . . Elias Neill." The nine refers to the battle recorded above under the year 516. The battle here called Dubad is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 567=568; but the Annals of Ulster state that it was fought in 563 "vel 564."

[2] *Kal.* v. Over the ferial in the text O'Flaherty has written the number 5, the latter being the ferial number answering to the year 514 of the Common Era, or 512 of the Annals of Ulster, which have Dubtach's obit at the latter date.

[3] *Kal.* vi. Corrected to 2 by O'Flaherty, who considers 518 to be the proper year. The ferial for 514 is iv.

[4] *Senatus.* This word is probably corrupt. Its meaning is obscure. For the various names applied to Daireca, or Manuma, see Duffus Hardy's *Cat. of Brit. Hist.* Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 94, *sq.*

[5] *Comgall.* "Natus. Kal. Ja. I." Marg. note by O'F.: indicating that Comgall was born in the year 517, according to his opinion.

[6] *Kal.* ii. O'Flaherty corrects this to "Kal. 5," answering to the year 519, which he considers the year of Cainneach's birth.

Battle of Druim Dergaighe *gained* over Foilge Berraidhe by Fiachaidh, son of Niall, on account of which the plain of Midhe was taken from the Lagenians, as Cendfaeladh sang :— A.D. [512.]

The seven years' vengeance of God
It was that tamed his heart;
The battle in the Droma Dergaighe'—
By it the plain of Midhe was lost.

Kal.[2] v. Dubtach, Abbot of Ardmacha, quievit. [513.]

Kal.[3] vi. Quies of Darerca, of Cill-Slebhe-Cuilinn, who [514.] was afterwards called Moninne, Aninne Sanatho.[4]

Kal. vii. Comgall,[5] of Bennchair, born. [515.]

Kal.[6] ii. Cainnech, of Achadh Bó, born. [516.]

Kal.[7] iii. Conlaedh, Bishop of Cill Dara, quievit.[8] [517.]

Kal. iv. Battle of Detna, in Droma-Bregh,[9] in which [518.] fell Ardgal, son of Conall Crimhthann, son of Niall. Muircertach Mac Earca, and Colga, son of Cloith,[10] son of Crunn, son of Fedhlimidh, King of Airghiall, were the victors. Buti, son of Bronach, died,[11] *and* Colum Cille was born, of whom was said[12] :—

The gentle birth of Colum, our cleric,
To-day over noble Erinn;
On the same day *occurred*—no arrogant saying—
The bright, victorious death of the son of Bronach.

[7] *Kal.* iii. The same annotator adds "Kal. 4," which answers to the year 520. The death of Conlaedh is recorded in the Annals of Ulster under the year 519, equal to 520 of the Common Era. The ferial for 517 is i, and for 518, ii.

[8] *Quievit.* q., A.; ᵭéȝ ("died"), B.

[9] *In Droma-Bregh.* a nᴅromaiᵭ ᵭreȝ, A.; an ᵭreȝ, B., in which the word ᴅromaiᵭ has been transferred to a preceding line, by mistake.

[10] *Son of Cloith.* Mocloiᵭe (Mocloithe), A., which O'Flaherty has altered to mac Cloiᵭe (Mac Cloithe, or son of Cloith). The Four Masters have mac Loiᵭ (son of Loit).

[11] *Died.* O'Flaherty adds, "522, sc[ilicet] die quo S. Col. natus est." For the year of St. Colum Cille's birth, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. lxix., n.

[12] *Said.* The character $\overline{\text{p}}$., for rann, a verse, is written in the marg. in A. The stanza which follows is from the Félire, or Festology, of Ængus Céle Dé, a very ancient copy of which is preserved in the MS. Laud, 610, Bodleian Library; and another in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

Milill Ab Aird Maca dormiuit. Beoid Epscop Aird Cairna quieuit.

Kt. u.

Kt. Hormisda Papa quieuit, cui succesit Iohannes Papa .iii. annis.

Kt. ii.

Kt. iii.

Kt. Dormitacio Sanctae Brigidae, lxxx.uii. aetatis suae, uel lxxuii°. ut alii dicunt.

Ioannes Papa quieuit.

Kt. iiii. Mors Illaind mic Dunlaing Ri Laigen. Cath Luacra ria Corp for Uib Neill, de quo dictum est:—

Cath Conn Luacra uar anúar,
Adces Brigid ni sirt fár;
Flannchath Fionnabrach ba huáir
Um corp Illaind iar mbár.

Kt. u.

Kt. ui. Gen Caeman Bricc.

Kt. uii.

Kt. ii. Cath Cindeich et cath Atha Sige for Laigniu. Muirchertach mac Earca uictor erat.

Kt. iii.

Kt. iiii. Cath Eblinne ria Muirchertach mac Earca, et cath Muighe Ailbe for Laighnaib, ocus cath Aighne for

[1] *Slept*, i.e. died. The note "526, Ussr. (Ussher)," appears in the margin in O'F.'s handwriting. The feriæ for the five following years are very irregular.

[2] *Bishop*. Epp., A.; Earcop, B.

[3] *Quierit*. q. for quieuit, A.; dés (died), B.

[4] *Hormisdas*. Hormisda, A. B. "523, obiit, 6 Augt.; 12 Augt. creatus S. Joannes;" marg. note in O'F.'s handwriting.

[5] *John*. Ihoannes, A. B.

[6] *Dormitatio*: i.e. death. A marginal note by O'Flaherty reads, "523, Kal. Febr. fer. 4" (i.e. 523, the first of February on a Wednesday), which would accord with the criteria for the year of Brigid's death given at the year 439, *ante*.

[7] *The 87th*. lxxxuii., A.; corrected to 84 by O'Flaherty. B. reads lxxxiii. (84).

[8] *Illann*. O'Flaherty writes in the marg., "R. L. (Rex Lageniae), 507, Dungall. An.; 523, Tigr. (Tigernach)." The entry is found in the Annals of Donegal, or the Four Masters, at the year 506 of their reckoning. The feriæ from this down to

Ailill, Abbot of Ardmacha, slept.[1] Beoid, Bishop[2] of Ardcarna, rested.[3] A.D. [518.]

Kal. v.

Kal. Pope Hormisdas[4] quievit, to whom succeeded Pope John,[5] *who ruled* three years. [520.]

Kal. ii.

Kal. iii.

Kal. Dormitatio[6] of Saint Brigid, in the 87th[7] *year* of her age, or 77th, as some assert. [523.]

Pope John quievit.

Kal. iv. Death of Illann,[8] son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen. The battle of Luachair *gained* by Coirpre[9] over the Uibh Neill, of which was said:— [524.]

The fierce battle of Luachair, over head, downwards,
Brigid saw; no fruitless miracle;
The bloody battle of Finnabhair was noble,
About the body of Illann after death.

Kal. v.

Kal. vi. Birth of Caeman Brec.[10] [526.]

Kal. vii.

Kal. ii. The battle of Cenn-eich[11] and the battle of Ath-Sighe *gained* over the Lagenians. Muircertach Mac Earca was the victor. [528.]

Kal. iii.

Kal.[12] iv. The battle of Ebhlinn *gained* by Muircertach Mac Earca, and the battle of Magh Ailbhe, over the Lagenians; and the battle of Aidhne over the men of [530.]

the year 535 run on in regular sequence, but they are one year in advance of the series of years represented by the number of "Kal." in this Chronicle.

[9] *Coirpre.* Copp, A. and B., the sign of abbreviation over the word being, doubtless, omitted. The name in Tigernach is Cairpre; but the Four Masters have Cucorb.

[10] *Caeman Brec.* "529, Ussr. (Usher), Kal. Ja. 2;" marg. note by O'F.

[11] *Cenn-eich.* A marginal note by O'Flaherty reads, "530, Cod. Cl. (Codex Cluanensis); 532; Diocle. æræ 248, Lampadii et Orestis Pro Consulatu, Cinneich et Athsighe prælia, supra, fol. 10, b." The reference is to the copy of Tigernach bound up with MS. A., in which the annotator had made a similar entry, now partly destroyed.

[12] *Kal.* iv. The date "533, Kal. Ja. 7," has been noted in the margin by O'F.

Connachta, ocus cath Almaine, ocus cath Cinneich for Laignaib, ocus orcain na Cliach, in uno anno, de quibus Céntpaolach cecinit:—

Cath Cind eich, cath Almaine,
Da aimsir airdirc aimse,
Orgain na cliach, cath Airne,
Et cath Maige Ailbe.

Ict. u. Dabach Muirchertaig mic Earca a tselcuma fiona, et a lorccach, et a guin, aithche Samna a mullach Cleitig uar Boinn, ut dictum est a Sancto Cairnecho:—

Is am oman ar in benn
Ima luaithrea ilar Sin;
Airan fer loisgfithir
For taeb Cleitig bairdirt fion.

Sin an ben ro marb thu,
A Mic Earca mar arochtá;
Dirt iomda a hanmanna adus,
Cuirfirt nech for aineolus.

Ni hiomain an ben
Dianad comainm Sion;
Mondaig an Rí loisgfes ten,
A tig Cleitig bairdirt fin.

Fillis an Rí mac Earca
Alleith Ua Néill;
Sirt fuil fernu i maig,
Brogais crica i cén.

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[1] *Immersed.* Dabhadh Muirchertaigh; lit. "the drowning of Muircertach." The passage lit. translated would read, "the drowning of Muircertach Mac Earca in a vat of wine, and his burning, and his [mortal] wounding." O'Flaherty has noted the date "534, prid. Kal. Nov." (the day before the Kalends of November), i.e. November eve (in Irish, oidhche Samna, as in the text). He also adds, "532, Kal. J. 5; 533, K. Ja. 7; 534, Kl. 1."

[2] *Sin*; pron. Sheen. A fairy wo-

Connacht; and the battle of Almhain and battle of Cenn-eich over the Lagenians; and the plunder of the Cliachs—*all* in one year, of which Cendfaeladh sang:— A.D. [530.]

The battle of Cenn-eich; the battle of Almhain;—
It was an illustrious, famous period;—
The devastation of the Cliachs; the battle of Aidhne;
And the battle of Magh Ailbhe.

Kal. v. Muircertach Mac Earca immersed[1] in a vat of wine, and burnt and [mortally] wounded, on the night of Samhain, on the summit of Cleitech, over the Boyne, as was said by Saint Cairnech:— [531.]

I am fearful of the woman
Round whom many storms shall move;
For the man who shall be burned
On the side of Cleitech, wine shall drown.

Sín[2] is the woman that killed thee,
O, Mac Earca, as I perceive;
Numerous will her names be here—
She will set one astray.

Not beloved is the woman
Whose name is Sín;
As for the King, fire shall burn *him*,
In the house of Cleitech wine shall drown *him*.

The King, Mac Erca, returns[2]
To the side of the Ui Néill;
Blood reaches girdles in the plain;
Territories increase afar.

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man; for an account of whom see O'Donovan's ed. of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 173, n. [b].

[2] *Returns.* This stanza and the next are attributed to Cendfaeladh, in a valuable tract on the exploits of Muircertach Mac Erca, contained in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 67, b 2.

Fo fect fethair naoi cathrte,
Is bith cían bus cumain;
Do bert gialla leis Ua Néill
La giallaib maige Muman.

Sion dixit ag indis a hanmann:—

Osnadh, Esnadh, Sín gan ail,
Gaeth garbh, et Gemadhaigh,
Ochsadh Iachtadh, fádh gan gaoi
Ite manmanda ar aén caoi.

Ailbe Imleca Iubair quieuit.

Ict. uii. Tuathal Maelgarb, regnauit annis xi.

Dormitatio Sancti Mochtai, discipuli Patricii, xcui. Ict. Septembris, sicut ipse scripsit in epistola sua. Mocteus peccator presbiter Sancti Patricii discipulus in domino salutem.

Ict. i. Bellum Luacra Moise Eidir da inber sia Tuathal Maelgarb for Ciannacht.

Ict. ii. Ailill Ab Adna Macha, quieuit.

Ict. iii. Natiuitas Baoithine dalta Colaim Cille.

Ict.

Ict.

Ict. u. Bellum Claenlocha in quo cecidit Maine mac Cerbaill oc cosnamh gellsine Ua Maine Connacht.

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[1] *Seven times.* fo fect, A.; B. incorrectly reads fos eac.

[2] *Nine battles.* naoi cathrte, A. and B. Over the word cathrte in A. the orig. scribe writes "i cata" (no cata, or battles), which is, doubtless, the correct reading; the words naoi cathrte meaning "nine chariots;" although in the *Book of Lecan* (fol. 67, b.) they are represented as signifying nine men; the line as in the text being glossed, .i. nae carbad fo .uii. fo marb, *i.e.* "seven times nine Carbads he killed."

[3] *Names.* These names are all figurative: Osnadh meaning a *sigh*; Esnadh, *music*; Sín, *storm*; Gaeth garbh, *rough wind*; Gemadhaigh, *wintry*; Ochsadh, a *groan*; Iachtadh, *lamentation*. See O'Donovan's note on the subject, Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 527, n. ¹. This stanza is apparently quoted from a very ancient and romantic Irish tale, called "Aided Muirchertaig mic Erca" ("Death of Muirc. mic Erca"); a copy of which is contained in a fourteenth century MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll., Dublin; class H. 2, 16.

[4] *Quievit.* O'Flaherty adds in the marg., "527, Ussr.;" but Ailbhe's

Seven times[1] he fights nine battles,[2] A.D.
And long shall it be remembered; [531.]
He carried off the hostages of the Ui Neill,
With the hostages of the plain of Mumhan.

Sín said, recounting her names[3]:—

Osnadh, Esnadh, Sín without blemish,
Gaeth garbh, and Gemadhaigh,
Ochsadh, Iachtadh—a saying without falsehood—
These are my names in every way.

Ailbhe, of Imlech Ibhair, quievit.[4]

Kal. vii. Tuathal Maelgarbh[5] reigned eleven years. [532.]

Dormitatio of Saint Mochta, disciple of Patrick, on the 16th of the Kalends of September, as[6] he wrote in his epistle,[7] "Mochta, a sinner, Presbyter, disciple of Saint Patrick, *sends* greeting in the Lord."

Kal. i. The battle of Luachair-mór edir-da-Inbher[8] [533.] *gained* by Tuathal Maelgarbh over the Ciannachta.

Kal. ii. Ailill, Abbot of Ardmacha, quievit.[9] [534.]

Kal. iii. Birth of Baeithin, foster son of Colum Cille. [535.]

Kal.

Kal.

Kal. v. The battle of Claenloch, in which Maine, son [538.] of Cerbhall, was slain, defending the hostages of the Ui

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obit is entered in Ussher's *Index Chron.* at the year 526.

[5] *Tuathal Maelgarbh.* The note "ṗí ḟ," for ṗí ḟenn (King of Erinn), appears in the marg. in the orig. hand. A mutilated note by O'Flaherty reads, "533, K. . . . B. Litera . . . . ." The ferial number "vii." answers to the year 533.

[6] *As.* ṗ̄c, for sicut, A.; ṗ̄c, B.

[7] *In his epistle.* epiṗcola ṗ̄, A.; epiṗcola ṗacṗa, B.

[8] *Luachair-mór edir-da-Inbher; i.e.* "the great rushy plain between two streams, or estuaries." See Index. The dates, "535, Cod. Cl." (Codex Cluanensis), and "534, Kal. J[an. 1]," have been added in the margin by O'F.

[9] *Quievit.* A note in the marg. by O'F., partially destroyed, reads ". . . . obiit, Ussr., ... Kal. 2." Ussher (*Index Chron.*) refers Ailill's death to the year 536, in which the first of January fell on a Tuesday.

Goibnenn [mac Conaill][1] ri o Fiacrach Aibne uictor erat.

Kt. ui.

Kt. uii. Natiuitas Gregorii Papae.

Kt. i. Mortalitas magna quae Belepet dicitur, in qua Mobi Clairineċ cui nomen est Berchan prophectano poetae perijt.[2][3]

Kt. Ailbe Senċua hua nAililla quieuit.

Kt. Cath Torptan ria Laigniḃ in quo cecidit mac Erca (a quo Fir Cera), mic Aililla Muilt, mic Datí. Bellum Sligiġe in quo cecidit Eogan Bél Ri Connaċt. Fergus ocus Domnáll, da mac mic Erca, ocus Ainmire mac Senna, ocus Ninuiġ mac Duaċ uictores [erant]:—

Fíċtet cat ua fiacrać
la réirg fáoḃair tar im Beł;
Geirr buár namad fri fregra,
Sreta an cat i Cruinder.

Ar celt Sligeć do muir már
Fuile fer lia feóil;
Bertaid iolaiġ tar eba
Im cend Eogain Beóil.

Lugeduf, Episcopus Condere, quieuit.

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[1] *Son of Conall.* The words "mac Conaill" have been interpolated by O'Flaherty, who adds "fol. 10, b.," referring to the copy of Tigernach in the same volume, where the interpolated words occur. The original writer notes the year of the Indiction, "initium indic," for "Initium Indictionis." The year 538 was the first of the Indiction, so that the Chronology seems to be correct, although the ferial number (v) would indicate this to be the year 537. But the feriæ are very confusedly noted here, and do not at all follow the sequence of "Kal.," or years. Some other criteria traced in the margin are illegible.

[2] *In which.* in $\overset{a}{aq}$, A.; a mistake for in qua.

[3] "*Prorectano poeta;*" obviously a corruption. In a tract on the Genealogies of the Irish Saints, preserved in the *Book of Leccan*, Mobhi Clairinech, or Berchan, is described (fol. 52 a, col. 5) as "Profans, Eps. (Episcopus) et poeta;" the word "pro-

Maine of Connacht. Goibhnenn [son of Conall],[1] King of Ui Fiacrach Aidhne, was the victor. A.D. [538.]

Kal. vi.

Kal. vii. Birth of Pope Gregory. [540.]

Kal. i. A great mortality which is called Belefeth, in which[2] Mobhi Clairinech, whose name is Bercan, "prorectano poetæ,"[3] perished. [541.]

Kal. Ailbhe, of Senchua Ua nAililla, quievit.[4] [542.]

Kal. The battle of Tortan *gained* by the Lagenians, in which fell Mac Erca (from whom are the Fir Cera),[5] son of Ailill Molt, son of Dathi. The battle of Sligech,[6] in which Eoghan Bel, King of Connacht, was slain. Fergus and Domhnall, two sons of Mac Erca; and Ainmire, son of Senna; and Nindigh, son of Duach, *were* the victors:— [543.]

The battle of Ui Fiachrach is fought,
With the fury of edged weapons, against Bel;
The enemy's kine roar at lances;
The battle is spread out at Crinder;

The Sligech bears to the great sea
The blood of men, with their flesh;[7]
Trophies are carried across Ebha,
With the head of Eoghan Bel.

Lughaidh, Bishop of Condere, quievit.

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fans" being probably intended as an abbrev. for "Profetans," or "Prophetans;" and in the copy of the same tract in the *Book of Ballymote*, the expression is "Propheta, Eps. (Episcopus) et poeta." Tigernach reads "Deircan Drecano."

[4] *Quievit.* O'Flaherty adds the date, "[54]6, A.D.," in the margin. The "Dungallenses Annales" (Annals of the Four Masters) contain the obit of Ailbhe at the year 545.

[5] *From whom are the Fir Cera.* a quo Fir Cera, A. Interlineation in original hand. Omitted in B.

[6] *Sligech.* "538, Sligo Praelium, D. A.;" note by O'F. in margin. The battle of Sligech, or Sligo, is entered in the Donegal Annals (or the Annals of the Four Masters, by which name they are better known) under the year 537 of their reckoning.

[7] *With their flesh.* "lia feóil," A. B. incorrectly reads "liaḃ feóil."

Kt. u. Tuathal Maelgarb, mac Cormaic caoich, mic Cuirpre, mic Neill. Ri Temrach dég o Shuin Maoilmóir hu mac hi, qui et ipse fratrum occisus est, unde dicitur echt Maoilmóir. Quer mic Cuilinn ocus Odran o Lerpacha. Dheannad Ambacúc a naomach Tailltenn per imprutem Sancti Patrici .i. luibe eitig do faro fo laim gus gar allta fon a muinél. un. annus unus mansit apud monachos.

Patrick Mor mac an tsaoir quievit. xxxiii°. anno aetatis suae: mensis autem septimo postquam Cluain mic Nois conscribere coepit. Deich anm aran Patrick. et Patricia anm a mathair, sicut ipse dixit:—

Patricia mo mathair sí
Mor is berrgal dé
Deich ar fiche mathair sí
o Lathremm Miche.

Thaimain mac Cerbaill regnare incepit; mac mathair do Thaimain mac Cerbaill Maelmóir.

Kt. Tigernach mac Corpre Breg[a]ch Cluana eos. quievit.

Kt. ...
Kt. ...
Kt. ...
Kt. ....

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[a] *A comma appears in the manuscript after* Breg*, but not after* Corpre. *It seems the words of Marianus.* The date '[Kal.] Ea. I.' has been added in the margin by Tanner.

[b] *Mor mac.* *Mor* L. *for per et quo* M. L. reads 'mac' *alone, the translator having understood the* ⁊ *in representing the word* quae *after* quievit.

[c] *Anm.* In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated that Saint Patrick was Archbishop of Armagh for seventy-five years. The word 'regnavit' *written in the margin, is the original mm.* The word 'anm' *is an* 'Annales of Ireland,' *a list which has been published by the Rev. Dr. Todd in his work on the Irish Nennius, p. 302.*

[d] *Cuirm.* 'S. Kiernan mit A[a]. [Kal.] xx. M.' Many mss. *of Tighernach's Annals* insert *the year 771.*

[e] *Ailbe.* *Ailbeum* M. *Ailbeum.* L.

Kal. v. Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of Cormac Caech, son of Coirpre, son of Niall, King of Temhair, died from a wound inflicted by Maelmor[1] Ua Machí, who also[2] was forthwith slain himself. Hence is said "the feat of Maelmor." Quies of Mac Cuilind, and of Odhran from Letracha. The decapitation of Ambacuc at the Fair of Taillten, through the power of Saint Ciaran, viz.:—a false oath he swore by *the Saint's* hand, so that a gangrene settled on his neck. Seven years he remained alive[3] with the Monks. A.D. [544.]

Ciaran[4] the Great, son of the Carpenter, quievit in the 33rd year of his age; in the seventh month, also, after[5] he began to build Cluain-muc-Nois. Beoid was the name of Ciaran's father, and Darerca the name of his mother, as he himself said:—

Darerca was my mother;
She was not an evil woman;
Beoid, the carpenter, was my father;
He was of the Latharna Molt.

Diarmaid[6] Mac Cerbhaill begins to reign. Maelmor was a son of Diarmaid's mother.

Kal. Tigernach, Bishop of Cluain-eois, quievit.[7] [545.]

Kal. vii.[8]

Kal. v.

Kal. iii.

Kal. iv.

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[6] *Diarmaid.* The note ꝑi Ꝺ͞n, for ꝑí Ꝺṙenn (King of Erinn), appears in the marg. The year 544 has been added by O'F. The festal should be vi.

[7] *Quievit.* O'Flaherty adds the note "550, Usar.," to signify that Tigernach's death is referred by Usher to that year.

[8] *Kal.* vii. This and the four "Kl." which follow (the feriæ for which should be, respectively, ii, iii, iv, vi, and vii,) are written in two lines, opposite to which, in the margin, is the original entry, "Ꝺec mac Ꝺe ꝓꝛoꝼecaꝛe (ꝓꝛopheꝼecaꝛe) incipit," "Bec Mac De prophetare incipit;" but as no mark of reference appears in the body of the work, it is uncertain under which of the five "Kl." it should be entered. O'Flaherty adds the date 545, seemingly in connexion with the entry. See note [1], p. 50.

Kt. u. Bellum Cuile Conaire, a Cera, in quo cecidерunt Oilill Inbanda. mac Eogain, Rí Connacht, ocus Aod Fortamail a bratair. Fergus ocus Domnall, da mac mic Erca, uictores erant.

Kt. ui. Mortalitas magna .i. an Crom Conaill, in qua isti sancti pausauerunt .i. Finnian .i. Cluana Iraird, mac hu Thelluib, ocus Colam mac Crimthainn, Colam Inis Cealtra, Sincell mac Cenanain, Abb Cille Aichid Dromata, ocus mac Tail Cille Cuillinn, qui nominatur Eogan mac Coirpain.

Kt. i. Bellum Cuilne ubi cecidерunt Corco Če Muman per orationem Itae Cluana Creadan. Mors Focarb mic Conaill.

Kt. ii. Mors Eachach mic Conlaid, Rí Ulad, a quo hua Eachach Ulad nati sunt.

Mors Bic mic De Prophetae.

Kt. iii. Natiuitas Molua mic hui Oce.

Pentir quae uocatur Samtrigg.

Kt. u. Cathbad mac Fergusa, Epscop Achaid Cuinn, c^mo. .l^o. anno aetatis suae quieuit.

Higilius Papa quieuit.

Kt. ui.

Kt. Occisio Fergna hui Ibdaig, Rí Ulad, a ccat Droma Cleithe, la Deman mac Cairill ocus la huib Echach Arda.

Nessan lepropus quieuit.

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[1] *Cuil Conaire.* The date "545" has been noted in the margin by O'Flaherty; but it is uncertain whether it refers to this entry or to the event regarding Bec Mac De, noticed in note [6], p. 49.

[2] *Fell.* cecidit, A. B.; a mistake, doubtless, for cecidерunt.

[3] *Crom Conaill.* The original writer adds in the marg., ".i. in Duni Conaill" ("*i.e.* the Buidhe Conaill"). O'Flaherty adds the date "550, B. 7," and over the ferial he writes, "Tigr., 7," implying that the Crom Conaill is recorded in Tigernach at the year 550, the Dom. letter for which is B.

[4] *Finnian, i.e. of Cluain-iraird.* The words Cluana Iraird (gen. of Cluain Iraird) are written over the name Finnian in the orig. as a gloss. B. reads "pausauerunt i Cluain Iraird" (pausaverunt in Cluain-Irairdi), as if they all died in Cluain-irairdi (Clonard); but this is an incorrect reading.

Kal. v. The battle of Cuil Conaire,[1] in Cera, in which Ailill Inbhanda, son of Eoghan, King of Connacht, and Aedh Fortamhail, his brother, fell.[2] Fergus and Domhnall, two sons of Mac Erca, were the victors. A.D. [550.]

Kal. vi. A great mortality, *i.e.* the Crom Conaill,[3] in which these Saints died, viz., Finnian (*i.e.* of Cluain-iraird[4]), son of Ua Thelluibh;[5] and Colum Mac Crimthainn; Colum of Inis Celtra; Sinchell, son of Cenanan, Abbot of Cill-Achaidh-Drom[a f]ata; and Mac Tail of Cill-Cuillinn, who is called Eoghan son of Corcran. [551.]

Kal. i. The battle of Cuillne, in which the Corco-che[6] of Mumhan fell, through the prayer of Ita, of Cluain Creadan.[7] Death of Fothadh, son of Conall. [552.]

Kal. ii. Death of Eochaidh,[8] son of Conlaedh, King of Uladh, from whom the Ui Echach Uladh are descended. [553.]

Death of the prophet Bec Mac De.

Kal. iii. Birth of Molua Mac Ui Oche. [554.]

The plague which is called the Samhtrusg.

Kal. v. Cathbadh, son of Fergus, Bishop of Achadh Cuinn, in the 150th year of his age, quievit. [555.]

Pope Vigilius[9] quievit.

Kal. vi.

Kal. The slaying of Fergna Ua Ibdaigh, King of Uladh, in the battle of Druim Cleithe, by Deman, son of Cairell, and the Ui Echach Arda. [557.]

Nessan, the leper, quievit.

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[5] *Ua Thelluibh.* Ua Tellduib, A. B.; Ua Tellduib and Ui Tellduib in other authorities.

[6] *The Corco-Che were slain*; *i.e.* a number of the Corco-Che, or Corca-Oche, a Munster tribe. A. and B. read cecidit, in mistake for ceciderunt.

[7] *Cluain Creadan.* Written Cluain-Creadal in other authorities, and *infra* under the year 571.

[8] *Eochaidh.* A marg. note in the orig. hand has "r. ul," for "ri Ulto" (King of Uladh). O'Flaherty adds "r. u. (Rex Ultoniæ), 550." The obit is entered in the Four Masters under the year 549; which is the year 550 according to O'F.'s calculation.

[9] *Vigilius.* In the marg. O'Flaherty also adds the date "555, C. 6," which is the proper year. The chronology of this chronicle seems, therefore, to be correct at this period; but the feriæ for the years 551 to 555, inclusive, should be i, ii, iv, v, and vi, respectively.

Kt. i. Iugulatio Colmain Móir mic Diarmata in cuipru suo ó Dubsloit hu Briuna. Ecclesia Benncair fundata est.

Kt. Brenainn ecclesiam Cluana Ferta fundauit:—

O Gabair mac hui Eltai,
Brenainn go lion a bectai,
Acht mar ferr ni mesta de
O sin co se Cluain Fertai.

Circumsio Brenainn in cuipru suo in aerem.

Kt. Cosna Postsema .i. Temra, la Diarmait Mac Cerbaill. Mosr Gabrain mic Domangairt, Ri Alban. Teiched Dalbaeoid sia mBruigi mac Maelcon Ri Cruithne. Iugulatio Cormáin mic Aeda mic Echach, Ri Connacht, la Diarmait mac Cerbaill, ar cumaisce Colaim Cille, et ar aire sin tuccad cath Cuile Dremne.

Kt. Bellum Cuile Dremne .i. i cintu, for Diarmait mac Cerbaill. Fergus ocus Domnall, da mac mic Erca, ocus Aimmire mac Senna, ocus Ninnid mac Muiredh, ocus Aed mac Eachach Tirmcairna, Ri Connacht, interfecti sunt, pro ejectione Colaim Cille, dicentis:—

A Dia,
Cid nad dingba am cia,
Dus ameimaimmir a lin
Ar ernaigi do boing breca din.

Nad do cing aittreabail Cairn
Is mac ainbe nos dar mairn;
Ar se mo epscop nimeda
Mac Ui ir sainte congena.

---

[1] *Church of Benchair.* This entry, which in A. is written over the entry immediately succeeding, is not in B. The event is twice recorded in the Annals of Ulster, viz., at the year 554—555 and again at the year 555—559.

[2] *Cluain-Ferta.* O'Flaherty adds the date "554, D. N." in the marg.

[3] *Fecit.* Cecinit A. B. O'Flaherty has added the date (560) in the marg.

[4] *For transgressions.* i cintu: i.e. for Diarmait's transgressions against Colum Cille. See next note.

[5] *Has taken judgment from us.* Do boing breca din. This expression is probably in allusion to the judgment stated to have been pronounced by King Diarmait against St. Colum

Kal. i. Murder of Colman Mór, son of Diarmaid, in his chariot, by Dubhsloit Ua Trena. The church of Bennchair[1] was founded. A.D. [558.]

Kal. Brenainn founded the church of Cluain Ferta[2]:— [559.]

Since Mac Ua Eltai possessed *it*—
Brenainn, with all his perfections—
If not the better, not the worse therefor,
From that time to this has Cluain Ferta been.

Ascent of Brenainn in his chariot into the air.

Kal. The last Feast,[3] *i.e.* of Temhair, *celebrated* by Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill. Death of Gabhran, son of Domangart, King of Alba. Flight of the men of Alba before Bruidhe, son of Maelcon, King of the Picts. Murder of Cornan, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh, King of Connacht, by Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill, against the protection of Colum Cille; and it was on that account the battle of Cuil Dremne was fought. [560.]

Kal. The battle of Cuil Dremne, *i.e.* for transgressions,[4] *was gained* over Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill. Fergus and Domhnall, the two sons of Mac Erca; and Ainmire, son of Senna; and Ninnidh, son of Duach; and Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcarna, King of Connacht, were the victors, through the prayer of Colum Cille, saying:— [561.]

O, God!
Why dost thou not ward off the mist,
That we might reckon the number
Of the host which has taken judgment[5] from us.
A host that marches around a Cairn,
And a son of storm that betray us;
My druid—he will not refuse me[6]—is
The Son of God; with us[7] He will act.

Cille, respecting the transcript which the latter had secretly made of a copy of the Gospels belonging to St. Finnian, of Magh Bile. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 248.

[6] *He will not refuse me.* nimeꝼa. Over the letter ꝼ the orig. hand has written "t i" ("or i"), signifying that the expression should probably be "nimeta," which would mean "He will not betray me."

[7] *With us.* ꝛꝛ ꝼinne, A. B.; the word "ꝼinne" being probably a mistake for "ꝼꝼinne."

Ar alainn ferus alluaḋ
Sobar Baedain nerin fluaiġ
Fo la Baodán fuilt burḃe
Derraiḋ a heren fuirre.

Fraeḋan mac Tenuran ar é do ráṫ an erbe ndruaḋ do Diarmaid mac Cerbaill. Tuatan mac Timain, mic Sarain, mic Cormaic, mic Eoġhain, ar é fo láḋ an erbe ndruaḋ tara cenn. Maġlaine fo cinġ tairri qui folus occipuit ogt.

Kt. m. Caṫ Cuile huinnrend a tteṫra for Diarmaid mac Cerbaill ria nAeḋ mac Brenainn Rí Teṫra, in quo Diarmaid fuġit.

Kt. Nauigatio Coluim Cille ad insolam Iae .xlii°. anno aetatis suae.

Caṫ Mona Daire Loċair for Cruiṫnechniḃ re huiḃ Náll. an tuaiscirt, dú attorcratsar .uii. ríġ Cruiṫne, um Aeḋ mBrec. Baetan mac Cuind conoiḃ Cruiṫniḃ no rig fri Cruiṫne, ocus Cinel nEoġain ocus Conaill no rigsat. Contuerti mercede na Lea ocus Arda Colairġ, do quo Commiolad cecinit:—

Sinsir fuabair [sinsit] fri
Im Móin déirġ Doire Loċair;
Adbar comlanda nad cert,
.uii. ríġ Cruiṫniod um Aeḋ mBrec.

---

[1] *On him.* sunne, lit. "on her." The word sunne has probably been put for sunn ("on him"), to rhyme with the last word of the preceding line. The meaning of the line is very obscure, and the translation conjectural. There is, apparently, some corruption of the text.

[2] *Aidus was slain*; i.e. of Colum Cille's people.

[3] *Kal.* vi. O'Flaherty has added the marg. note "561, Kal. Ja. 7." The ferial for 562 should be i.

[4] *Voyage.* The dates "563," "562, Kal. i.," appear in the marg. in O'Flaherty's handwriting.

[5] *The 42nd.* Colum Cille's birth is entered above under the year 518, the correct year being 521, as Dr. Reeves has shown; *Adamnan*, pref. p. lxix. See n. [4], p. 65, *infra*.

A.D.

How grandly he bears his course—
Baedan's steed—before the host; [561.]
Good for Baedan of the yellow hair,
He will win his renown on him.[1]

Fraechan, son of Tenusan, it was that gave the druidical Erbhe to Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill. Tuatan, son of Diman, son of Saran, son of Cormac, son of Eoghan, was the person who placed the druidical Erbhe for his (Diarmaid's) sake; Mag Lainne that passed beyond it, who alone was slain.[2]

Kal.[3] vi. The battle of Cuil Uinnsend, in Teffia, [562.] *gained* over Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill by Aedh, son of Brenainn, King of Teffia, in which Diarmaid fled.

Kal. i. Voyage[4] of Colum Cille to the Island of Hi, in [563.] the 42nd[5] year of his age.

Battle[6] of Moin-Daire-Lothair *gained* over the Cruithne by the Ui Neill of the North, in which seven kings of the Cruithne were slain, including Aedh mBrec. Bactan, son of Conn, with two Cruithne, that fought against the Cruithne; and the Cinel nEoghain and [Cinel] Conaill, *against* whom the Cruithne fought, obtained the Lea and Arda Eolairg as a recompense; of which Cennfaeladh sang:—

They stretch sharp weapons [they stretch[7]] men
Round the red Moin Daire Lothair—
The cause of an unjust partition—
Seven Cruithnian kings, with Aedh Brec.

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[6] *Battle.* The note "l. Kl." (for "*vel* Kal.") appears in the marg. in the orig. hand, signifying that another "Kal.," or year, should probably be introduced here; but as the departure of Colum Cille for Hi and the battle of Moin-Daire-Lothair are entered under the same year in all the Irish Annals, and also referred to the same date by Adamnan (*Vita Sancti* Columbæ, *ed. Reeves*, p. 31), the interpolation suggested has not been adopted.

[7] *Stretch.* The text of this line is incomplete in A. and B.; the word "ꝓínꝺiuᵹ" (they stretch) being omitted before the last word (ꝺuiṁ). It reads "ꝓínꝺiuᵹ ꝓaobaiṁ, ꝓínꝺiuᵹ ꝺuiṁ," in other copies of the poem.

Fiotir cat Cruitne nule
Ocus forloscetar Eilne
Fiétir cat Gabra Life
Ocus cat Cuile Dremne.

Bertait gialla iar congail
Assi fiar im cúasr nuaé,
Fergus, Domnall, Ainmire,
Ocus Ninnid mac Dúaé.

Filliut da mac mic Erca
Ar cénd an cata céndai
Agus an rí Ainmire
Filliur ar fellaib Senna.

Eoan Ua Fiacrač quieuit.

Kt. Molairi o Daimini quieuit.

Kt. Occiso Diarmata mic Cerbaíll, a Rait bicc .i. ó Aoð Duf mac Suibne Arraide .i. rí Ulað, ocus tuccað a cend co Cluáin muc Noir co ro adnacht innte, ocus ro haðnacht a Colaind hi Condéir, cui succedebant duo filii mic Erca .i. Fergus ocus Domnall.

In hoc anno capta est an Muirgeilt .i. Liban, ingen Ečač mic Muiredha, for triacd Ollorba a lín Bedan mic Innle, .i. iargairne Comgaill Benncair. Quies Brenainn Birra.

Kt. iiii. Cat Gabra Life for Laigniu. Fergus ocus Domnall victores erant. Bár Domnaill mic Muirčertaiġ mic Erca, cui succedit Ainmire mac Senna. Mors Daimine mic Coirpre Daimargaid.

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[1] *Ninnidh.* Incorrectly written Naimnid (Nainnidh) in A. and B.

[2] *The same battle*; *i.e.* the battle of Gabhra Life; not the battle of Moin-Daire-Lothair, as Dr. O'Connor states, *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. ii., p. 149.

[3] *Kal.* The numerals dxxu. (525) are written in the margin, just before the "Kal.," in the original hand; but evidently in mistake for dlxu. (565), which is the proper year, as O'Flaherty has noted. The error here committed has been repeated at the years 566, 571, 594, 604, 605, 606, 625, 626, and 628.

The battle of all the Cruithne is fought, A.D.
And Eilne is burnt; [563.]
The battle of Gabhra Life is fought,
And the battle of Cul Dremhne.

They bear off hostages after conflict,
Thence westwards, with rich treasure—
Fergus, Domhnall, Ainmire,
And Ninnidh,[1] son of Duach.

The two sons of Mac Erca return
To join in the same battle;[2].
And the King, Ainmire,
Returns into the possessions of Senna.

Edan Ua Fiacrach quievit.

Kal. Molaise of Daimhinis quievit. [564.]

Kal.[3] Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill slain at Rath Bec, *i.e.* [565.] by Aedh Dubh, son of Suibhne Araidhe, viz., King of Uladh; and his head was brought to Cluain-muc-Nois, and interred therein; and his body was buried in Conner; to whom succeeded the two sons of Mac Erca, viz., Fergus and Domhnall.

In this year the Muirgeilt, *i.e.* Líban, daughter of Eochaidh Mac Muiredha, was caught on the strand of Ollarbha, in the net of Bedan, son of Innle, fisherman of Comgall of Bennchair. Quies of Brenainn,[4] of Birr.

Kal.[5] iv. Battle of Gabhra Life *gained* over the [566.] Lagenians. Fergus and Domhnall were the victors. Death of Domhnall, son of Muircertach Mac Erca, to whom succeeded Ainmire, son of Senna. Death of Daimhin, son of Coirpre Damhargaid.[6]

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[1] *Brenainn.* His obit is again recorded under the year 573.

[2] *Kal.* iv. The date ꝺxxxuı. (526) appears in the marg. in the orig. hand; but the year ꝺlxuı. (566) was certainly meant, as O'Flaherty has noted. See n. [3], last page.

[3] *Coirpre Damhargaid.* A. and B. read Ꝺamaꝛgaıꝺ Coıꝛꝛ., for Ꝺamaꝛgaıꝺ Coıꝛꝛꝛe, the words being transposed.

Kt. iii.

Kt. Occiso Demain mic Cairill la bachlacu Barrinne.

Kt. i. Occiso Ainmireċ mic Senda la Fergus mac Nellene, de quo dictum est:—

Femen an tan fombui a rí
Nir bo mernot nach dedlai,
Anú ar forfeargg alí
La hAinmire Mac Sennai.

Kt. ii. Iugulatio Fergusi Mic Nelline ó Aéd mac Ainmireċ. Oena mac hu Laigi, Ab Cluana muc Noir .i. mac Eogain do Laigis, retenō principatum annis xxxui. quieuit.

Kt. iii. Ite Cluana Creadail quieuit.

Kt. iiii. Moenu Errog Cluana Ferta Brenainn, quieuit. Occiso da hu Muiredhaig .i. Baetain mic Muircertaig, ocus Ecaċ Find mic Domnaill .iii°. anno regni sui. Cronan mac Tigernaig, rí Ciannachta occisor eorum erat.

Kt. ui. Caṫ Feimin ria Cairrge mac Crimthainn, rí Mumhan, in quo uictus est Colman Bec mac Diarmada, reo irre euasit. Brenainn Birra obiit.

Caṫ Tala ocus Fortola .i. nomina camporum eidir Ele [ocus] Osraiġe, etir Cluain Ferta Molua ocus Saiġir. Fiaċna mac Baetain uictor erat.

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[1] *Kal.* iii. The year (567) has been added in the marg. by O'F., who has altered the ferial number to 7.

[2] *Femhen*; i.e. Magh Femhen, the name of an ancient plain in Munster. This quatrain seems to have been composed in praise of some Munster King, after whose death the plain of Femhen was devastated by Ainmire.

[3] *Kal.* ii. O'Flaherty has added the year 569 in the marg., and altered the ferial number ii. to 3.

[4] *Laighis Rete.* This was the name of a district in the now Queen's Co. The entry is corrupt in A. and B.; the words "of the Laighis Rete after holding" being represented by "do Laigis Retenor." In the Dublin copy of Tigernach (H. l. 18, T.C.D.) the reading is "do Laigis Raeda, tenens" ("of the Laighis Raeda, tenens").

[5] *Kal.* iii. The numerals dxxx., denoting 530, appear in the marg. in the orig. hand; but the year dlxx.

A.D.

Kal.[1] iii.

Kal. Deman, son of Cairell, slain by the shepherds of Barrinn. [568.]

Kal. i. Ainmire, son of Senna, slain by Fergus, son of Nellin; of which was said:— [569.]

Femhen,[2] when he was a king,
Was not an ignoble place;
To-day, crimson is its aspect
From Ainmire, son of Senna.

Kal.[3] ii. Murder of Fergus, son of Nellin, by Aedh, son of Ainmire. Oena Mac Ua Laighsi, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, *i.e.* the son of Eoghan of the Laighis Rete,[4] quievit, after holding the Abbacy 36 years. [570.]

Kal.[5] iii. Ite, of Cluain Creadal, quievit. [571.]

Kal.[6] iv. Moenu, Bishop of Cluain-Ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Occisio of two descendants of Muiredhach, viz., Baedan, son of Muircertach, and Eochaidh Find, son of Domhnall, in the third year of their reign. Cronan, son of Tigernach, King of Ciannacht, was their slayer. [572.]

Kal. vi. The battle of Feimhin *gained* by Cairbre,[7] son of Crimthand, King of Mumhan, in which Colman Bec, son of Diarmaid, was vanquished; but he escaped. Brenainn[8] of Birr died. [573.]

The battle of Tola and Fortola, viz., the names of plains between Ele [and] Osraighe, between Cluain-Ferta-Molua and Saighir. Fiachna, son of Baedan, was the victor.

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(570) was certainly meant. It should, however, be 571, reckoning the number of "Kal." from where the same hand has written ꝺxxuı. (*rectè* ꝺlxuı.) O'Flaherty has added the date "570," and altered the ferial number to "4." See note [3], p. 56.

[6] *Kal.* iv. The ferial "iv." has been altered to "5" by O'F., who has added the year 571 in the marg.

[7] *Cairbre.* Coɼmac, A. B.; altered to Cairbre by O'Flaherty, who has written the date 572 in the marg.

[8] *Brenainn.* The death of Brenainn is also recorded under the year 565. It is twice entered in the Annals of Ulster, viz., at the year 564=565, and again under 571=572. O'Flaherty, in a marg. note, refers Brenainn's death to the year 572.

Kt. un. Dar Conaill mic Comgaill, ri Dalriada, xui°. anno regni sui, qui obtinebat insolam Iae Columb Cille.

Kt. Suiur Brenainn mic Briuin.

Kt. m. Suiur Brenainn Cluana Ferta.

Iugulatio Aeda mic Echach Tirmcarna, ri Connacht, la hUi Briuin.

Primum periculum Uluch an Eathain.

Kl. m. Suiur Etcen Episc Cluana fota Dartain Cha. Renoirio Ulach in Emain.

Kt. u. Suiur Finniani, Episcopi nepotis Piatach.

Carpach Dergan quieuit.

Kt. Cath Dromma mic Erce, ubi Colcu mac Domnaill, mic Muirchertaig cecidit. Aedh mac Ainmirech victor erat.

Kt. Baodán mac Cairill, ri Ulach, mortuus est.

Kt.

C.

C. Iugulatio Forgusa Sgandail, rig Mumhan.

Suiur Forgusa Episc Dromma Lethglais, qui edificauit Cell Dam.

Kt. Suiur mic Nissi, oUltoib do, Ab Cluana muc Nois.

Decimo Baodain mic Ninnedha mic Duach, mic Conaill Gulban, rig Temrach. Cuim mac Colmain, ocus

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[1] *Conall.* The note "573, Dung-[allenses] Au[nales]. Rex Scotorum. An°. 571, Usher," appears in the marg. in O'Flaherty's hand. The same annotator also adds "Cath Dealgan a crannaib (Battle of Dealgan in Cantire, or Cantyre), in quo Dunch[adh] mac Conaill, mic Comgaill cum multis cecidit, supra." The reference is to the copy of Tigernach's Annals contained in the MS. H. 1. 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, in which the entry occurs at the year 573 of O'Flaherty's computation.

[2] *Brenainn, son of Brius.* O'F. adds the date 574 in the marg.

[3] *Kal.* iii. The year "577," and the Dom. letter and ferial "C. 6," have been added in the marg. by O'Flaherty, who further notes that Brenainn died on Sunday, the 16th of May. The ferial for 576 should be iv.

[4] *Return.* reuirio, for reuerrio (reversio). A. reuolurio, B.

A.D.

Kal. vii. Death of Conall,[1] son of Comgall, King of Dalriada, in the 16th year of his reign, who presented the island of Hi to Colum Cille. [574.]

Kal. Quies of Brenainn,[2] son of Briun. [575.]

Kal.[3] iii. Quies of Brenainn, of Cluain Ferta. [576.]

Murder of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, King of Connacht, by the Ui Briuin.

First attempt of the Ulidians *to re-establish themselves* in Emhain.

Kal. iii. Quies of Etcen, Bishop of Cluain-fota-Baetain-abha. Return[4] of the Ulidians to Emhain.[5] [577.]

Kal v. Quies of Finnian Ua Fiatach,[6] the Bishop. [578.]

Cairech Dergan quievit.

Kal.[7] Battle of Druim mic Erce, in which Colcu, son of Domhnall, son of Muircertach, was slain. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was victorious. [579.]

Kal. Baedan, son of Cairell, King of Uladh, mortuus est. [580.]

Kal.

K.

K. Murder of Fergus Sgandail, King of Mumhan. [583.]

Quies of Fergus, Bishop of Druim-leth-glaise, who built Cill Biann.

Kal. Quies of Mac[8] Nisse. He was of the Ultonians, *and* Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois. [584.]

Kal.[9] Occisio of Baedan, son of Nindidh, son of Duach, son of Conall Gulban, King of Temhair. Cuimi, son of [585.]

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[5] *To Emhain.* in Emain, A. B. Tigernach and the Annal. Ult. read de Emain (from Emhain). The date "578" has been added by O'F.

[6] *Ua Fiatach.* Nepotis Fiatach (Nepotis Fiatach), A. B. A marg. note in O'Flaherty's handwriting reads, "579, S. Finnianus de stirpe Fiathachi."

[7] *Kal.* The year "580" has been noted by O'F.

[8] *Mac Nisse.* O'Flaherty adds the date 590. Mac Nisse's obit is entered in the Ann. Ult. under the years 584=585 and 590=591.

[9] *Kal.* The year 572 has been added by O'F.

Cumaine mac Librein, mic Illadain, mic Cerbaill occiderunt eum, consilio Colmani Rapui oc Leim inn eċ:—

Mearaiġ amail atriadar
Ria Conall an cat ceolaċ,
Serig fer frietoib forann
Ria Conall ocus Eogan.

Initium regni Aeda mic Ainmireċ.

Kt. i. Bellum Bealaig Daire in quo cecidit Colmán Bec mac Diarmada. Aeb mac Ainmirech uictor erat. Daig mac Cairill quieuit.

Kt. ii. Iugulatio Aeda Duib Mic Suibne Arraide, qui interfecit Diarmait mac Cerbaill.

Kt. iiii. Quies Erroig Aeda mic Briuc. Quies Aeda mic Brenainn, Ri Terra. Ar ré ro idbair Durmaċ do Colum Cille. Eodem anno aestas torrida et ficca contigit. Dauid Cille Muine [obiit].

Kt. Morfinn Feidlimid mic Tigernaig, Rig Mumhan. Natiuitas Cuimine Fota.

Kt. ui. Defectio solis, [mane] tenebrorum.

Obitus Lugdaċ Lir Moir.

Kt.

Kt. Morf Aengusa mic Amalgada. Uaou mac Aeda, ri Connaċt, ecc adbaċ.

Gregorius natione Romanus, ex patre Gordiano, sedit annis .xiii. mensibus .ui. diebus .x., fuit tempore

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[1] *Kal.* i. O'Flaherty adds in the margin "573, Kal. i.; de quo D. A. (Dungallenses Annales), ad eundem ann." The event is recorded in the Annals of Donegal, or of the Four Masters, under the year 572, which O'Flaherty understands to represent 573. The ferial for 586 should be iii, for 587, iv, and for 588, v.

[2] *Aedh Mac Bric.* O'Flaherty has noted the year 589 in the margin, and corrected the ferial to 7. Some other notes by the same hand are partly mutilated.

[3] *Summer.* estas, A.; aestas, B.

[4] *A dark* [*morning*]. tenbrarum (tenbrarum), A. Teibrarum, B. The expression in Tigernach and the Annal. Ult. is mane tenebrorum. In *L'Art de Verif. les Dates* (tom. i., p. 63), this eclipse is referred to the year 591. The ferial for 590 should be i.

Colman, and Cumaine, son of Libren, son of Illadhan, son of Cerbhall, slew him, by the advice of Colman Bec, at Leim-ind-eich :— A.D [585.]

By Conall, as 'tis admitted,
Was won the joyful battle;
A happy path, prosperous streams *spread*
Before Conall and Eoghan.

Commencement of the reign of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

Kal.[1] i. Battle of Bealach Daithe, in which fell Colman Bec, son of Diarmaid. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was the victor. Daigh Mac Cairill quievit. [586.]

Kal. ii. Jugulatio of Aedh Dubh, son of Suibhne Araidhe, who slew Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill. [587.]

Kal. iv. Quies of Bishop Aedh Mac Bric.[2] Death of Aedh, son of Brenand, King of Teffia. It was he who presented Durmagh to Colum Cille. In the same year a torrid and dry summer[3] occurred. David of Cill-Muine *died.* [588.]

Kal. Death of Fedhlimidh, son of Tigernach, King of Mumhan. [589.]

Birth of Cumin Fota.

Kal. vi. An eclipse of the sun ; a dark [morning].[4] [590.]

Death of Lughaidh of Lis-mor.

Kal.

Kal. Death of Aengus, son of Amhalgaidh. Uadha,[5] son of Aedh, King of Connacht, died.[6] [592.]

Gregory,[7] by nation a Roman, whose father was Gordianus, sat 13 years, 6 months *and* 10 days; (he lived in

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[5] *Uadha.* Latinized "Huadus" by O'F. in a marg. note.

[6] *Died.* ecc robut (ecc adbath), A. B.; lit. "death he died."

[7] *Gregory.* O'Flaherty has added the marg. note "590, 13 Sept. S. Greg. Na. . . . Romanum." Pope Gregory succeeded to the Papacy in 590, and died in 604.

Mauricii, et sepultus est in basilica beati Petri Apostoli [ante] Secretorium.

Iugulatio Senčan mic Colmain Moir.

Kt. iii.

Kt. iiii. Quies Coluim Cille in nocte Dominica Pentecostes, u. id. Iuin, anno peregrinationis suae .xxx°.u°., aetatis uero lxx°.uii°. ut dicitur:—

Tricha bliadain baoi gan les
Colum Cille na tuaithes
Luid go hainglib ara cacht
Iar sreacht mbliadna seachtmogat.

Kt.

Kc. Cat Sleibe Cua a Mumain, in quo Fiačna mac Baoidáin uictor erat. Occisio Cumascaiġ mic Aeda la Brandub mac Echach a nDún Bučaid. Mors Tigernaire mic Calgaiġ.

Kt. i. Quies Baoičine Abbatis Iae.

Cat Dúin Bolg la Brandub mac Echač co Laignib a .iiii. id. Enair, ubi cecidit Aeb mac Ainmireč, ri Erenn, anno .xix°. regni sui, aetatis uero lx°.ui°. ocus Bec mac Cuanač, ri Airgiall et caeteri nobiles. Unde dictum est:—

Ambuač
Fesas an tonn fuirin mbiuač
Atbeo [scela] cesus crétit
Aeb mac Ainmireč ro bit

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[1] *In the time.* tempus, A. B., for tempore.

[2] [*Before*] *the Sacristy.* Secretorium, A. B. The word "ante," omitted by the orig. scribe, has been supplied in the text. See *Liber Pontificalis, seu de rebus gestis Romanorum Pontificum* (ed. Vignoles), tom. i., p. 234.

[3] The numerals dcll. are written in A. before the "Kal. iii.," in the orig. hand. The number 552, or 554, seems to have been intended; probably the latter, the dash over the final characters "ll" signifying that they should be doubled. The year [594] is therefore supplied, as the orig. notation is 40 years short, owing to the error committed at the year 565, and repeated subsequently. See notes [3], p. 56, [5], p. 57, and [4], p. 58.

[4] *On the night of Whitsunday.* in nocte Dominica Pentecostes, A. B. This means the night *preceding*

the time[1] of Maurice), and was buried in the Basilica of the holy Apostle Peter, [before] the sacristy.[2] A.D. [592.]

Murder of Senchan, son of Colman Mór.

Kal. iii.[3] [594.]

Kal. iv. Quies of Colum Cille, on the night of Whitsunday,[4] the 5th of the Ides of June, in the 35th[5] year of his peregrination, and the 77th, truly, of his age; as is said:— [595.]

Thirty years, without light, was
Colum Cille in his Black Regles;
He went to angels from his body
After seven years and seventy.

Kal.

Kal. Battle of Sliabh Cua in Mumhan, in which Fiachna, son of Baedan, was victorious. Murder of Cumusgach, son of Aedh, by Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, at Dun Buchad. Death of Tipraide, son of Calgach. [597.]

Kal. i. Quies of Baithen, Abbot of Hi. [598.]

The battle of Dún Bolg *gained* on the fourth of the Ides of January, by Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, with the Lagenians; in which Aedh, son of Ainmire, King of Erinn, was slain, in the 19th[6] year of his reign, and the 66th *year* of his age; and Bec, son of Cuana, King of Airghiall, and other[7] chieftains, *were slain*. Hence was said:—

At Buach
The wave dashes against the brink;
[Accounts][8] report, though abhorrent,
That Aedh, son of Ainmire, was slain;

Whitsunday. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 230, n. [d], and Add. Note L, p. 309.

[5] *The 35th year.* The departure of Colum Cille for Hi is entered above at the year 563. His obit should therefore be recorded under the year 597. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 310.

[6] *The 19th year of his reign.* The accession of Aedh is recorded above under the year 585.

[7] *Other.* cēi, for cæterı (cæteri), A. Centı, B.

[8] [*Accounts*] *report, though abhorrent.* The reading in A. and B. is atreo cerur cit (crreit), the word "rcela" (accounts, reports) being omitted. In the Four Mast. the line reads more correctly, "atreo rcela cia ra rcit," ("Accounts report though wearisome").

. . . conux dixit :—

Bátar imman tri toib
Fiur na frescu aitherrech.
Taeban Taillten, taeb Temra,
Taeb Aeda mic Ainmirech.

Initium regni Colmáin Rimeda ocus Aeda Slaine simul.

Kt. Ailiter Abb Cluana mac Nois quieuit. Do Muscraide a cinel. Saxones pidem accipiunt.

Kt. Quies Cainnig Acaid Bo. Iugulatio Suibne mic Colmáin Móir Rig Mide, la Aed Sláine a mBrodain for Suainiu.

Kt. u. Beimmena Branduib i mBrega. Mors Brenuinn mic Coirpre [mic] Fecene (.i. Ri Ua Maine, ó sloitter nait mBrenuinn a Muig Ai).

Kt. Comgall Abb Benncair quieuit xci°. anno aetatis suae, principatus autem .L. ann. et .iii. mense, et .x. die ; ui. id. Mai quieuit.

Cath Slemna in quo Colman Rimid, Ri Cineóil Eogain uictor erat, ocus Conall mac Aeda mic Ainmirech fugitiuus euasit.

Cath Cuile Cóil in quo Fiachna mac Baedain uictor erat, et Fiachna mac Demáin fugit.

Mors Fogartaig mic Aeda.

Kt. ui. Quies Pintani Cluana Eidnech. Sneall Epscop Mag Bile, [quieuit].

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[1] [*Whose*] *wife said.* . . . . . conux ꝺx. (. . . . . conjux dixit), A. A word (probably cuius) has been cut off. Omitted in B.

[2] *Of Cluain-muc-Nois.* Cluana muc tir, A. B.; the "t" of the last syllable, the abbrev. for the lat. "*rel,*" being put for no, its Irish equivalent.

[3] *Quies.* The date 599 has been prefixed to Cainnech's obit by O'Flaherty.

[4] *Blows.* beimmen[a], A. B.; plural of beim, lit. "a blow." In a poem in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 26, b. 1, the "Beimmena" of Brandubh are described as seven battles, all gained by him in Bregh, or Bregia,

[whose] wife said[1]:— A.D.

[598.]

There were three beloved sides
Of whose return there is no hope;
The side of Taillten, the side of Temhair,
And the side of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

Commencement of the reign of Colman Rimidh and Aedh Slaine, together.

Kal. Ailitir, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois,[2] quievit. His family was of the Muscraidhe. The Saxons receive the Faith. [599.]

Kal. Quies[3] of Cainnech, of Achadh-bo. Murder of Suibhne, son of Colman Mór, King of Midhe, by Aedh Slaine, at Bridamh on the Suainiu. [600.]

Kal. v. The blows[4] of Brandubh in Bregh. Death of Brenainn, son of Coirpre, [son of] Fechin (*i.e.* the King of Ui Maine, from whom Rath Brenainn, in Magh Ai, is named). [601.]

Kal. Comgall,[5] Abbot of Bennchair, quievit in the 91st[5] year of his age, and also in the 50th year, 3rd month, and 10th day of his government. On the 6th of the Ides of May he rested. [602.]

The battle of Slemhain *was fought*, in which Colman Rimidh, King of the Cinel Eoghain, was the victor; and Conall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, escaped by flight.

The battle of Cuil-Coil *was fought*, in which Fiachna, son of Baedan, was the victor; and Fiachna, son of Deman, fled. Death of Fogartach, son of Aedh.

Kal. vi. Quies of Fintan, of Cluain Eidhnech. Sineall, Bishop of Magh Bile, [quievit]. [603.]

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the ancient name of a district in Meath.

[5] *Comgall.* O'Flaherty, on the authority of Ussher, adds the year "601" as the date of Comgall's death. He also corrects the year of his age to "85."

Kt. Iugulatio Colmain Rimeda a uiro de genere suo, qui dictus est Locan Dilmada; unde dicitur:—

Ceud sige ceud sect,
Ceud nert for sigsaid;
Ernd Colman Rimid Ri,
Rombi Locan Dilmada.

Iugulatio Aeda Slane o Conall mac Suibne, for bru Loca Semdile. Aed Guaisan comalta Conall, et Daegal Dille do gnesitar: unde dictum est:—

Nior bu airmirt in airle
Dona ogaib Tuait Tairbe:
Conall sombi Aeb Slaine,
Aeb Slane sombi Suibne.

Iugulatio Aeda sunn Ri Ua Fraigce a fraigte mic Meccnain; Aed Duibe Ri Tesca ocus Ri Ua Maine .i. Ua Maine mic Nell. a mBruigin da Coca on Conall ceduna. in eodem die quo iugulatus est Aeb Sláine:—

Da so mor an suad cuma
For sosiaid Erenn uile.
Aeb Slane go focairbh
Aeb Rón. Aodh Duibe.

Mors Conaill mic Aeda mic Ainmirech. Cú cen maraig, Ri Muman, natus est. Colman mac Lenine quieuit. Laisren Mena Drocit quieuit. Mauricius mortuus.

Kt. Cat Slaibre in quo uictus est Brandub mac

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[1] *Kal.* The date clxxm. (564) appears in the marg. in the orig. hand. The year 604 must have been meant. See note [3], p. 56. O'Flaherty adds the date 605.

[2] *On the brink of Loch Semdile.* for bru Loca Semdile, A. B. The last word has been altered by O'Flaherty to Semdiga, as the name is written in Tigernach. The lake in question is now called Loch Sewdy, and is in the county of Westmeath. See the Annals of the Four Mast. (O'Donovan's ed.) at the year 600, note [f].

[3] *Foster-brother.* comalta, A. B., for comalta.

[4] *At Faithche Mic Meccnain.* a sraigte mic Meccnain, A. B. for

Kal.[1] Murder of Colman Rimidh by a man of his kindred, who was called Lochan Dilmada. Hence was said:— A.D. [604.]

Notwithstanding Kingship—notwithstanding law—
Notwithstanding power over chieftains—
Behold! Colman Rimidh, the King!
Lochan Dilmada slew him!

Murder of Aedh Slaine by Conall, son of Suibhne, on the brink of Loch Semdighe.[2] Aedh Guastan, foster-brother[3] of Conall, and Baeghal Bille, that slew him. Hence was said:—

Not wise was the counsel
To the youths of Tuath Tuirbhe;
Conall that slew Aedh Slaine,
Aedh Slaine that slew Suibhne.

Murder of Aedh Roin, King of Ui Failghe, at Faithche Mic Meccnain,[4] *and of* Aedh Buidhe, King of Tephtha and Ui Maine, *i.e.* Ui Maine Mic Neill, at Bruighin Da Choca, by the said Conall, on the same day on which Aedh Slaine was put to death:—

Great was the red sorrow
Over the chieftains of Erinn all—
Aedh Slaine, with multitudes,
Aedh Roin, Aedh Buidhe *were slain.*

Death of Conall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Cu-cen-mathair, King of Mumhan, born.[5] Colman Mac Lenin quievit. Lasren of Menadrochit quievit. Mauricius moritur.

Kal.[6] The battle of Slaibhre *was fought*, in which [605.]

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[4] ꝑꝓaıtċe (or a ꝑꝓaıtʒe) mıc Meccnaın, which means Mac Meccnan's green, or Fair green.

[5] *Born.* moꝛtuuꝰ (mortuus), A. B.; which O'Flaherty has altered to "natus est," adding "ut habet Tig[ernach]." The death of Cu-cen-mathair (*i.e.* "the hound without a mother") is recorded under the year 661, *infra*.

[6] *Kal.* The numerals ꝺlxxu. are added in the marg. in the orig. hand. They denote 565; but the year 605 was certainly meant. See note [2], p. 56.

Eċaċ, Rí Laiġen. Nepotes Neill uictores erant. Iugulatio Brandoib Ri Laiġen a genere suo cuius nomen erat Saran Saebdercc, Airċinnech Senbot Sine. Unde dictum est:—

Saran Saebdercc Seol nglan ngle,
Airċinneċ Senboṫ sine,
Ne ní dalḃ gen bandul mbraṫ,
Ro marḃ Brandub mac Eċaċ.

De quo anus Laigen locuta est sand:—

Maṫ imbetaiṫ mic Eaċaċ
Domṡiṡad an tuaiscert[ach],
In cat im anuasaṫar,
Is cian ho do siusadsad.

Diambad a dreiṡ tuisedaiġ
Mac Eaċaċ mic Muiredaiġ.
Noco béraind mo boiġ lan
Do cill ar aei Aeḋ Aldain.

Obitus Laisren Abbatis Iae. Mors Colmain mic Feradaiġ, Rí Osraiġe. Aoḋ Uairioḋnaċ regnat annis .uii.

Ict. iii. Mors Aeḋain mic Gabrain, anno xxx°.ui°. iugis sui; aetatis uero lxxx°.uiii°. t ui°.

Iugulatio filiorum Baedain mic Cairill a nDún Mogna a filio matris suae.

Ict.

Ict. Mors Fiaċna caoiċ mic Baeḋáin la Cruiṫneċaiḃ; ar guiss Eċdaċ.

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[1] *Aedh Uairiodhnach.* Aoḋ Allan (Aedh Allan), A. B.; the word *Uairiodhnach* has been written by O'Flaherty over the word Allan in A. Aedh Allan did not become King of Ireland until the year 734. See the entry of Aedh's death, at the year 612, *infra*, where he is called "Aedh Aldan, i.e. Aedh Uairidhnach." The letters r. E., for rig Erenn (King of Erinn), and the date 605, have been added in the margin by O'F.

[2] *Kal.* iv. The original scribe has written the numerals dlxvi. (566) in

Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, King of Laighen, was vanquished. The Ui Neill were the victors. Murder of Brandubh, King of Laighen, by [one of] his kindred, whose name was Saran Saebderg, Airchinnech of Senboth Sine. Hence was said:— A.D. [605.]

Saran Saebderg, clear, bright guide,
Airchinnech, of Senboth Sine;
He it was—no falsehood—without bright judgment,
That killed Brandubh, son of Eochaidh.

Of which an old woman of Laighen spoke the verse:—

If, in the lifetime of Eochaid's son,
The Northern had come to me,
From the battle regarding which they boast,
They would have been long panic-driven.

If in a pillared house
Were the son of Eochaidh, son of Muiredhach,
I would not bear my full sack
To a church for the sake of Aedh Aldan.

Death of Lasren, Abbot of Hi. Death of Colman, son of Feradach, King of Osraighe. Aedh Uairiodhnach[1] reigns 7 years.

Kal. iv.[2] Death of Aedhan,[3] son of Gabhran, in the 37th year of his reign, and in the 88th, or 86th, year of his age. Murder of the sons of Baedan, son of Cairill, in Dún Mogna, by their mother's son. [606.]

Kal.

Kal. Fiachna Caech,[4] son of Baedan, slain by the Cruithne; and quies of Eochaidh. [608.]

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the margin, repeating the mistake of 40 years already referred to. (See note [3], p. 56).

[3] *Aedhan.* O'Flaherty adds the note "606, Ussher. R[ex] Scotorum."

[4] *Fiachna Caech.* O'Flaherty notes 607 as the date of this event.

Kt. i. Occipio Sechnaigh mic Garbain Ri Cineoil Boguine o Domnall mac Aeda. Quies Luchtach mic hu Oche.

Kt. ii. Mors Aeda mic Colcain regis na naitser in Peregrinatione a ccluáin muc Nóis, de quo dictum est:—

Ro baoi tan
Da lind oidain loch da dam;
Nis bo hé an loch ba hordan,
Acht an flaith Aed mac Colgan.

Cuma dain nad mair
Caira rodomcair,
Cibe foceir thillis thiar
An innis loca dha dain.

Bar Sillain mic Cuimin Abaid Bendcair, et bar Aedain ancart. Bar Maeluma mic Baedáin.

Kt. Fulmination est exercitus Ulaid i mBairciu fulmine terribili. Mors Maeleduin mic Ailene Ri Mog[dhorna]. Quies Colmain Eala, mic hui Selli, .lui°. anno aetatis suae.

Kt. ii. Mors Aeda Aildain mic Domnaill, Ri Teimrach .i. Aed Uairidnach.

Cath Odba fri Aengus mac Colmain, in quo cecidit Conall Loeg Brec, mac Aeda Slaine, ut dicitur:—

In sce a mullach Odba
Cengai dogra ni laer,
Deitbir di ced olcc a denn,
Ro bui mor cenn ina chaes.

Maelcoba regnare incipit.

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[1] *Lughaidh Mac Ui Oche*, called *Molua Mac Ui Oche* at the year 554, where his birth is recorded; the form "Molua" being compounded of the devotional prefix *mo*, my, and *lua*, put for Lughaidh (pron. *Loo-ee*). See an interesting note on the formation of Saints' names, by the Rev. Dr. Todd, *Martyrology of Donegal*, App. Introd., p. xliii, n. 4.

[2] *Mogh*[*dhorna*]. Mog., A. B. So also in Tigernach; but in the Annals of Ulster, A.D. 610, it is written Mogdornea (Moghdornea); and in the Four Masters, under the year 606,

Kal. i. Murder of Sechnasach, son of Garbhan, King of Cinel Boghain, by Domhnall, son of Aedh. Quies of Lughaidh Mac Ua Oche.[1] A.D. [609.]

Kal. v. Death of Aedh, son of Colcan, King of the Airthera, in pilgrimage at Cluain-muc-Nois; of which was said:— [610.]

There was a time
When Loch-dha-dhamh was a linn of splendour;
It was not the Loch that was splendid,
But the Prince Aedh, son of Colgan.

I care not, since he lives not—
The friend who loved me—
Whoso places a brilliant house
On the island of Loch-dha-dhamh.

Death of Sillan, son of Cumin, Abbot of Bennchair; and death of Aedhan, anchorite. Death of Maelumha, son of Baedan.

Kal. The army of Ulidia was struck by terrible lightning in Barchi. Death of Maelduin, son of Ailen, King of Mogh[dhorna].[2] Quies of Colman Ela, Mac Ui Selli, in the 56th year of his age. [611.]

Kal. v. Death of Aedh Aldan,[3] son of Domhnall, King of Temhair, *i.e.* Aedh Uairidhnach. [612.]

Battle of Odhba *gained* by Aengus, son of Colman, in which fell Conall Laegh Bregh, son of Aedh Slaine, as was said:—

The whitethorn on the summit of Odhba,
Though sharp darts it throws not,
Lawful for it that its aspect should be evil—
There was a great head in its mouth.[4]

Maelcobha begins to reign.

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it is Mogdornn Maigen (Moghdhorn Maighen).

[2] *Aedh Aldan.* See note [1], p. 70. O'Flaherty has added the date "612" in the margin.

[4] *Mouth.* This rather extravagant metaphor is doubtless intended to signify that the head of some person slain in the battle—perhaps that of Conall Laegh Bregh—was stuck on the whitethorn bush.

Kt. Quies Fintain Oentrib Abbatis Bendchair. Mors Colmain Uathaigh.

Kt. vi. Lucall Fota Ab Cluana mac Nois quieuit. Stella uisa est hora iii^a. diei.

Kt. Iugulatio Maelcoba mic Aeda mic Ainmireċ in bello montis Toaċ i Tuiri. Suibne Menn victor erat. mac Fiaċna. Quies Diarmada. tertii Abbatis Cluana iraird. Mors Ronain mic Colmáin Ri Laigen. Suibne Menn regnat. Gorman do Muigdornaib, a quo nati sunt mic Cuinn: atte fo bui bliadain for usce Tiprait Fingin: ocus in ailithi a ecluáin adbaċ.

Kt.

Kt. Combustio Donnain Egia hi .xii. Kt. Mai cum .cl. martiribus. et uastatio Tomaige.

Kt. Caemgen Glinne da loċa .cxx. anno aetatis suae, in Christo quieuit. Iugulatio Fergusa mic Colmain Móir. Ri Midi. ó Cinaedaċ .h. Meicon do Muinntir Ulaidinne.

Kt. vi. Aeđ Bendan Ciaráin Muman quieuit: dono Eogenaċt. Mors Sillain Maige Bile. ocus Finsen mac Fiachraċ quieuit.

Kt. Occisio Genesis Baodain. i Maig Leced a ecnic Connacht: Cilella mic Baodain. ocus Maoilduin mic Fergusa mic Baedáin. ocus Diucullu. Mors Fiachraċ mic Ciaráin mic Ainmireċ. mic Senna .i. alius fundatoris Daire Calgaig.

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[1] *Lucaill Fota*: i.e. Lucaill the long. O'Flaherty has corrected the name to "Tolua Fata," adding "ut p. 12 b., qui obiit A°. 615, Cod. Cl." The reference "ut p. 12 b." is to the copy of Tigernach in the MS. H. 1. 18. Trin. Coll., Dublin, in which the name is written "Tolua." In Mac-Geoghegan's transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 617, is the entry, "Lucall, brother of St. Queran (Ciaran, or Kieran), and Tolua Foda, Abbot of Cloum, died." Probably a clause corresponding to the words between "Lucall" and "Foda," in this entry, has been omitted in the text.

[2] *Maelcobha*. The date (615) has been added in the marg. by O'F.

[3] *Ronan*. The death of a Ronan, son of Colman, is also entered under the year 624, *infra*; but he is not said to have been King of Laighen.

[4] *Of Glenn-da-locha*. Glinne 2 locha, for Glinne da locha (Of the Glen, or Valley of the Two Lakes), A. Glinne eite locha, B. The tran-

Kal. Quies of Fintan of Oentraibh, Abbot of Benn-chair. Death of Colman Uathach. A.D. [613.]

Kal. vi. Lucaill Fota,[1] Abbot of Cluan-muc-Nois, quievit. A star was seen at the 7th hour of the day. [614.]

Kal. Jugulatio of Maelcobha,[2] son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, in the battle of Cnoc Toath or [Cnoc] Taeth. Suibhne Menn, son of Fiachna, was the victor. Quies of Diarmaid, third Abbot of Cluain-iraird. Death of Ronan,[3] son of Colman, King of Laighen. Suibhne Menn reigns. Gorman, of the Mughdhorna, from whom the Mac Cuinns are descended, *died*. It was he who lived a year on the water of Tiprait Finghin; and in pilgrimage at Cluain-[muc-Nois] he died. [615.]

Kal.

Kal. Burning of Donnan of Eg, with 150 martyrs, on the 15th of the kalends of May; and the plundering of Torach. [617.]

Kal. Caemlghen of Glenn-da-locha,[4] in the 120th year of his age, in Christo quievit. Murder of Fergus, son of Colman Mór, King of Midhe, by Anfartach Ua Mescan, of the Muintir Blatinne. [618.]

Kal. vi. Aedh Bendan, Arch-King of Mumhan, quievit. *He was* of the Eoghanacht. Death of Sillan of Magh Bile; and Finghin, son of Fiachra, quievit. [619.]

Kal. Murder of the family of Baedan, in Magh Lecet, in the territory of Connacht,[5] *viz.*:—Ailill, son of Baedan; and Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Baedan; and Diucull. Death of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmire, son of Senna, *i.e.* another founder of Daire Calgaigh. [620.]

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scriber of the latter MS. mistook the figure 2, which in the MS. A. represents its Irish equivalent, ᚇᚐ, for the character 2, the abbrev. for ᚓᚋᚄ (est) in ancient MSS. O'Flaherty adds in a marg. note, "618, Ussher; de quo . . . . . ad ann. 622, infra."

[5] *In Magh Lecet, in the territory of Connaught.* The word Lecet is represented by ᒪᓀᑕ. This clause, which is an interlineation by the orig. hand in A., is omitted in B. For "Magh Lecet," Tigernach, the Annals of Ulster, and the Four Mast. read "Magh Slecht." The date "620" has been added in the marg. by O'Flaherty.

Kt. Mors Aengusa mic Colmain mór .i. Ri Ua Nell. Donnchadh mac Eoganáin, Nectan mac Cananainn, ocus Aed obierunt. Fingen mac Fiachrach Encride quieuit.

Kt. Cath Cinn Delgden in quo cecidерunt duo filii Librein mic Illainn mic Cerbaill. Conall mac Suibne uictor erat, et Domnall brec cum eo.

t. hoc anno quiesc Caeimgin.

Conaing mac Aedain mic Gabrain demersus est:—

Tonna mara mor glana,
Gruan ro daitigretar,
Inna cuicán flesgaḋ fand
For Conaing concoirgretar.

In ben rola a muing finn
Inna ḋuicán for Conaing;
Ar car ro tibe a gen
Indiú re Bile Tortan.

Dar Mailebraca mic Rimeda mic Colmáin mic Cobthaig, ocus Ailella mic Ceallaig.

Cath Cendgubai in quo cecidit Colmán mac Cobthaig .i. athair Guaire Ri Connacht, la Rathallach mac Uadaig. Dar Colgan mic Ceallaig.

Kt. iiii. Obitus Fergnae Ab Iae. Quies Mic Laisre Ab Airdmaca. Expurgatio Ratha Guala re Fiachna mac mDaeadain.

Kt. Mors Ronáin mic Colmain, et Colman Stellan

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[1] *Aengus, son of Colman mór.* O'Flaherty adds the note "621, Cod. C.I. R. Mid. O. . . . . ," signifying that the death of Aengus, King of Meath, is recorded in the Annals of Tigernach under the year 621. See the entry at the year 625, infra, in which Aengus, King of Meath, is said to have been "slain." It is probably a repetition of the present entry, as the King of Meath was sometimes called King of the [Southern] Ui Neill, or Hy Niall.

[2] *Caemhghen.* The death of Caemhghen, or St. Kevin, is also entered under the year 618. See note [4], p. 74. The year 622 has been noted in the marg. by O'F.

[3] *Kal.* iv. The ferial number has been altered by O'Flaherty to "vii.," to agree with the year 623.

Kal. Death of Aengus, son of Colman mór,[1] *i.e.* King of the Ui Neill. Donnchadh, son of Eoganan; Nechtan, son of Cananan; and Aedh, obierunt. Finghin, son of Fiachra Encridhe, quievit. A.D. [621.]

Kal. Battle of Cenn Delgten, in which the two sons of Libren, son of Illann, son of Cerbhall, were slain. Conall, son of Suibhne, was the victor, and Domhnall Brec with him. [622.]

Or in this year the quies of Caemhghen[2] *took place.*

Conaing, son of Aedan, son of Gabhran, was drowned:—

Great, bright sea-waves, *and*
The sun, that punished him;
In his weak wicker skiff,
Against Conaing they arrayed themselves.

The woman who flung her fair locks
Into his skiff, over Conaing;—
Pleasantly she smiles
To-day, before Bile Tortan.

Death of Maelbracha, son of Rimidh, son of Colman, son of Cobthach; and of Ailill, son of Ceallach.

Battle of Cenngubha, in which Colman, son of Cobthach, *i.e.* the father of Guaire, King of Connacht, was slain by Raghallach, son of Uadach. Death of Colga, son of Ceallach.

Kal. iv.[3] Death of Fergna, Abbot of Hi. Quies of Mac Laisre,[4] Abbot of Ardmacha. Capture[5] of Rath-Guala by Fiachna,[6] son of Baedan. [623.]

Kal. Death of Ronan,[7] son of Colman; and Colman [624.]

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[4] *Mac Laisre.* O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "Mac Lasr. . . . . Ardm. . . . obiit 622=623. Dun-[gallenses Annales]."

[5] *Capture.* "expuɼgatio" (expurgatio), A. B. Tigernach and the Ann. Ult. have "expuɢnatio." The Four Mast. read "loɼccaḋ" (loscadh), *i.e.* burning; and the Annals of Innisfallen, "coɢail," destruction.

[6] *Fiachna.* "R. U.," for "Rex Ultoniæ." Marg. note, O'F.

[7] *Ronan.* The death of a Ronan, son of Colman, who is called "King of Laighen," is recorded above under the year 615.

obiit. Iugulatio Doiri mic Coda Cllain. Failbe Flann Fiobaid rodur gon, unde mater eius ait:—

Da gum sáir,
Ni bu togail Inri Cáil,
Dia tomat gair na mbiadbad
Im cend Failbe Flainn Fiadbaid.

Natiuitas Adamnain Ab Iae.

Kt. un. Maodog Feirna quieuit. Mac Riachna .i. Mongan ab Aitus filio Dicuir Brutoni lapide percussus interiit, unde Decc Bairce dixit:—

Cr uair an gaoc dar Re
Dur fail óga Cinntire
Do genair gniom nammar de
Mairbrid Mongán mac Riacna.

Cormac caom. ocus Iollann mac Riacad, mortuntur. Ronán mac Tuathail:—

Iann Cluana Airtir mara.
Cuma cetrur forfrad:
Cormac caem frua miadid.
Ocus Mann mac Riacad.

Ogur an diar aile.
Dia fognaid mor do thatarb:
Mongán mac Riacna Lurgan
Ocus Ronan mac Tuathail.

Aengus mac Colmain Mair Ri Mide do marbad.
Cathal mac Aeda Ri Mumam. mortuus est.

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[1] *Colman Stellan.* O'Flaherty adds a marg. note, partly illegible, pointing out that Colman Stellan's death is referred by Usher to the year 654. See Usher's *Index Chron.*

[2] *His mother:* i.e. Dor's mother. In the Annals of Tigernach, under the above date, and in the Four Mast. at the year 619, it is stated that Failbe Flann Fiadhaith was slain in revenge for the murder of Dor, and that the foregoing stanza was composed by Failbe's mother. Dr. O'Donovan's transl. of the verse (Ann. Four Mast. loc. cit.) has been adapted to this view of the case; but

Stellan[1] died. Killing of Dor, son of Aedh Allan; Failbhe Flann Fidhbadh that slew him. Hence his mother[2] said:— A.D. [624.]

It would be a noble wounding,
It would not be the demolition of Inis Cail—
If the shout of the enemy was raised
Round the head of Failbhe Flann Fidhbadh.

Birth of Adamnan, Abbot of Hi.

Kal. vii.[3] Maedhog of Ferna quievit. Mac Fiachna, *i.e.* Mongan, was killed with a stone by Arthur, son of Bicur, a Briton; of which Beg Bairche said:— [625.]

Cold is the wind across Ile
Which blows against the youth of Cenn-tire;
They will commit a cruel deed in consequence;
They will kill Mongan, son of Fiachna.

Cormac the mild, and Iollann, son of Fiacha, moriuntur. Ronan, son of Tuathal, *died*:—

The church of Cluain-Airthir to-day—
Illustrious the four on whom it closed:
Cormac the mild, *who submitted* to tribulations,
And Illann, son of Fiacha;

And the other pair,
To whom many territories were obedient—
Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan,
And Ronan, son of Tuathal.

Aengus,[4] son of Colman Mór, King of Midhe, was slain. Cathal, son of Aedh, King of Mumhan, mortuus est.

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that of Dr. O'Conor, in his ed. of Tigern., is very inaccurate.

[3] *Kal.* vii. . The date [ol]xxxu. (585) appears in the marg. in the orig. hand. It represents the year 625, allowing for the mistake of 40 years made by the scribe at the year 565, and repeated at various dates.

[4] *Aengus.* The death of an Aengus, "son of Colman Mór," is also entered above under the year 621. See note [1], p. 76.

Kl. 1. Cat Leithi ri. [illegible] Fiachna mac Baetain 1 Ri Tulchinne. Baetan mac Cennain, .i. Ri Tire Enbail, mortuus est.

Kl. — Cat Druim Corcain. Dalnaraidi victores erant 2 [illegible] Baetan mac Cennain la Rig Tulchinne [i. Conaing Cerr]. Cat Carno Feradhaig, [illegible] mortuus est. Bellum Airbe fugit. Conall mac Maeltuili Ri Alban mortuus est, et Maeldun ocus Maelduin mac Maeldithe, Conall mac Maelduib mic Maelbresail. Unus pons aptatus est.

Kl. Cat [Tarbi Aithir la] Boirg Luatha in quo cecidit [illegible] Baetan mac Colmain, Ri Laigen, victor erat. Bellum Boi in quo cecidit Menn mac Fiachna victor erat. Tadhg mac Aeda fugit. Occisio Senbine Menn, mic Fiachna, i Tir Boene o Congal Caech mac Scannail. Patricius Columbani filii Baroani Abbas Cluana. Ingulatio Cumani filii Colmani. Vastatio Laigen la Domnall. Domnall mac Aeda regnat.

Kl. Bellum Feda Euin in quo Maelcane (.i. Ri Cruithne, mac Scannail, victor erat. Dalnaraidi cecidерunt, et Dicull mac Eicnea, Ri Cineoil Cruithne cecidit, et nepotes Aedan cecidерunt .i. Rigullan mac

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1 *Kal.* i. The date DLXXXVII. (587 is written in the margin in the original hand. It should be 626. See note 1, p. 56. The ferim for this year and the following should be iv and v.

2 *Fiachna.* O'Flaherty adds the note "R[ex] Ult[oniæ]," and the year 629 as the date of Fiachna's death.

3 *Connad Cer.* Interlined by O'Flaherty, who adds the note "D. A., 624," implying that the event is recorded in the Annals of Donegal, or the Four Mast., under the year 624=627.

4 *Faillbe Flann.* "R[ex] Momoniæ" Marg. note by O'F.

5 *Guaire Aidhne.* "R[ex] Connaciæ." Marg. note by O'F.

6 *Kal.* The date DLXXXVIII. (588) is written, in the orig. hand, in the right marg., the numerals DLXXXVIII. being written in the left through mistake. It corresponds to the year 628. See note 3, p. 56.

7 *Of Duma Acher.* The words within brackets have been interlined by O'Flaherty, who adds in the marg., "Bolg luatha, de quo nomine D. A.

Kal. i.[1] Battle of Laethet, in which Fiachna, son of Baedan, King of Dál-Araidhe, was slain. Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Dál-Fiachach, was the victor. A.D. [626.]

Kal. ii. Battle of Ard Corrann, *in which* the Dál-Riada were the victors, *and* Fiachna[2], son of Deman, was slain by the King of Dál-Riada [*i.e.* Connad Cer].[3] The battle of Carn-Feradhaigh. Failbhe Flann[4] was the victor. Guaire Aidhne[5] fled; Conall, son of Maeldubh, King of Ui Maine was slain; and Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalgaigh, and Conall, son of Maeldubh, son of Maelbresail *were slain also.* The Vision of Fursa was manifested. [627.]

Kal.[6] The battle [of Duma Acher][7] *was fought* by Bolg Luatha, in which he himself was slain. Faelan, son of Colman, King of Laighen, was the victor. The battle of Both, in which Suibhne Menn, son of Fiachna, was the victor. Domhnall, son of Aedh, fled. Suibhne Menn,[8] son of Fiachna, slain at Tragh Brene, by Congal Caech, son of Sgannal. Death[9] of Columbanus, son of Baddan,[10] Abbot of Cluain[-muc-Nois]. Jugulatio of Cuman, son of Colman. Devastation of Laighen by Domhnall. Domhnall, son of Aedh, reigns. [628.]

Kal. The battle of Fidh-Eoin,[11] in which Maelcaich (*i.e.* King of the Cruithne), son of Sgannal, was victorious. The Dalriada were slain, and Dichull, son of Eochaidh, King of the Cinel Cruithne, fell; and the descendants of Aedhan were slain, viz.:—Rigullan, son of Conaing, and Failbhe, [629.]

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6 . . . ." The *Dungallenses Annales*, which seem to be indicated by the letters D. A., have the death of Bolg-luatha, who is called "Lord of Ui Cennsealach," at the year 644. The orig. text would read "battle of Bolg Luatha." The death of Bolg Luatha is also recorded under the year 645, *infra*.

8 *Suibhne Menn.* "628, R[ex] H[ibernia]." Marg. note by O'F.

9 *Death.* ραυραη (pausan), A. B.

10 *Of Baddan.* Ɓανναηι, A. B.; generally written Ɓαηναηι (of Bardan).

11 *Battle of Fidh-Eoin.* Ɓellum Ƒeα Ɛuιn (Bellum Fea Euin), A. B. O'F. corrects the "Ƒeα Ɛuιn" of A. to Ƒeȯα Ɛoιn, as in Tigernach and the Ann. Ult. Ƒιȯ Ɛoιn, gen. Ƒeȯα Ɛoιn, means the "Bird's Wood," or "John's Wood." The place has not yet been identified.

Conaing ocus Faelbe mac Echdach, et Osricc mac Albrit, rigdamna Saxan, cum regnige maxima suorum. Mors Eacach Buidbe mic Aedain anno .xx. regni sui. Cath Dúin Ceithern in quo Congal Caech fugit, et Domnall mac Aeda victor erat, in quo cecidit Guaire Gallgech, mac Fogamnain.

Kt. ui. Cath Letanrdi eidir Cinel Feradhaig ocus Cinel mic Erca in quó Maelgithaig cecidit. Ernan mac Fiachna victor erat.

Iugulatio Brandubh mic Maelcoba. Mors Connaid Cirr, ut alii dicunt anno i°. regni sui [qui victus est] in bello Feda Guin. Dormitatio Finntann mic Maeldubh. Moban mac hui Allan. Mors Aelli, Ri Saxan.

Kt. uii. Mors Cinedа mic Luchtren, regis Pictorum.

Kt. u. Bellum Atha Abla in quo cecidit Dicull mac Fergusa Duile la Mumain. Imir Meugoit funditus est.

Kt. iii. Cath Ata Goan in Iartar Lirre in quo cecidit Crimthann mac Aeda, mic Senaig, Ri Laigen. Faelan mac Colmain, et Conall mac Suibne, Ri Mrbe, ocus Failbe Flann, Ri Muman, victores erant. Bar Moire Muman. Enan Droma Raith quieuit.

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[1] *Osiricc.* Osricc (Oiricc), A. B.; corrected to Osiricc by O'Flaherty. His death is not noticed by Bede, or the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

[2] *Eochaidh Buidhe.* O'Flaherty writes "Rex Scotorum" in the marg., and adds the date "629."

[3] *Battle of Dún Ceithern.* The same annotator adds "Dun Kethern prælium, 629," and also the further note, "Bar Cailchin mic Dima o Liathmuine ('Death of Cailchin, son of Dima, from Liathmaine'), supra, 13 b." The ref. is to the copy of Tigernach's Annals bound up with the orig. of this Chronicle.

[4] *Kal vi.* The ferial numbers for this and the four following years should be, respectively, ii., iii., iv., vi., and vii.

[5] *Who was vanquished.* The words "qui victus est. s[upra]," have been interpolated by O'Flaherty, who has also added a marginal note, of which only the following can now be read, viz.:—"Connadius Kerr, [Dal]riadæ Dominus . . . . ad ann. 634." The reference ("supra") is to the copy of Tigernach in Class H. 1. 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, in which the entry of Connadh Cerr's death, at the year 630, reads thus:—"Bar Connaro Cirr, ut alii dicunt, anno primo regni sui, qui uictus est i cath

son of Eochaidh, and Osiricc,[1] son of Albirt, royal heir of the Saxons, with a great slaughter of their people. Death of Eochaidh Buidhe,[2] son of Aedhan, in the 20th year of his reign. The battle of Dun-Ceithern,[3] in which Congal Caech was put to flight, and Domhnall, son of Aedh, was triumphant; *and* in which Guaire Gaillsech, son of Forannan, was slain. A.D. [629.]

Kal. vi.[4] The battle of Lethairbhe *was fought* between the Cinel Feradhaigh and Cinel Mac Erca, in which Maelfithrigh was slain. Ernan, son of Fiachna, was the victor. [630.]

Jugulatio of Brandubh, son of Maelcobha. Death of Connadh Cerr, as some say, in the first year of his reign; [who was vanquished][5] in the battle of Fidh-Eoin. Rest of Finntan, son of Maeldubh. Mobai Mac Hui Aldai *rested.* Death of Aelle,[6] King of the Saxons.

Kal. vii. Death of Cened, son of Luchtren, King of the Picts. [631.]

Kal. v. Battle of Ath Abhla, in which Dicull, son of Fergus Tuile, was slain by *the men of* Mumhan. Inis Medgoit[7] was founded. [632.]

Kal. iii.[8] The battle of Ath Goan, in Iarthar Liffe, in which Crimthann, son of Aedh, son of Senach, King of Laighen, was slain. Faelan, son of Colman; and Conall, son of Suibhne, King of Midhe; and Failbhe Flann, King of Mumhan, were the victors. Death of Mor Mumhan. Enan of Druim-Raithe quievit. [633.]

Feroa Com;" *i.e.* "Death of Connadh Cerr, as some say, in the first year of his reign, who was vanquished in the battle of Fidh-Eoin."

[6] *Ælle.* Calla, A. B. A mutilated marginal note, in O'Flaherty's handwriting, reads "Edwin f[ilius] . . . R[egis] Sax[onum] A°. 6. . . . Saxonum." The annotator probably meant to signify that the death of Edwin, son of Ælle, should be here recorded, as Ælle's obit is entered in the Saxon Chronicle at the year 588, and Edwin's at the year 638.

[7] *Inis Medgoit.* O'Flaherty has added a note, of which only the fragment "ab Aidano Lindisfarn . . . . 2 . . . . . eadem est Lind. . . . . ." can now be read. He also writes the date "634" in the marg.

[8] *Kal.* iii. The date "635" has been added by O'F.

Kt. iiii. Iugulatio duorum filiorum Aeda Slaine la Conall mac Suibne og Loch Trethin oc Fremain .i. Congal Ri Breg fen athair hi Conaing, et Ailill Cruitire fenathair Sil Dluthaig. Occisio Conaill mic Suibne, Ri Miði i taig mic Narfloich la Diarmaid mac Aeda Slaine. Quies Fintani (Munnu) filii Telchan in .xii. Kt. Nouembris, et Ernaine mic Crerine. Cath Seagais in quo ceciderunt Lochene mac Nectain Cennfoda, et Cumuscoch mac Aengusa.

Kt. Iugulatio Ernane mic Fiachna qui uicit Maolfithraig mac Aeda Allainn a ccath Letairbe.

Erfugatio Cairtaig .i. Mocuda .i. Mochta mic Firaull, o Raithiun in diebus Patrichae.

Kt. Cath Maige Rath fria n'Domnall mac Aeda ocus fria maccoib Aeda Sláine, (fed Domnall mac Aeda regnauit Temoriam in illo tempore), in quo cecidit Congal Caech Ri Ulath, ocus Faelchu mac Airmeadhaig Ri Miðe, i frithfuin, cum multis nobilibus.

Cath Saeltire fria Conall Cáel mac Maelcoba, for Cinel nEogain in eodem die. Mors Failbe Ri Muman. Quies Mochta Raithin hi .ii. id. Mai.

Kt. i. Bellum Glinne Mairison in quo familia Domnaill Brecc in fugam uerfa est, et obfessio Etain. Cronan mac U Loegde, Abb Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Obitus Dachua Ballae.

Kt. ii. Iugulatio Congail mic Dunchada. Obitus

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[1] *Kal.* iv. O'F. adds the date "636." The entries under this year in this Chronicle are divided between two years in the Annals of Ulster. Dr. O'Conor follows the arrangement of the latter in his ed. of Tigern. See n. [5], p. 86.

[2] *Fintan.* O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, now nearly destroyed, signifying that Ussher (*Index Chron.*) has Fintan's "quies," or obit, at the year 634.

[3] *Cumusgach.* qmuscoch, A. B.; the letters cu being represented by q.

[4] *Mochuda.* The words "*i.e.* Mochuda, *i.e.* Mochta, son of Firaull," are added in A., in the original hand, as a gloss, over the entry.

[5] *Ruled Temhair.* This is equivalent to saying that Domhnall was Monarch of Erinn. O'Flaherty adds the note "[634] D. A.; sed 637, Uss.;" implying that the battle of Magh Rath is entered in the Ann. Four

Kal. iv.[1] Jugulatio of the two sons of Aedh Slaine, by Conall, son of Suibhne, at Loch Trethin near Fremhain, viz.:—Congal, King of Bregh, ancestor of the Ui Conaing, and Ailill Cruitire, ancestor of the Sil Dluthaigh. Murder of Conall, son of Suibhne, King of Midhe, in Mac Nafraich's house, by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine. Quies of Fintan[2] (Munnu), son of Telchan, on the 12th of the kalends of November; and of Ernan, son of Cresin. The battle of Seaghais, in which Lochene, son of Nechtan Cennfoda, and Cumusgach,[3] son of Aengus, were slain. A.D. [634.]

Kal. Jugulatio of Ernan, son of Fiachna, who vanquished Maelfitrigh, son of Aedh Allann, in the battle of Lethairbhe. [635.]

Expulsion of Carthach, *i.e.* Mochuda,[4] *i.e.* Mochta, son of Firaull, from Raithin, in diebus Paschæ.

Kal. The battle of Magh Rath *gained* by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and the sons of Aedh Slaine, (but Domhnall, son of Aedh, ruled Temhair[5] at that time); in which Congal Caech, King of Uladh, and Faelchu, son of Airmedhach, King of Midhe, were slain in the heat of battle, together with many chieftains. [636.]

The battle of Saeltire *was gained* by Conall Cael, son of Maelcobha, over the Cinel Eoghain, on the same day. Death of Failbhe, King of Mumhan. Quies of Mochta[6] of Raithin, on the 2nd of the Ides of May.

Kal. i. Battle of Glen Mairison,[7] in which the army of Domhnall Breac was routed; and the siege of Etan. Cronan Mac U Loeghde, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Death of Dachua[8] of Balla. [637.]

Kal. ii. Jugulatio of Congal, son of Dunchadh. Death [638.]

Mast. at the year 634, but under the year 637 in Ussher's *Index Chron.*

[2] *Quies (death) of Mochta.* "637, Ussher; quies Mochuda." Marg. note, O'F.

[7] *Glenn Mairison.* "In Scotia." Marg. note, O'F. "Not Glenmorison, on Loch Ness, in Inverness, as Chalmers (i., p. 286) suggests, but a tract in the debatable ground of West Lothian." Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

[8] *Dachua.* Called "Mochua" in Tigern., the Ann. Ult., and the Four Mast.

Dunlnge uxor Domnall. Quies Cuan mic Cendfaela. Quies Aeda Dub (.i. Ri Laigen) Abbas Cille Dara. Dalaigi mac hUa Imdae, Abb Lethglinne, quievit. Mors Ailella (.i. regis Laigen) mic Aeda Roin. Hoc tempore Theodosius Papa floruit.

Kl. ni. Cath Cathail Chinn Coa la Mumain. Oengus Liathana [o Glinn Damhain] victor erat, et Maelduin mac Aeda Oennain fugit. Dar Maeldubh Caech, regis Ocidentalium, et bar Bruide mic Foil. Loscaro Maelduin mic Aeda an Inis Cain. Iugulatio Maelduin mic Fergusa mic Maelduin mic Colmain.

Quies Dagan Inbir Dule.

Kl. Mors Domnall mic Aeda regis Hiberniae in fine Ianuarii .xiii°. anno regni sui, an Agro Fothaig Postea Domnall Brec in bello Srotha Cathain in fine anni, in Decembre interfectus est, anno .xii°. regni sui, ab Hoan rege Brutonum.

Iugulatio Aililla mic Colmain regis Genesis Laegaire.

Kl. vi. Hic dubitatur quis regnavit post Domnall. Dicunt alii historiographi, regnasse quatuor reges

[1] *Domhnall*; i.e. Monarch of Erinn.

[2] *Aendruim*; otherwise Naendruim, or Nendrum; now Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 148.

[3] *Dalaisi Mac Ua Imdae.* O'Flaherty has corrected this name to "Molaise Mac Ua Dimae," in Tigernach. It is written "Dalaise Mac hu Imdae" in the Four Mast. B. reads "Molaisse Mac Ua Duma." The form Molaisse, or Molaise, is the more correct. The marg. note, "639, obiit Molassius, Usher," has been added by O'F.

[4] *King of Laighen.* The words "regis Laginn" are written as a gloss over the name of Ailill in A., but omitted in B. Dr. O'Conor reads the gloss "Regis Luginæ." *Rer. Hib. Script.*, tom. ii., p. 194. Ailill's name appears in the list of Kings of Ui Failghe, or Offaly, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*. At the end of this entry O'Flaherty adds "Cuan mac Amalgaidh), Rex Momoniæ obiit; supra, 13 b.; sed perperam Momoniæ." The ref. "13 b." is to the Dublin (Trin. Coll.) copy of Tigernach.

[5] *From Glenn Damhain.* o Glinn Damain; interlineation by O'F. in A., which is taken into the text in B. The events of this year also are divided between two years in the Ann. Ult., and by Dr. O'Conor in his ed. of Tigern. Hence the chronology of this chronicle is not at one with the reckoning of those Annals from this down to the year 718. See n.[1], p. 84.

of Duinsech, wife of Domhnall.[1] Quies of Critan, in Aendruim.[2] Quies of Aedh Dubh (*i.e.* King of Laighen), Abbot of Cill-Dara. Dalaise Mac Ua Imdae,[3] Abbot of Leithglinn, quievit. Death of Ailill (*i.e.* King of Laighen[4]), son of Aedh Roin. At this time Pope Theodorus flourished. A.D. [638.]

Kal. iii. Battle of Cathair-Cinn-Conn in Mumhan. Aengus Liathana [from Glenn Damhain][5] was victorious, and Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, was put to flight. Death of Maelodhar Caech, King of Airthera; and death[6] of Bruidhe, son of Foth. Burning of Maelduin,[7] son of Aedh, in Inis-Cain. Jugulatio of Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Maelduin, son of Colman. [639.]

Quies of Dagan[8] of Inbher Daile.

Kal. Death of Domhnall,[9] son of Aedh, King of Hibernia, at Ard Fothaigh, in the end of January, in the 13th year of his reign. Domhnall[10] Brec was slain by Hoan, King of the Britons, in the battle of Srath Caruin,[11] in the end of the year, in December, in the 12th year of his reign. [640.]

Jugulatio of Ailill, son of Colman, King of the Ui Laeghaire.

Kal. vi.[12] Here it is doubted who reigned after Domhnall. Some historians allege four kings to have [641.]

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[6] *Death.* bar, A.; omitted in B.

[7] *Burning of Maelduin.* Iorcaro Maeluí-, for Iorcaro Maeluúin, A. B. O'Flaherty has drawn his pen through these words in A., referring the reader to "18 b." (i.e. of the Dublin copy of Tigernach). But the entry is corrupt in the latter MS. He also adds the note "Comdan mac Da Cearda (Comdan, son of Da Cearda) obiit, 13 b., supra," referring to the last mentioned authority, in which the entry occurs at the place indicated.

[8] *Quies* (i.e. *death*) *of Dagan.* The date "642" has been added in the marg. by O'F.

[9] *Domhnall.* O'F. refers the death of Domhnall to the year 642.

[10] *Domhnall Brec.* "Rex Scotorum." Marg. note, O'F.

[11] *Of Srath Caruin.* Srata Caruin, A. B. Over the word Caruin, in A., O'Flaherty has written "Carmaic (Carmaic)." This event is also entered, through mistake, under the year 682, *infra*. See Dr. Reeves's note on the subject, *Adamnan*, p. 202.

[12] *Kal.* vi. Corrected to "Kal. 3" by O'Flaherty, who considers 642 to be the proper date.

.i. Ceallaċ et Conall Caél, et da mac Aeda Slaine .i. Diarmaid ocus Blaċmac, permixta regna.

Bátt Huairle filiae Suibne mic Colmáin .i. regan Faeláin Ri Laigen. Quies Cronan Epscop Naéndroma. Caṫ Cinn Con. Ceallaċ ocus Conall Caél regnare inciunt. Bas Scanlain Móir mic [C]hinnfaelaḋ, Rí Ossaige. Bátt Cuanaċ mic Cailcin .i. laoċ Liaṫmuine, Rí Fernmaige.

Ict. Iugulatio nepotum Boguine, Maelbressail et Maelanfaiḋ Enaig. Mochoe Naendroma quieuit.

Ict. Mors Fursudain filii Bece mic Cuanaċ Rí Uá Mic Uair. Loċene mac Fingin Rí Cruiṫne obiit. Caṫ Gabra eidir Laigniḃ inuicem.

Ict. Guin Scandláin mic Decine mic Fiacraċ, Rí Cruiṫneċ. Mac Lairre, Ab Dendċair, quieuit. Beda tunc natus est. Hoc tempore Marcianus Papa floruit.

Ict. Maelcoba mac Fiacna, rex Ulaḋ, iugulatus est la Congal Cendfada mac Dunchada. [Bás] Duilg Luatha, Ri Ua Cindfolaiġ.

Ict. Guin Ragallaigh mic Uadaċ, Rí Connacht .i. la Maelbrigde mac Mothlaċan .i. Corcu Cullu occid-

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[1] *Battle of Cinn-Choa.* This seems to be a repetition of the entry "Battle of *Cathair* Cinn-Conn," which appears under the year 639.

[2] *Laech Liathmhaine*; i.e. "the hero of Liathmhain," or of Cloch-Liathmhuine, a place in the parish of Kilgullane, bar. of Fermoy, and co. of Cork. The words "Laoch Liathmhuine," which occur in Tigern., have been interlined by O'F. in A., and copied in B.

[3] *Lochene.* "R[ex] Pictorum." Marg. note, O'F.

[4] *King of the Cruithne.* ri Cruiṫneċ, A. B. "Rex Pictorum Hiberniæ;" marg. note, O'F. For an account of the Irish Cruithnigh, or Picts, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 94, note [b]; and Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. xxix.

[5] *Beda.* O'Flaherty adds the note "673. Usher." in the marg., to signify that the birth of Bede is recorded by Usher (*Index Chron.*) at that year. It is entered in O'Conor's ed. of Tigern. under the year 646. For the precise date of Bede's birth, see T. Duffus Hardy's *Cat. of Brit. Hist.*, vol. i., p[t]. i., p. 446.

[6] *Martin.* Marcianus (Marcianus), for Martinus (Martinus), A. B. Pope Martin I. is meant, who reigned from 649 to 655.

[7] [*Death*] *of Bolg Luatha.* Duilg

reigned in joint sovereignty, viz.:—Ceallach and Conall Cael, and two sons of Aedh Slaine, *i.e.* Diarmaid and Blathmac. A.D. [641.]

Death of Huaisle, daughter of Suibhne son of Colman, *i.e.* the queen of Faelan, King of Laighen. Quies of Cronan, Bishop of Naendruim. Battle of Cinn-Chon.[1] Ceallach and Conall Cael begin to reign. Death of Scanlan Mór, son of Cennfaeladh, King of Osraighe. Death of Cuana, son of Calcin, *i.e.* Laech Liathmhaine,[2] King of Fernmhaighe.

Kal. Jugulatio of the descendants of Boghain [viz.:—] Maelbresail and Maelanfaidh Enaigh. Mochae of Naendruim quievit. [642.]

Kal. Death of Furadran, son of Bec, son of Cuana, King of Ui-Mic-Uais. Lochene,[3] son of Finghin, King of the Cruithne, died. Battle of Gabhra between the Lagenians themselves. [643.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Scannlan, son of Becin, son of Fiachra, King of the Cruithne.[4] Mac Laisre, Abbot of Bennchair, quievit. Beda[5] was born now. At this time Pope Martin[6] flourished. [644.]

Kal. Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, King of Uladh, was slain by Congal Cennfoda, son of Dunchadh. [Death] of Bolg Luatha,[7] King of Ui Cennsealach. [645.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Raghallach, son of Uada, King of Connacht, *i.e.* by Maelbrighde, son of Mothlachan, [646.]

Gluata, A. B., for Duilg Luata, the gen. of Bolg Luata. The name being in the gen. case, it seemed clear that some word, or words, had been omitted in the text; and the entry being manifestly the obit of Bolg Luatha, the word bás (death) has been supplied. At the end of the entry in A., O'Flaherty adds "Mortuus est, 14 a," referring to the copy of Tigern. in the MS. H. 1, 18, Trin. Coll., Dub., which, at the year 647, reads "Bolg Luatho r. h. gCinnselaigh mortuus est." But in the latter chronicle, at the year 628, and under the same year, *supra*, Bolg Luatha is stated to have been slain in the battle of Duma Acher. The Ann. Ult., at the year 646=647, have "Bel. Colgan mic Crunmael Duilg Luata ri Nuae Cennselaigh." "Battle of Colga, son of Crunmael Bolg Luatha, King of Ui Cennsealach."

erunt eum. Cat Cairn Conaill in die Pentecosten, ubi duo Cuan ceciderunt .i. Cuan mac Eirda Rí Muman ocus Cuan mac Cairill Rí hua Fidgente, ocus Tolomnach Rí hua Liathain, et Guaire fugit, et Diarmaid mac Aeda Sláine victor erat.

(Dia domnaig, arer iarom do luid Diarmaid do tabairt an cata frin .i. tri Cluain muc Nois, ocus do finnit famad Ciaran etla fair co tirad flán dincaib a comairbeachta fom. Iar fod iarom an Rí fo edbair Doimnerc cona fodlaib .i. Liath Manchan indiu a ainm, mar fod fri altóir do Ciaran; ocus do bert teora tuirti for Rí Mide dá ceaitead nech dia muintir cid dig nurque; conid de frin fo fogart Diarmaid a adnacol a ecluain muc Nois.)

Quier Furfa in Farfunna i Franggoib, secundum alios. Mochaemóg Léith mois mortuus.

Kt. Cat Ogsa fria Pante in quo Panta cum xxx. regibus cecidit. Cat Duin Crimthainn in quo cecidit Aengus mac Domnaill [mic Aeda]. Filii Maelcoba victores erant .i. Conall Cáel ocus Ceallach. Mors Catusaig mic Domnaill dric. Mors Cronain Maige bile.

Kt. Guin da mac Blathmac mic Aeda Sláine .i. Donnchad ocus Conall la Maeldubrain, do Laignib i muilind Mailodrain. Quier Aedani Epscoip Saxan. Iugulatio Oisine mic Oisirg:—

[1] *On Sunday.* The paragraph enclosed in parentheses occurs as a gloss by the orig. hand, over the preceding entry, in A. It is misplaced in B.

[2] *Fursa.* There is a marg. note in O'F.'s hand, of which only the following can be read, viz.:—"[65]4. S. Fursæus . . . Peronæ obiit. [Codex] Cl[uanensis] Rectius, 652."

[3] *According to some.* f. alios, for secundum alios (secundum alios), A. falios, B., the transcriber of which mistook the abbrev. f. for the letter f.

[4] *Oswiu.* Ogsa (Ossa), A. B.

[5] *Penda.* Panta (Panta), A. B. O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, of which only the fragment " . . . . Beda. [Pen]da, Merciorum R[ex], [65]4," can now be read. The death of Penda is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. under the year 654.

[6] [*Son of Aedh*]. mic Aeda; supplied by O'F. in A.; and copied in B.

viz.:—the Corca Cullu that slew him. The battle of Carn Conaill *fought* on Whitsunday, in which two Cuans were slain, viz.:—Cuan, son of Enna, King of Mumhan, and Cuan, son of Cairell, King of Ui Fidhgheinte; and Tolomnach, King of Ui Liathain, *was killed*. Guaire fled; and Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, was victorious. A.D. [646.]

(On Sunday.[1] The way that Diarmaid went to fight the battle, moreover, was through Cluain-muc-Nois, and Ciaran's congregation prayed for him, that he might return safe through the merits of their supplications. Subsequently, on the return of the King, he presented Doimnerc with its subdivisions, viz.:—Liath Manchan is its name to-day, as an altar sod to Ciaran; and he imposed three curses on the King of Midhe, if one of his people consumed even a drink of water *thereof*. Wherefore it was that Diarmaid ordered that he should be buried in Cluain-muc-Nois.)

Quies of Fursa[2] in Peronne, in France, according to some.[3] Mochaemhóg, of Liath-Mór, moritur.

Kal. A battle *fought* by Oswiu[4] against Penda,[5] in which Penda was slain, together with 30 kings. The battle of Dun Crimhthainn, in which Aengus, son of Domhnall [son of Aedh][6] was slain. The sons of Maelcobha, viz.:—Conall Cael and Ceallach, were the victors. Death of Cathusach, son of Domhnall Brec. Death of Cronan, of Magh Bile. [647.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of the two sons of Blathmac, viz.:—Donnchadh and Conall, by Maelodhran,[7] of the Lagenians, in Maelodhran's mill. Quies of Aedhan,[8] Bishop of the Saxons. Murder of Oswine, son of Osric:— [648.]

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[1] *By Maelodhran.* la Maelodhran. These words are misplaced in the MSS. A. and B., in which they occur at the end of the second entry succeeding, as if Oswine had been murdered by Maelodhran. A similar mistake occurs in all the copies of Tigernach. See Dr. O'Conor's ed. of the Ann. Tig., *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. ii., p. 198, ad ann. 651.

[8] *Quies of Aedhan.* "Aidan, Lindisfarn . . . [obiit] 31 August, 651." Marg. note, O'F.

A muilinn,
Cia ro melt mór do tuirinn;
Ni bo comailt for ferbaind
[A] ro melt for hu Cerbaill.

A[n] grain meles an muilend
Ni corca act is derg tuirenn
Is di foglaid an cruinn mair
Fova muilinn Maelodrain.

Kt. Obitus Segeni Abbatis Iae. Quies Aeda Loga Abbatis Cluana muc Nois; di Gailenccaib Corainn a cinel .i. mac Samain. Dormitatio Maincèni Abbatis Menadrocait. Imaires Cuile Corra in quo cecidit Cuilene mac Forannain, Rí ó Frailge. Maeldreib ocus Onču victores erant. Cugamna mac Suibne mortuus. Uitalianus Papa hoc tempore floruit.

Kt. Iugulatio Conaill Coir. Cat Connacht .i. Iartair Seola in quo cecidit Marcan mac Doman Ri .h. Maine. Cennfaolaď mac Colgain, ocus Maenač mac Blačin, Rí Ua mBriuin, victores erant. Maeldoid mac Suibne, Rí Miďe, mortuus.

Kt. Iugulatio Conaill mic Maelicoba. Colman Ercop, mac hui Telluiď, ocus Oirine Fova, duo Abbates Cluana iraird quieuerunt. Iugulatio Fergusa

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[1] [*When thou*] *didst grind.* "ro melt" ("did grind"), A. B. a ro melt, Tigern. an ro melt, Four Mast.

[2] *The grain.* a grain (O, grain), A. B. an grain, Tigern., and Four Mast.

[3] *Great tree; i.e.* Cerbhall, the ancestor of Donnchadh and Conall.

[4] *Kal.* This is the year 652 according to O'Flaherty, who adds the marg. note "Camin Inse Celtrach (Camin, of Inis Celtra) obiit, supra (i.e. Ann. Tigern., Dublin copy), fol. 14 a. A°. 652, Usher."

[5] *Marcan.* "653, Cod[ex] Cl[uanensis]." Marg. note, O'F., to signify that Marcan's death is entered under the year 653 in the Annals of Tigernach.

[6] *Conall.* O'Flaherty, following Usher and the Codex Cluanensis, refers the death of Conall to the year 654. He also subjoins the following note, at foot of pages 26-27, in A.:—"'654, Jugulatio Conalli Regis Hiberniæ. 654, Mors Kellachi Regis Hiberniæ.' Ita hæc et apud Tigernacum, supra [i.e. Codicem Dubliniensem], fol. 14 a, ad eosdem annos. Unde Waræus idem videtur

O, Mill! A.D.
Though thou grindest much of wheat; [648.]
It was not grinding oats thou wert
[When thou] didst grind[1] the descendants of Cerbhaill.

The grain[2] which the mill grinds
Is not oats, but it is red wheat;
With scions of the great tree[3]
Is fed the mill of Maelodhran.

Kal.[4] Death of Segene, Abbot of Hi. Quies of Aedhlugh, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois. His family was of the Gailenga of Corann, viz.:—he was son of Saman. Dormitatio of Manchen, Abbot of Menadrochit. The battle of Cuil Corra, in which Cuilene, son of Forannan, King of Ui Failghe, was slain. Maeldreith and Onchu were the victors. Cugamhna, son of Suibhne, moritur. Pope Vitalian flourished at this time. [649.]

Kal. Murder of Conall Cor. Battle of Connacht, *i.e.* of Iarthar Seola, in which Marcan,[5] son of Toman, King of Ui-Maine, was slain. Cennfaeladh, son of Colgan, and Maensch, son of Blathin, King of Ui Briuin, were the victors. Maeldoid, son of Suibhne, King of Midhe, died. [650.]

Kal. Jugulatio of Conall,[6] son of Maelcobha. Bishop Colman Mac Ua Tellubh, and Oisine Foda,[7] two Abbots of Cluain-iraird, quieverunt. Jugulatio of Fergus, son [651.]

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excerpsisse lib. de Antiq. Hiberniæ, p. 23; ed. 2. [Con]allum a Diermitio 2 f°. Aidi Slani occisum, et Kellachum apud Ḃṙuᵹ na Ḃoinne mortuum omnes habent . . . . m. Kellachi mortem ante Conalli necem ponunt Flannius de Monasterio, in poemate fol. 114 a, b . . . . [et Gilla] Moduda in suo de C[hrist.] R[egib.] Hiberniæ poemate, fol. 13 a; et Cod. Cluan-[ensis] apud Goghaganum, Conalli ob. . . . . De his porro Codex Lecan, fol. 309 a, col. 2 (apud me, p. 20), Conallus et Kellachus, filii Maelcobæ Regis Hiberniæ, Reges Hiberniæ. Kellachus in Bonnio submersus [est] vel morbo abreptus apud Ḃṙuᵹ (Brugh) a Bonnio; cadaver abreptum ad ατ cuiṙp oc Linn eċ. Conallus a successore occisus in prælio Odbæ ad boream Temoriæ." " . . . . . fratre sed extincto regni consorte Conallus quatuor autumnos usque superstes erat." The death of Kellach, or Ceallach, is entered under the year 654, infra.

[7] *Foda;* i.e. "the long." Ꞅoꝺ, for Ꞅoꝺa, A. Ꞅoṛ. B.

mic Domnaill, ocus Fergusa mic Rogallaig, ocus Aeda Derga mic Cuimine, la U Fiachrach Aidne.

Cath Sreda Etairt re Tolarcan mac Ainfrith Ri Cruithnech, du attorcair Dunchadh mac Conaing ocus Congal mac Ronain. Aod Ron mac Maelcoba mortuus ert.

Kt. Cath Flerccaig ubi cecidit Cumuscoch mac Oililla, Ri h. Ercmtainn, in quo Crundmáol mac Suibne Ri Cineóil Eogain victor fuit. Laignen [mac Colmain] Ri Connacht mortuus ert. Mors Crundmaill Eribuilg mic Ronain, Ri Laigen Degsabair.

Kt. Quies Ultani mic Ui Conchuphair, hi .ii. nón. Septembris. Quies Suibne mic Cuirtri Ab Iae. Cath Delenn in quo interfectus ert Maeldoid mac Conaing t Conaill. Mors Tolargain mic Ainfrith, Ri Cruithnech. Quies Concaine Cille Slebe.

Kt. Mors Ceallaig mic Maelcoba irin mBruig. Bas Ceallaig mic Sarain, Abb Otha Moire. Mocua mac Lonáin quieuit.

Kt. Dima Dur Escop Connere ocus Cuimine Escop Naéndroma, ocus Sillan Escop Daimninni, ocus Dunchadh mac Aeda Sláine mortui sunt. Iugulatio Oircdoid mic Secnusaig ocus Conchinn mic Laignen.

Kt. Obitus Fináni mic Rimeda. Escop Colmán Glinne da locha quieuit, et Daniel Escop Cinngarad quieuit. Mors Echdaig mic Blathmaic mic Aeda Slaine. Guin Faelain Ri Osraige do Laignib. Mae-

[1] *Battle of Srath-Edairt.* "658, hoc prælium." Marg. note, O'F.

[2] *Tolarcan.* The marg. note "Rex Pictorum" is added by O'F.

[3] *Of Anfrith.* Ainfrith, A. B.

[4] *Son of Colman.* Interlined by O'F., who adds "supra, 14 a," referring to the copy of Tigernach in Trin. Coll., Dublin, class H. 1, 18. The date "655" has also been noted in the marg. by the same hand.

[5] *Mortuus est.* m. 2, A. B. The word "Lepra" is added in the orig. hand in A., to denote that Laighnen died of that disease. It is omitted in B.

[6] *King of Laighen Desgabhair.* "R[ex] Lageniæ Australis." Marg. note, O'F.

[7] *Kal.* This is the year 657 according to O'Flaherty.

[8] *Quies (death) of Concain.* "657. Cod[ex] Cl[uanensis]." Marg. note, O'F. In the Dublin copy of the

of Domhnall; of Fergus, son of Raghallach, and of Aedh Bethra, son of Cuimin, by the Ui Fiacrach Aidhne. A.D. [651.]

Battle of Srath-Edairt[1] *gained* by Tolarcan,[2] son of Anfrith,[3] King of the Cruithne, in which Dunchadh, son of Conaing, and Congal, son of Ronan, were slain. Aedh Ron, son of Maelcobha, mortuus est.

Kal. Battle of Flescach, in which Cumuscach, son of Ailill, King of Ui Crimthainn, was slain, and Crundmael, son of Suibhne, King of the Cinel Eoghain, was the victor. Laighnen [son of Colman],[4] King of Connacht, mortuus est.[5] Death of Crundmael Erbuilg, son of Ronan, King of Laighen Desgabhair.[6] [652.]

Kal.[7] [4.] Quies of Ultan Mac Ui Conchobhair, on the second of the Nones of September. Quies of Suibhne, son of Cuirtri, Abbot of Hi. Battle of Delenn, in which Maeldoid, son of Conaing, or Conall, was slain. Death of Tolarcan, son of Anfrith, King of the Cruithne. Quies of Concain,[8] of Cill-Slebhe. [653.]

Kal. Death of Ceallach,[9] son of Maelcobha, in the Brugh. Death of Ceallach, son of Saran, Abbot of [F]othan Mór. Mochua, son of Lonan, quievit. [654.]

Kal. Dima Dubh, Bishop of Conner; Cuimine, Bishop[10] of Naendruim; Sillan, Bishop of Daimhinis,[11] and Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine, mortui sunt. Jugulatio of Orcdoid, son of Sechnasach, and of Cuchenn, son of Laighnen. [655.]

Kal. Death of Finan, son of Rimidh. Bishop Colman of Glenn-da-locha quievit; and Daniel,[12] Bishop of Cinngarad, quievit. Death of Eochaidh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine. Faelan, King of Osraighe [mortally] [656.]

Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of "Conchaynne, of Cill-Slebhe," is recorded under the year 658.

[9] *Ceallach.* "Kellachus, R. H. (Rex Hiberniae). 658, Cod[ex] Cl[uanensis]." Marg. note in O'Flaherty's hand. See also note [6], page 92.

[10] *Cuimine, Bishop.* Omitted in B.

[11] *Of Daimhinis.* Ꝺaimiṅṡ, A. Ꝺaimiṅṡ, B., the proper gen. form of the name. The date 659 is added in the margin in O'F.'s hand.

[12] *And Daniel, &c.* This entry is not in B. O'F. adds the date 660.

dhog Fearna quieuit. Conall Crundamna mortuus est. Eoganán mac Tuathaláin mortuus est. Oilill mac Dunchada mic Aeda Slaine mortuus est.

Kt. Tomini Ab ocus Episcop Airdmacha quieuit. Lasrenenn mac Blathbannaig quieuit. Conaing h. Daimt, Ab Imlech Iubair, quieuit. Cuimine Abbas ad Hiberniam uenit. Mogoboc mac hui Lama quieuit.

Kt. Cuimine Fota .lxxii°. anno aetatis suae, quieuit. Colman hua Cluasaig quieuit. Saran hua Critain quieuit. Maeldúin mac Aéda Bennain mortuus est. Cath Ogamain oc Cinn Corbadan ubi ceciderunt Conaing mac Congaile, mic Aeda Slaine, ocus Ulltan mac Ernaine, Rí Ciannachta, ocus Cendfaelad mac Gerthide Rí Arda Ciannachta, in quo bello Blathmac [mac] Aeda Sláine uictus est, a fratre Diarmada mic Aeda Sláine, qui dicuntur Onchu mac Sarrdáin ocus Maelmithon ocus Cathasach mac Emine; in quo bello Faelchú mac Maélumai cecidit. Hoc finis regni Blathmaic ut alii dicunt, initium regni Diarmada. Maeldúin mac Fursudain Rí Durlus mortuus est. Maenach mac Fingin Rí Muman mortuus est. Maelfuataig mac Ernaine Rí Cianachta mortuus est. Conall Cloccach quieuit.

Kt. Guaire Aidne Rí Connacht mortuus est, ocus a adnacail a ccluáin mhuc Noir.

Iugulatio duorum filiorum Domnaill mic Aeda .i. Conall ocus Colca, ó Cerrinn. Mors Gartnait mic Domnaill Rí Cruithnech, et Domnaill mic Tuathaláin, et Tuathail mic Morgainn. Indercad ocus Dima duo episcopi, quieuerunt.

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[1] *Maedhog.* Maeog, A. B., for Mo-Aedh-og, or Maedhog.

[2] *Kal.* This is the year 661 according to O'Flaherty.

[3] *Quievit.* O'Flaherty adds the note "661, D. A.," signifying that Tomine's death is entered in the Four Mast. at the year indicated. The F. M. have it under the year 660=661.

[4] *Kal.* O'Flaherty adds a note in the margin, indicating that this is the year 662 according to Usher, and the year 661 according to the Four Masters.

wounded by the Lagenians. Maedhog[1] of Ferna quievit. A.D.
Conall Crandamhna mortuus est. Eoganan, son of [656.]
Tuathalan, mortuus est. Oilill, son of Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine, mortuus est.

Kal.[2] Tomine, Abbot and Bishop of Ard-Macha, [657.]
quievit.[3] Ladgnenn, son of Blathbannaigh, quievit. Conaing Ua Daint, Abbot of Imlech Iubhair, quievit. Cuimine, Abbot, came to Hibernia. Mogoboc Mac Ua Lamha quievit.

Kal.[4] Cuimin Foda, in the 72nd year of his age, [658.]
quievit. Colman Ua Cluasaigh quievit. Saran Ua Critain quievit. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, mortuus est.[5] The battle of Ogaman at Cenn Corbadan, in which Conaing, son of Congal, son of Aedh Slaine, and Ulltan, son of Ernan, King of Ciannachta, and Cennfaeladh, son of Gerthidh, King of Ard Ciannachta, were slain; in which battle Blathmac [son] of Aedh Slaine, was vanquished by the friends of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, who were named Onchu, son of Saran, and Maelmilchon, and Cathasach, son of Emhin; [*and*] in which battle Faelchu, son of Maeluma, perished. This is the end of Blathmac's reign,[6] as some say, [*and*] the beginning of the reign of Diarmaid. Maelduin, son of Furadran, King of Durlus, mortuus est. Maenach, son of Finghin, King of Mumhan, mortuus est. Maelfuataigh, son of Ernan, King of Ciannachta, mortuus est. Conall Cloccach quievit.

Kal. Guaire Aidhne, King of Connacht, died, and [659.]
was interred in Cluain-muc-Nois.

Jugulatio of two sons of Domhnall, son of Aedh, viz., Conall and Colgu, by Cerrncein. Death of Gartnait, son of Domhnall, King of the Cruithne; and of Domhnall, son of Tuathalan, and of Tuathal, son of Morgann. Indercadh and Dima, two bishops, quieverunt.

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[5] *Mortuus est.* m. ept, A. B. incorrectly reads "an ept."

[6] *Of Blathmac's reign.* p.e. (for pig Erenn, "King of Erinn"). Marg. note in the original hand.

Quiesc Segain mic hui Cuinn Abbatis Benncuir.

Kt. Tenebrae a Kt. Mai in hora nona, et in eadem aestate coelum ardere uisum est. Mortalitas in Hiberniam pervenit a Kt. Augusti. Mors Cernaig Sotail filii Diarmada mic Aeda Slaine, et terraemotus in Hibernia, ocus Comgan mac Cuiteme, ocus Berach Ab Benncoir quieverunt. Baedan mac Ui Cormaic (do Conmaicne Mara a cinel), Ab Cluana muc Nois quieuit. A maig iotha fotairt Exarcit mortalitas primo in Hibernia; a morte Patricii .cc.iii.; post mortalitatem .c.xii.

Kt. Mortalitas magna in Hibernia .i. an mBuide Conaill. Diarmait mac Aeda Slaine, ocus Blathmac, da Ri Erenn, et Máelbresail mac Maeliduin mortui sunt. Ulltán mac hui Cunga, Ab Cluana iraird, quieuit. Dormitatio Fecine Fabair, ocus Eremón an egna, ocus Ronain mic Berais, ocus Maeldóid mic Fingin, et Cronain mic Silni. Cu cen mathair mac Cathail, Ri Muman, mortuus. Blathmac Ri Tebda, Oengus Ulad, ocus Mancan Let, episcopi, abbates, regesque innumerabiles mortui sunt.

Colman Car Ab Cluana muc Nois (mac Fualascaig, do Corca Moga a cinel, aen bliadain, tribus diebus tantum tenuit principatum); Cuimine Ab Cluana muc Nois, do Greccraigib Loca Tethed a cinel, dormierunt. Secnusach mac Blathmaic regnare incipit.

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[1] *Was seen.* uisum est (visum est), A. uisae sunt (visæ sunt), B.

[2] *In Hibernia.* O'Flaherty, following Tighern. and the Ann. Ult., substitutes "Britannia" for Hibernia in A. The earthquake does not seem to have been noticed by the English Chroniclers. This is the year 664, according to O'Flaherty.

[3] *Berach.* The obit of this ecclesiastic is repeated under the year 663.

[4] *In Magh Itha Fothairt.* a maig iotha fothairt, A.B. These words seem to have been understood by the transcribers as forming part of the preceding entry of Baedan's death, as the word that follows, (Exarcit), commences with a capital letter; but they are rather the continuation of the entry six lines higher.

[5] 203 *years.* There is apparently some error here, although the Annals of Tigh., of Ulster, and Clonmacnois have the same figures. The death of

Quies of Segan Mac Ui Cuinn, Abbot of Bennchair. A.D.

Kal. Darkness on the Kalends of May, at the ninth [659.]
hour; and in the same summer the sky was seen[1] to [660.]
burn. A mortality reached Hibernia on the Kalends of August. Death of Cernach Sotail, son of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine. An earthquake in Hibernia.[2] Comghan Mac Cuiteme, and Berach,[3] Abbot of Bennchair, quieverunt. Baedan Mac Ui Cormaic (whose tribe was of the Conmaicne Mara), Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. In Magh Itha Fothairt[4] the mortality first broke out in Hibernia; from the death of Patrick, 203 *years*;[5] after the mortality, 112 *years*.[6]

Kal. A great mortality in Hibernia, viz., the Buidhe [661.]
Conaill. Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, and Blathmac—two Kings of Erinn—and Maelbresail, son of Maelduin, mortui sunt. Ulltan Mac Hui Cunga,[7] Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. Dormitatio of Fechin of Fobhar; and of Ereran the Wise; and of Ronan, son of Berach; and of Maeldoid, son of Finghin; and of Cronan, son of Silne. Cu-cen-mathair, son of Cathal, King of Mumhan, moritur. Blathmac, King of Tebhtha, Oengus Uladh, and Manchan of Liath, and bishops, abbots, and kings innumerable, mortui sunt.

Colman Cas, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, (son of Fulascach; his tribe was of the Corca Mogha; one year *and* three days only he held the government), *and* Cumine, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, whose tribe was of the Gregraighe, of Loch Teched, dormierunt. Sechnasach, son of Blathmac, begins to reign.

Patrick is entered under the year 489, *supra*; but if the number 203 is correct, the event should be referred to 461, as the chronology of this chronicle is four years behind the common reckoning at this period, and the date 660=664.

[6] *After the mortality* 112 *years*, *i.e.*, after the mortality recorded at the year 551, *supra*. For 112 years, A. and B. have ccxii (212).

[7] *Mac Hui Cunga*. Mac hui Cunga, A. Mac hui Cungal (Mac Hui Cungal), B.

Kt. Mors Oililla Flainnerta, mic Domnaill, mic Aeda, mic Ainmirech. Maelcaich mac Scandail .i. Ri Cruithne; Maelduin mac Scandail, Ri Cinel Coirpri, obierunt. Eochaid Iarlaithe, Ri Cruithne, mortuus. Duibindrachta, mac Dunchada, Ri h. mBriúin Ai, mortuus. Mors Ceallaig mic Guaire. Bellum Fer[t]ri etir Ulltu ocus Cruithne, in quo cecidit Cathusach mac Luircini. Baitini Ab Benncair quieuit. Faelán mac Colmáin, Ri Laigen, mortuus.

Kt. Mortalitas in qua quatuor Abbates Benncair perierunt .i. Berach, Cumine, Colum ocus Aedan. Cath Aine etir Arathu et h. Frigeinte, ubi cecidit Eogan mac Crunnmail. Guin Brain Find mic Mailechraig, Ri na nDesi Muman.

Kt. Nauigatio Colmáin Episcopi cum reliquis Scotorum ad insolam uaccae albae, in qua fundabat ecclesiam, et nauigatio filiorum Gartnait ad Hibernian cum plebe Sed. Fergus mac Muccedo mortuus. Muirchertach Nár, Ri Connacht, .i. mac Guaire, mortuus.

Kt. Obitus Cuimini Albi Abbatis Iae, et Critáin Abb Bendchuir, et Mochuae mic Cuirt; et mors Maelrothairtigh mic Suibne Rig nepotum Tuirtri. Iturnan et Corinda apud Pictones defuncti sunt.

Kt. Guin Maeliduin neptis Ronain. Mors Blaithmaic mic Maelicoba, et iugulatio Cundai mic Ceallaig.

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[1] *Kal.* This is the year 666 according to O'F.

[2] *Cruithne.* O'Flaherty interlines the word "Mide" (*i.e.* "of Meath"), in A., to signify that Eochaidh was King of the Picts of Meath. He is so called in Tig. (ad. an. 666); but in the "*Fragments of Annals*," pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc., Dub., 1860 (p. 65), he is called "King of Dal-Araidhe," and stated to have been slain.

[3] *Kal.* O'Flaherty adds the date 667 in the marg.

[4] *Berach.* The death of Berach is also entered under the year 660.

[5] *Bran Finn.* The death of a "Bran Finn, son of Maelochtrach," is also entered under the year 667.

[6] *Voyage.* O'F. adds the marg. note "668, Ussr.," to signify that Ussher (*Index Chron.*) refers the voyage of Colman to that year.

[7] *Insula vaccæ albæ; i.e.* Inis-bofin, "the Island of the White Cow;" now Bophin Island, off the west coast of the co. Mayo.

Kal.[1] Death of Ailill Flannessa, son of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Maelcaich, son of Scannal, *i.e.* King of the Cruithne, *and* Maelduin, son of Scannal, King of Cinel Cairpre, obierunt. Eochaidh Iarlaithe, King of the Cruithne,[2] mortuus. Dubhindracht, son of Dunchadh, King of Ui mBriuin Ai, moritur. Death of Ceallach, son of Guaire. Battle of Fersat, between the Ultonians and Cruithne, in which Cathusach, son of Luircen, fell. Baithin, Abbot of Bennchair, quievit. Faelan, son of Colman, King of Laighen, moritur. A.D. [662.]

Kal.[3] A mortality in which four Abbots of Bennchair perished, viz., Berach,[4] Cumine, Colum, and Aedhan. Battle of Aine, between the Aradha and the Ui Fidhgheinte, in which Eoghan, son of Crunnmael, fell. [Mortal] wounding of Brann Finn,[5] son of Maelechtrach, King of the Desi of Mumhan. [663.]

Kal. Voyage[6] of Bishop Colman, with the rest of the Scoti, to Insula vaccæ albæ,[7] in which he founded a church; and voyage of the sons of Gartnait[8] to Hibernia, with the people of Seth.[9] Fergus, son of Muccid, dies. Muirchertach Nár, King of Connacht, *i.e.* son of Guaire, moritur. [664.]

Kal. Death of Cumine Albus,[10] Abbot of Hi, and of Critan, Abbot of Bennchair, and of Mochua Mac Cuist; and death of Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, King of the Ui Tuirtre. Iturnan and Corinda[11] died among the Picts. [665.]

Kal.[12] [Mortal] wounding of Maelduin Ua Ronain. Death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha; and murder of Cunda, son of Ceallach. The sons of Gartnait left [666.]

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[8] *Sons of Gartnait.* "Gartnati Pictorum Regis filii." Marg. note by O'F.

[9] *Seth.* This is probably a mistake for Sceth, as in the Ann. Ult., or Scith, as in Tig. The island of Skye is apparently meant. See Adamnan's *Columba*, ed. Reeves, p. 62, n.[b].

[10] *Cumine Albus.* O'F. adds the marg. note "669. Ussr.," implying that Cumine's death is referred by Ussher to that year.

[11] *Corinda.* This name, which is apparently Cορmoα (Cormda) in A., is written Corinda in B. "Cornda," Ann. Ult. "Corindu," Tigh.

[12] *Kal.* This is the year 670, according to O'F.

Uenit genus Gartnaid de Hibernia. Gum Bran Finn mic Maelfotartaig. Mors Dunchada nepotis Rónáin.

Kt. Mors Oswiu filii Edilbirt, Ri Saxan. Gum Secnusaig mic Blaithmaic Regis Temoriae imtio hiemis:—

Ba gruamaċ ba heċlasgach
An teċ ambiod Secnasach
Ba imda fuvell for flait
Irm teċ ambiod mac Blaiṫmaic.

Dubdúin Ri Cinel Coirpre iugulauit illum. Bran Finn mac Maélocrais mortuus. Maelruba in Durramam nauigat.

Kt. Bellum Dungale mic Maeliruile, Ri Cineoil Bogaine. Loingsec uictor fuit, et Dungal cecidit. Mors Cumuscaig mic Ronain. Cendfaelad mac Blaiṫmaic regnare incipit.

Kt. Gum Domangart mic Domnall Brec Ri Dálriada. Nauigatio Fulbe Ab Iae in Hibernam. Maélruba fundauit ecclesiam Aforcefaran.

Kt. Gum Congale Cennfoda mic Dunchada Ri Ulaḋ. Dece Baiche interfecit eum. Nuber tenuit et tremula ad spatium coelestis apeus. m. uigilia noctis u^q. fepta ante Baicha, ab oriente in occidentem, per spatium coelum apparuit. Luna in sanguinem uersa est.

Kt. Bellum Cindfaelad mic Blaithmaic mic Aeda Slaine. Occisus est Cennfaelad. Finnachta mac Dunchada uictor erat. Finnachta Fledaċ regnare incipit.

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[1] *Edilbirt*; i.e. Æthelfrith. The date 671 is written in the marg. by O'F. Oswiu's death is referred by Bede to the year 670 of the Incarnation = 669 of the Common Era.

[2] *Bran Finn*. The [mortal] wounding of a person of this name is recorded under the year 663.

[3] *Battle of Dungal*. Bellum Dungale (bellum Dungaile), A.B. The entry of this battle in the *Frag. of Annals*, pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc., Dub., 1860 (p. 69), is "Battle of Tulach-árd, in which fell Dungaile, son of Maeltuile," &c. This is the year 672, according to O'F.,

Hibernia. [Mortal] wounding of Bran Finn, son of Maelfothartaigh. Death of Dunchadh Ua Ronain. A.D. [666.]

Kal. Death of Oswiu, son of Edilbrit,[1] King of the Saxons. [Mortal] wounding of Sechnasach, son of Blathmac, King of Temoria, in the beginning of winter:— [667.]

Full of bridles—full of horsewhips—
Was the house in which was Sechnasach;
Many were the leavings of plunder
In the house in which the son of Blathmac dwelt.

Dubhduin, King of Cinel Cairpre, killed him. Bran Finn,[2] son of Maelochtrach, mortuus. Maelrubha sails into Britain.

Kal. Battle of Dungal,[3] son of Maeltuile, King of Cinel Boghaine. Loingsech was the victor, and Dungal was slain. Death of Cumuscach, son of Ronan. Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, begins to reign. [668.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Domangart, son of Domhnall Brec, King of Dal-Ríada. Voyage[4] to Ireland of Failbhe, Abbot of Hi. Maelrubha founded the church of Aporcrossan. [669.]

Kal. [Mortal] wounding of Congal Cennfoda,[5] son of Dunchadh, King of Uladh. Becc Bairche slew him. A thin and[6] tremulous cloud, in the form of a rainbow, appeared at the fourth watch of the night of the fifth day before Easter Sunday, *stretching* from east to west, in a clear sky. The moon was turned into blood. [670.]

Kal.[7] Battle of Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, *in which* Cennfaeladh was slain. Finnachta, son of Dunchadh, was the victor. Finnachta Fledach begins to reign. [671.]

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who adds the marg. note, quoted from Tig., "Expulsio Drosti (Picti) de regno, et Combustio Bennchoriæ Britonum."

[4] *Voyage.* O'F. notes the year 672 in the marg. opposite to this entry.

[5] *Cennfoda*, i.e., "of the long head."

cennꝛo2, A., in which the last character of the word represents the letters ꝺα. Cennꝛoꝉ, B. O'F. makes this the year 674.

[6] *And.* ec, A. eꝛc, B.

[7] *Kal.* This is the year 675, according to O'F.

Kt. Columba Epiſcopus Inſolae uaccae albae, et Finan [mac] Airendain quieuerunt. Coiſeacrad Ailiġ Fridhfeinn la Finnachta mac Dunchada. Failbe de Hibernia reuerſitus. Congal mac Maeliduin, ocus Curtaile, iugulati ſunt.

Kt. Stella comitis uiſa eſt luminoſa in menſe Septembris et Octobris. Dunčadh mac Ulltain, Ri Airgiall occiſus eſt a nDún Foiġe la Maelduin mac Maeliſitriġh. Cat eoir Finnachta ocus Laiġnečaib in loco proximo Loča Gabor, in quo Finnachta uictor erat. Congreſſio Cuile Maine ubi ceciderunt da mac Maeliačdain. Decan Rúmind quieuit in inſola Britaniae.

Kt. Mors Colgan mic Failbe Flainn, Ri Muman. Daircill mac Cuiſetai Epiſcop Glinde da locha quieuit. Mors Droſdo mic Domnaill.

Kt. Quieſ Failbe Abbatis Iae. Cendraelad Sapiens quieuit. Cad [ne] Finnachta contra Dec Daire. Dormitatio Nectain.

Kt. Colman Ab Dennchair quieuit. Guin Fianamlo mic Maelduile reġis Laġenorum. Foiđrečan dia muintir ſein rodgeġuin ar Finnachta. Cadal mac Roġallaiġ moritur. Cad Saxonum ubi cecidit Almune filius Osſu. Mors Maeliſodartaiġ Epiſcoip Aird

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[1] *Columba.* Called Colman in the entry at the year 664. O'F. adds the note "676, Ussr.," to signify that Abp. Usher refers Colman's death to that year.

[2] *Consecration.* A. and B. read coiſeacrad for coiſeacrad (coiseacradh), "consecration." But in Tig. and the Four Mast., the word used is coiſcradh, "spoiling," "destruction," which is undoubtedly the true reading. The Ann. Ult. and Ann. of Inisfallen have "Destructio;" and the word used in "Fragments of Annals" is coiſgradh.

[3] *Of October.* Octimbris, A. B. This is the year 677, accord. to O'F. The appearance of a comet is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the year 678.

[4] *Drost.* "[Rex] Pict[orum]." Marg. note by O'F., who adds that the correct year is 678.

[5] *Kal.* O'F. adds the year 679 as the correct date.

[6] *Of . . . . Abbot.* Abbatiſſa, for abbatis, A. B., on which Dr. O'Conor remarks, "Miror Dualdum Firbisium ita erasse." *Rer. Hib*

Kal. Columba,[1] Bishop of Insula vaccæ albæ, and Finan, [son] of Airennan, quieverunt. Consecration[2] of Ailech Frigreinn by Finnachta, son of Dunchadh. Failbhe returns from Hibernia. Congal, son of Maelduin, and Aurtaile were slain. A.D. [672.]

Kal. A bright and luminous comet was seen in the months of September and of October.[3] Dunchadh, son of Ultan, King of Airghiall, slain in Dun Forgo by Maelduin, son of Maelfitrigh. A battle between Finnachta and the Lagenians, in a place close to Loch Gabhar, in which Finnachta was victorious. The conflict of Cul Maine, in which two sons of Maelachdain were slain. Becan Ruminn quievit in the island of Britain. [673.]

Kal. Death of Colga, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Mumhan. Daircill, son of Cuireta, Bishop of Glenn-dalocha, quievit. Death of Drost,[4] son of Domhnall. [674.]

Kal.[5] Quies of Failbhe, Abbot[6] of Hi. Cennfaeladh the Wise, quievit. A battle [gained by] Finnachta over Bec Bairche. Dormitatio of Nechtan. [675.]

Kal. Colman, Abbot of Bennchair, quievit. [Mortal] wounding of Fianamhail, son of Maeltuile, King of the Lagenians.[7] Foichsechan, *one* of his own people, wounded him, through *the instigation of* Finnachta. Cathal, son of Raghallach, died. A battle among the Saxons, in which Almune,[8] son of Oswiu, was slain. Death of Maelfothartaigh, Bishop of Ard-Sratha. A battle in Bodhbhghna, in which was slain Conall Oirgnech, *i.e.* [676.]

Script., tom. II., p. 210, n. 11. But Duald Mac Firbis was a much more correct copyist than his critic.

[7] *King of the Lagenians.* O'F. adds the marg. note "Bran mac Conaill R[ex] L[ageniæ], supra, 15." The reference is to the Dublin copy of Tighern., in which the entry reads "Bran mac Conaill ri Laigen am." Dr. O'Conor, in his ed. of Tig. (ad. an. 680), translates this "Brannus filius Conalli Rex Lageniæ anno," although he has Bran's obit at the year 690. In the list of Leinster Kings, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, Bran is said to have reigned 11 years.

[8] *Almune; i.e.* Ælfwine.

Sraťa. Caṫ i mBoṡṡṅu ubi cecidit Conall Oirgneč .i. Rí Coirppe. Leppa grauirrima quae uocatur Bolgaṫ.

Kt. Comburtio Regum a n'Dún Ceṫirn .i. Dungal mac Scandáil Rí Cruiṫne, et Cendraelaṫ mac Suibne, Rí Cianachta Glinne Gemein, initio aertatir, lá Maeldúin mac Maeliritraiġ. Ciár ingen Duibrea quieuit. Caṫ Blai Slebe portea initio hiemir, in quo interfectur ert Maeldúin mac Maeliritraiġ la Ciannachta Glinne Geimin, ocur la Flann Fionn mac Maelituile. Iugulatio Conaill mic Dunchaḋa a cenn Tire. Iugulatio Seċnuraiġ mic Airmeḋaiġ, et Conaing mic Congaile.

Kt. Iugulatio Cindraelaṫ mic Colgan Rí Connaċt. Ulċu Derg h. Caillaiḃe, di Conmaicnib Cuile, occidit eum. Caṫ Raṫa móire Muiġe Line contra Britoner ubi cecidерunt Caṫuraṫ mac Maelduin, Rí Cruiṫne, et Ulltán mac Dicolla.

Kt. Dunchaḋ Muirrce filius Maeildуib .i. Rí Connacht, iugulatur. Bellum Corainn in quo cecidерunt Colcu mac Blaiṫmaic, ocur Feṙgus mac Maeilduin, Rí Cineoil Coirppi. Initium mortalitatis pueрorum in menre Octobris. Dormitatio Airmeḋaiġ na Craiḃe. Colman Abb Cluana muc Nóir quieuit. A Airteċ ḃo.

Kt. Mortalitas paruulorum. Morr Maine Ab nAendroma. Bellum Cairil Findbairr. Loċ nEchach do fouḋ i fruil.

Kt. Uentus magnus et terraemotus in Hibernia insola. Saxones Campum Breagh uastauerunt et eccleriar plurimar in menre Iunii. Morr Conaill

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[1] *Kal.* O'F. notes the year 681 as the true year.

[2] *Kal.* O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "681, Cod. Cl.," to signify that this is the year 681, according to the Codex Cluanensis; but in the translation of the Ann. of Clonmacnois the death of Cennfaeladh is given at the year 677, the proper year apparently being 682.

[3] *Kal.* The correct year is 682, according to O'F.

[4] *Beginning.* Initium, A. B. The rest of the entry is written in the English character in A.

King of Cairpre. A very severe leprosy, which is called "Bolgach." A.D. [676.]

Kal.[1] Burning of the Kings in Dún Cethirn—viz.: Dungal, son of Scannal, King of the Cruithne, and Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, King of Ciannachta of Gleann Geimhin—in the beginning of summer, by Maelduin, son of Maelfitrigh. Ciar, daughter of Dubhrea, quievit. The battle of Bla Sliabh, afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which Maelduin, son of Maelfitrigh, was slain by the Ciannachta of Gleann Geimhin, and by Flann Finn, son of Maeltuile. Jugulatio of Conall, son of Dunchadh, at Cenn-tire. Jugulatio of Sechnasach, son of Airmedhach, and of Conaing, son of Congal. [677.]

Kal.[2] Jugulatio of Cennfaeladh, son of Colga, King of Connacht. Ulcha Derg Ua Caillaidhe, of the Conmaicne Cuile, slew him. The battle of Rath-mor of Magh-Line, against the Britons, in which fell Cathasach, son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithne, and Ultan, son of Dicuill. [678.]

Kal.[3] Dunchadh Muirsce, son of Maeldubh, *i.e.* King of Connacht, slain. The battle of Corann, in which Colcu, son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Maelduin, King of the Cinel Cairpre, were slain. Beginning[4] of the mortality of children in the month of October. Dormitatio of Airmedhach, of Craebh. Colman, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. He was from Airtech. [679.]

Kal.[5] Mortality of children. Death of Maine, Abbot of nAendruim. The battle of Caisel-Finnbhairr. Loch nEchach was turned into blood.[6] [680.]

Kal.[7] A great wind and earthquake in the island of Hibernia. The Saxons laid waste the plain of Bregia, and many churches, in the month of June. Death of [681.]

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[5] *Kal.* O'F. adds the date 683 in the marg.

[6] *Turned into blood.* The word ingnad, *i.e.*, wonder, is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand. It is not enumerated among the "Wonders of Eri," a list of which is given in Todd's ed. of the *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

[7] *Kal.* The true year is 684, according to O'F.

mic Fuaipe. Mopp Bpeppail [mic] Pepgupa mopbo .i. Rí Coba.

Ict. Domnall Bpec mac Echach Buiðe do tuitim la haon Ríg Bpetan i ccaṫ Sraṫa Capun. Iugulatio Roteachtaig ocup Dapgapta pilíi Finngume. Poipepon Ab Cluana muc Noip quieuit.

Ict. Iugulatio Pepaðaig mic Congaile. Quiep Documačonoc Abbatip Uallip da loča. Dopmitatio Roiptene Ab Copcaige móipe. Mopp Oiptene Episcopi Monaptepi Pintain .i. Munnu, mic Tulcani. Adamnanup captiuop pedimit ad Hiberniam.

Ict. Quiep Segem Epcoip Airo macha. Occipio Canoinn mic Gaptnait. Finnačda clepicatum pupcepit. Cač Imleča [Pio] pia Niall mac Cepnaig Sotail por Congalač mac Conaing, ubi cecidepunt Dubdainber, Rí Airda Ciannačda, et Huapcride h. Oiptene, Rí Conaille. Congalač mac Conaing pugit.

Ict. Findachda peuepitup ad pegnum. Iolan Epcop Gapad obiit. Iugulatio Diapmada Mide .i. Rí Mide, mic Aipmedhaig la Aod mac Oluthaig Rí ffer Cúl. Mopp Caṫupaig h. Domnaill Bpic. Mopp Pepadhaig mic Tuátalain. Mopp Maeilduín mic Conaill Cpannamna. Obscupata ept papp polip.

Ict. Congal mac Maeilduín mic Aeda Benmain, Rí Muman, ab uno pcolaptico interfectup ept, et Dunchaď mac Oipcdoiť ocup Ailill mac Dungaile, Rí Cpuiṫne, iugulati punt. In hoc anno Beda pecit librum De Natura Rerum et Temporibus et in pasin et in pigell

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[1] *Domhnall Brec.* The death of Domhnall Brec is also entered under the year 640, *supra*, which is the more correct date. See nn. [10], [11], p. 87. O'F. adds that this is the year 685.

[2] (*i.e., Munnu*). Written as a gloss, in the original hand, over the name of Fintan, in A. B. reads mumhan (of Munster).

[3] *Gartnait.* Capnait, A. B.

[4] *Imlech* [*Fio*]. The word Pio (Fio), interlined by O'Flaherty in A. is omitted in B. O'F. adds that the true year is 687.

[5] *Garad: i.e.* Cenngaradh, or Cinngaradh, now Kingarth, in Bute. The correct year is 688, according to O'F.

Conall, son of Guaire. Death by disease of Bresal, [son] of Fergus, *i.e.* King of Cobha. A.D. [681.]

Kal. Domhnall Brec,[1] son of Eochaidh Buidhe, fell by Haon, King of Britain, in the battle of Srath Caruin. Jugulatio of Rothechtach and Dargarta, sons of Finnghuine. Forcron, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [682.]

Kal. Jugulatio of Feradhach, son of Congal. Quies of Dochumachonoc, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha. Dormitatio of Roisten, Abbot of Corcach mór. Death of Ossen, Bishop of the Monastery of Fintan (*i.e.* Munnu[2]), son of Tulcan. Adamnan brought captives back to Hibernia. [683.]

Kal. Quies of Segene, Bishop of Ard-Macha. The killing of Canon, son of Gartnait.[3] Finnachta received holy orders. The battle of Imlech [Fio[4]] *gained* by Niall, son of Cernach Sotail, over Congalach, son of Conaing, in which were slain Dubhdainbher, King of Ard Ciannachta, and Huarcridhe Ua Ossene, King of Conaille. Congalach, son of Conaing, fled. [684.]

Kal. Finnachda returns to the Sovereignty. Iolan, Bishop of Garad,[5] died. Murder of Diarmaid Midhe, *i.e.* King of Midhe,[6] son of Airmedhach, by Aedh, son of Dluthach, King of Fera Cúl. Death of Cathasach, grandson of Domhnall Brec. Death of Feradhach, son of Tuathalan. Death of Maelduin, son of Conall Crandamhna. A part of the sun was darkened. [685.]

Kal. Congal,[7] son of Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, King of Mumhan, was killed by a student; and Dunchadh, son of Orcdoith, and Ailill, son of Dungal, King of the Cruithne, were slain. In this year Beda composed a book, "De Natura Rerum et Temporibus et in pagin et [686.]

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[6] *King of Midhe.* Ri Mioḋe; written as a gloss over the name. O'Flaherty notes that this event occurred in the year 689.

[7] *Congal.* O'F. adds the marg. note "689, Cod. Cl.," indicating that the killing of Congal is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under that year. He also adds that the death of Gnathnad, Abbess of Kildare, is recorded under the same year in the Dublin copy of Tighernach.

Mors Finguini Longi, et Feradhach Mert mic Necclegh, ex. Cobthaċ filia Canonn, mortua est. Bran mac Conall, Rí Laigen, moritur.

Kl. Cronan mac Concualne Abb Bennchor moritur. Tenotur episcopus Britanniae quievit. Fidżellaċ mac Flainn Rí .h. Maine quievit & moritur.

Kl. Crannanus ann anno post pauperem Patricium ad Hiberniam pervenit. Luna in pansuineum colorem in nocte Sancti Martini.

Kl. Mors Trian̄ Episcop Fernan, et Bran nepos Fiachna Rex Lagenensium mortuus est. Cath etir Osraiġe ocus Laigne in quo cecidit Faelċar h. Machtaine. Cath contra filium Panteae. Pluuia pennarum in Laigenia fluant.

Kl. Cronan Bec Ab Cluana mac Noir obiit .i. Cron Bec i n Cluaingno a ainel. Obitus Cronáin Balni.

Kl. Finsnechta mac Dunchaḋa, mic Aeḋa Slaine, Ri Cruinn ocus Brefnal filius eius, iugulati sunt, hic Fhearḃaiġ, Dallaiġ ó Aeḋ mac Dluthaiġ mic Airilla, mic Aeḋa Slaine .i. Rí Fer Cúl, ocus ó Congalaċ mic Conaing, [mic Congaile] mic Aeḋa Slaine. Quies Mumbarpensis Ab Echaiḋ Bó. Longsech mac Aengusa postquam mortuus

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[illegible] The editor is unable to explain what these words are intended to represent. The word "Fiall" is correctly written "Fiadh Gaidhealach Meic," but the latter "Gaill" is unintelligible.

[illegible] Ri Cruinn, i.e. "Coel Lach Cualann mentioned. Mac mic. O'F. Bran [illegible] also received under the year [illegible]

[illegible] Ua Cantan Archbishop of Mac, noted by O'F., who also adds the year 690 as the true year.

[illegible] The characters i m (for "vel mortuus") are written after the abbrev. q. (quievit), in A., as if it seemed uncertain whether Fidhgheallach should be classed amongst ecclesiastics or laymen, the expression "quievit" being generally used in this Chronicle to signify the death of an ecclesiastic, "mortuus est," or "moritur" being the form used in the case of a layman.

[illegible] Mors. A marg. note in O'F.'s hand reads "Luna sang. 11 Novr., Epact. 24, et die Lunæ 14, A°. 691, et Lunæ 26, A°. 692."

[illegible] i.e. the festival of St. Martin's birth, the 11th of November.

in figell."[1] Death of Finghin the Long, and Feradhach Meith, son of Nechtlech; and Coblaith, daughter of Canonn, mortua est. Bran,[2] son of Conall, King of Laighen, moritur. A.D. [686]

Kal. Cronan, son of Cucualne, Abbot of Bennchair, moritur. Theodorus,[3] Bishop of Britain, quievit. Fidhghellach, son of Flann, King of Ui Maine, quievit (or moritur).[4] [687.]

Kal. Adamnan proceeds to Hibernia in the 14th year after the death of Failbhe. The moon[5] *was turned* into the colour of blood on the festival[6] of Saint Martin. [688.]

Kal. Death of Dirath, Bishop of Ferna; and Bran Ua Faelain, King of the Lagenians, mortuus est.[7] A battle between the Osraighe and Lagenians, in which Faelchar Ua Maelodhra was slain. A battle against the son of Penda. Bloody rain fell in Lagenia.[8] [689.]

Kal. Cronan Bec, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, died,[9] *i.e.* Cron Bec; viz., his family was of Cuailgne. Death of Cronan of Balla. [690.]

Kal.[10] Finshnechta, son of Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine, King of Erinn, and Bresal, his son, were slain at Greallach-Dollaith by Aedh, son of Dluthach, son of Ailill, son of Aedh Slaine, *i.e.* King of Fera-Cul, and by Congalach, son of Conaing, [son of Congal], son of Aedh Slaine. Quies of Minnbairenn, Abbot of Achadh-bo. Loingsech,[11] son of Aengus, begins to reign. [691.]

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[7] *Mortuus est.* mortui sunt (mortui sunt), A. B. O'F., who considers this to be the year 691, adds the note "R[ex] L[ageniæ], de quo A°. 689, rectius." Bran's death is also entered above under the year 686, which O'Flaherty thinks should be the year 689.

[8] *In Lagenia.* in Lagenis (in Lagenis), A. B.

[9] *Died.* The remainder of the sentence is written as an orig. gloss over the entry. O'F. adds the note "693, Cod. Cl." in the marg., to signify that Cronan's obit is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 693 (*rectè* 689).

[10] *Kal.* This is the year 695, according to O'Flaherty.

[11] *Loingsech.* i. e. (for ri Erenn, King of Erinn). Marg. note, A., in orig. hand.

Kt. Iugulatio Domnaill mic Conaill Cranndamna. Finnguine mac Con cen mačair, Rí Muman, moritur. Fergal .i. Rí Connacht, mac Crotgail mic Guaire Aidne, moritur.Ločene Menn, sapiens, Ab Cille Dara iugulatur [est]. Congalač mac Conaing, mic Congaile, mic Aeda Slaine, moritur est.

Kt. Adamnanus ad Hiberniam pergit, et dedit legem Innocencium populis. Moling Luachra dormiuit.

Kt. Cač a Fernmaig ubi ceciderunt Concupar Mačae mac Mailduin .i. Rí na nAirter, ocus Aed Aired, Rí Dail Araide. Mors Forannáin Ab Cille Dara.

Kt. Pilipus anno uno et mensibus .ui.

Kt. Accenta est bouina mortalitas in Hibernia i Kt. Febra i Muig Treaga a TTeačba. Quies Anchoritae Aeda o Slebtiu. Sicc mor in hoc anno corrergot loča ocus aidni Erenn, corrér an muir edir Erin ocus Albain gombíd imaitige eturra forsin licc ega. Flann mac Cindfaolad, mic Suibne, iugulatur est. Famer et pestilentia .iii. annis in Hibernia facta est, ut homo hominem comederet. Flann mac Maeilduile, Rí Cineóil Eogain iugulatur. Conall mac Suibne, Rí na nDesi, moritur.

Kt. Oilill mac Con cen mačair, Rí Muman mortuus [est]. Conall mac Doinennaicch, Rí .h. Fidgentig, moritur.

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[1] *Kal.* O'F. supplies the date "696" in the marg.

[2] "*The Law of the Innocents.*" A marg. note, in a more recent hand than O'F.'s, reads "et dedit eis legem legitimi Paschatis." In the *Fragments of Annals*, pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc. (Dublin, 1860, p. 96), this law is said to have had for its object to prevent women and children from being killed, "gan maca gan mná do marbad," *i.e.*, "[that they were] not to kill women or children." See Adamnan's *Columba*, ed. Reeves, p. 179. O'F. considers this the year 697.

[3] *Dormivit.* O'Flaherty adds "plura 16 b," referring to the Trin. Coll. Dub. copy of Tighern., in which (697) it is added that Moling died in Britain.

Kal.[1] Murder of Domhnall, son of Conall Crandamhna. A.D.
Finnghuine, son of Cu-cen-mathair, King of Mumhan, [692.]
moritur. Fergal, *i.e.* King of Connacht, son of Ardgal, son of Guaire Aidhne, moritur. Lochene Menn, the Wise, Abbot of Cill-dara, jugulatus [est]. Conghalach, son of Conaing, son of Congal, son of Aedh Slaine, mortuus est.

Kal. Adamnan proceeded to Hibernia, and gave "the [693.]
Law of the Innocents"[2] to the people. Moling Luachra dormivit.[3]

Kal. A battle in Fernmhagh, in which Conchobhar [694.]
Macha,[4] son of Maelduin, *i.e.* King of the Airthera, and Aedh Airedh, King of Dal-Araidhe, were slain. Death of Forannan, Abbot of Cill-dara.

Kal. Philippus[5] *reigned* one year and six months. [695.]

Kal. A mortality broke out among cows in Hibernia, [696.]
on the Kalends of February, in Magh Treagha, in Teathbha. Quies of the anchorite Aedh, of Slebhte. Great frost[6] in this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Erinn were frozen over, and the sea between Erinn and Alba was frozen *to such an extent* that people used to travel to and fro on the ice. Flann, son of Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, jugulatus est. Famine and pestilence prevailed during three years in Hibernia, to that degree that man ate man. Flann, son of Maeltuile, King of the Cinel Eoghain, jugulatus [est]. Conall, son of Suibhne, King of the Deisi, moritur.

Kal.[7] Oilill, son of Cu-cen-mathair, King of Mumhan, [697.]
mortuus [est]. Conall, son of Donennach, King of Ui Fidhgheinte, moritur.

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[4] *Macha.* Maecae (Mæchæ), A. B. Macha (Macha), Ann. of Tig. and Four M. Maicce (Maicce), Ann. Ult. O'F. thinks 698 the true year.

[5] *Philippus.* This entry is very much out of place, as the Emperor Philip succeeded Justinian II. in the year 711. *L'Art de verif. les dates*, tom. 1, p. 421.

[6] *Great frost.* This entry is written in the lower marg. in MS. A., p. 33. This is the year 699, according to O'F.

[7] *Kal.* O'F. adds the date 700 in the marg.

Kl. Martyrium Marge Ui. Ri Connacht. a quo Sil Martyrium nati sunt. martyr. Israhel .h. Conang a Dromsnibus translatus est.

Kl. Cath Marge Culinn in Ard Ua nEchach. inter Ulidh et Dalaradh. ubi cecidit filius [Rogallno] consecratus ecclesiasticam Dei. Ulidh victores erant. Cath an Corainn la Connachtu. in quo ceciderunt Loingsech a mac Clengusa. Ri Eremn. cum tribus filiis suis. Aengal ocus Connachtach ocus Flann Ferg. ocus duo filii Colcen. ocus Dubdabeirg mac Dungile. ocus Fergus Forcharn ocus Conall Sapsa: et ceciderunt multi pacer. In Id. Iulii. ut. hora diei Sabbati hoc bellum confectum est. Ceallach mac Rogallaig mic Uadach victor erat.

Kl. Sergius Daniarda ic Linn Limnae. Adomnanus Lxxuii. anno aetatis suae in nono Kalendarum Octobris. Abb Iae. quievit.

Bellum pro Clonad ubi victor fuit Ceallach Culano. in quo cecidit Donbend Mive mac Diarmada. Fogartach h. Cernaig fugit.

Kl. Bellum Corcamruadh. ubi cecidit Celechair mac Comain. Ceallach mac Rogallaig Ri Connacht. post clericatum obiit. Congal mac Feidlimid regnare incipit.

Kl. Daconna Daire et Ossene filius Galluist (Fremuinn do Calraige Tertu do Abbad Cluana muc Nois, pausauerunt. Concubar mac Maelduin, Ri

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[1] *Kal.* The year 701 has been noted by O'F. as the true year.

[2] *Ard-Ua-nEchach.* Ard aue nEdach, A.; corrected to "Ardes-Ui-nEachach" by O'F., who refers to the Dublin copy of Tighern., "fol. 16 b." (ad ann. 704), where the name is so written. B. reads ard nuenechoach.

[3] *Ides of July.* This would indicate the year 702, in which the Ides, or 15th of July, fell on Saturday. In Tighern. and Ann. Ult. the battle is stated to have been fought on the 4th of the Ides of July, being Saturday, which would agree with the year 704, as O'F. observes in a note.

[4] *Of Saturday.* sabothi, A. B.

[5] *At Linn Limni.* ic Tin limnae, A. B. O'F. would correct this

Kal.[1] Muiredhach of Magh Ai, King of Connacht, from whom the Síl Muiredhaigh are descended, moritur. Irgalach Ua Conaing was slain by the Britons. A.D. [698.]

Kal. The battle of Magh Cuilinn in Ard-Ua-nEchach,[2] between the Ultonians and the Britons, in which the son [of Radgand], the adversary of the churches of God, was slain. The Ultonians were the victors. The battle of the Corann in Connacht, in which fell Loingsech, *i.e.* son of Aengus, King of Erinn, with his three sons, viz.:— Ardgal, and Connachtach, and Flann Gerg; and the two sons of Colcen, and Dubhdiberg, son of Dungal, and Fergus Forcraith, and Conall Gabhra, and many chieftains also fell. On the Ides of July,[3] at the 6th hour of Saturday,[4] this battle was fought. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, son of Uada, was the victor. [699.]

Kal. Slaughter of the Dal-Riada at Linn Limni.[5] Adamnan, Abbot of Hi, in the 78th[6] year of his age, on the ninth of the Kalends of October, quievit. [700.]

A battle *was fought* at Claen-ath, in which Ceallach Cualann was the victor, and Bodhbhcadh Midhe, son of Diarmaid, was slain. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh fled.

Kal. The battle of Corcomruaidh, in which Celechair, son of Coman, was slain. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, King of Connacht, post clericatum obiit. Congal,[7] son of Fergus, begins to reign. [701.]

Kal. Dachonna[8] of Daire, and Ossene[8] (who was from Fremhain, in Calraighe of Tephtha), son of Gallust, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, pausaverunt. Conchobhar, son of [702.]

(in A.) to "ı ngłenn łemnæ," as the name is written in Tighern. "In Valle Limnae," Ann. Ult. Dr. Reeves thinks that the place meant is "Gleann Leamhna, the Valley of the Levin Water, which runs from Loch Lomond to Dumbarton." *Adamnan*, p. 378, n. c.

[6] *The 78th.* O'F. writes "77th," and prefixes the date 704.

[7] *Congal.* "R. H.," for "Rex Hiberniæ;" marg. note by O'Flaherty, who adds that this is the year 705.

[8] *Dachonna. Ossene.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date 705 to the obits of these ecclesiastics.

Cinéil Coirpre. mortuus. Flann Feabla Abb Airo Macha quieuit.

Kl. Conodan Fobair obiit. Occiso Indrechtaig mic Dunchada .i. Murchad. Ri Tesca Connacht. Fergal mac Maeldúin. Ri Cinéil Eogain, ocus Fergal mac Loingsig Ri Cinel Conaill occiderunt eum. Coibdenach Episcop Airo sratha quieuit.

Kl. Cucuaran. Ri Cruithne et Ulad iugulatus finit .h. Rebann, interfecit eum. Do ár mor iterum incendit.

Kl. Cath Maige Ele per dolum. ubi iugulati sunt Lethlobar filius Echach. Cuallaidh ocus Cudinaire. Cathal mac Muiredhaig .i. Ri Connacht, mortuus. Maéldobarcon Episcop Cille Dara. quieuit. Fergus quae dicitur Baccach. cum uentus profluuio in Hibernia.

Kl. Conmaol mac Failbe. Abb Iae. quieuit. Congal, mac Fergusa, Ri Temrach. subita morte periit. Fergal regnare incipit.

Kl. [Cath por] hua Meith i Sleb Fuaid ubi Tnúthach mac Mochloingsig et Curoi mac Aeda mic Dluthaig, ceciderunt. Fergal uictor fuit. Cénnfaolad, Abb Fobair quieuit.

Kl. Bellum inter nepotes Aeda Slaine in quo Maine, filius Néll mic Cernaig. iugulatus est. Flann mac Aeda mic Dluthaig, uictor fuit. Cucerca, Ri Osraige, mortuus. Dubgualai Abb Glinne da loca quieuit. Cath Cairn Feradaig, ubi ceciderunt Cormac mac Maenaig, Ri Muman.

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[1] *Kal.* O'F. considers the true year to be 706.

[2] *Cow mortality.* Do ár, A. B. O'F. writes the word "Lues" in the marg. in A. He also adds 707 as the correct year.

[3] *Through treachery.* Per dolum, A. B. Cath dolo (Cath dolo), Tig. 709. Bellum dolo (Bellum dolo), Ann. Ult. 708. Cath dola, Ann. Four Mast., 707, which Dr. O'Donovan translates "the battle of Dola;" but the reading "per dolum" is probably correct, as the expression "Jugulati sunt," which is also found in Tig. and the Ann. Ult., would seem to indicate that Lethlobhar and his companions had been murdered.

[4] *Baccach*, i.e., lameness. O'Fla-

Maelduin, King of Cinel Cairpre, moritur. Flann Febhla, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. A.D. [702.]

Kal.[1] Conodhar of Fobhar died. The killing of Indreachtach, son of Dunchadh (*i.e.* of Muirisge), King of the three divisions of Connacht. Fergal, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel Eoghain, and Fergal, son of Loingsech, King of Cinel Conaill, slew him. Coibhdenach, Bishop of Ard-sratha, quievit. [703.]

Kal. Cucuarain, King of the Cruithne and of Uladh, jugulatus. Finchu Ua Rebain slew him. A great cow mortality[2] again raged. [704.]

Kal. The battle of Magh Ele, through treachery,[3] in which Lethlobhar, son of Eochaidh, Cuallaidh, and Cudinaisc, were slain. Cathal, son of Muiredhach, *i.e.* King of Connacht, moritur. Maeldobharchon, Bishop of Cilldara, quievit. The plague which is called the Baccach,[4] with dysentery, in Hibernia. [705.]

Kal. Conmael, son of Failbhe, Abbot of Hi, quievit. Congal,[5] son of Fergus, King of Temhair, died suddenly. Fergal[6] begins to reign. [706.]

Kal.[7] [A battle gained over] the Ui Meith at Sliabh Fuaid, in which Tnuthach, son of Mochloingsech, and Curoi, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, were slain. Fergal was the victor. Cennfaeladh, Abbot of Fobhar, quievit. [707.]

Kal.[8] A battle between the descendants of Aedh Slaine, in which Maine, son of Niall, son of Cernach, jugulatus est. Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, was the victor. Cucerca, King of Osraighe, moritur. Dubhgualai, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. The battle of Carn Feradhaigh, in which fell Cormac, son of Maenach, King of Mumhan. [708.]

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herty intimates that the true year is 708.

[5] *Congal.* "r. e.," for "rí Erenn," King of Erinn; note in marg., in orig. hand.

[6] *Fergal.* "r. e.," for "rí Erenn." Marg. note in orig. hand. O'F. adds the date 710.

[7] *Kal.* O'F. thinks this also the year 710.

[8] *Kal.* The correct date is 711, accord. to O'F.

Kt. Baetan Ercop Innri bó finne obiit. Failbeus mobicus, Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Cormac mac Cilella, Ri Muman, in bello iugulatus est. Secnusach Ri .h. Maine, mortuus.

Kt. Cath Bili Teneth in Arrul fia Murchath Mithe, ubi Flann mac Aedha mic Dluthaig et Dubdúin h. Bécce ceciderunt Colgu ocus Aed Cluasach, mac Diarmata, hi ffrithghuinn. Fogartach .h. Cernaig de regno suo expulsus est, in Britaniam iuit. Nox lucida in autumno.

Kt. Ceallach Cualann, Ri Laigen, mortuus [est]. Guin Murchatha mic Diarmata mic [Airmedhaig] Caeich, Ri .h. Nell la Conall nGrant h. Cernaigh. Domhnall mac Cathail, Ri Connacht, mortuus.

Kt. Fogartach h. Cernaig iterum regnat. Obitus Cele Tigernaig Abb Cluana Eois. Flann Foirbthe mac Fogartaig mortuus.

Kt. Dunchath mac Cinnfaelath, Abb Iae, mortuus. Expulsio familiae Iae tranr Dorsum Britaniae a Nectonio rege. Congreitio Dáil fiada, et Britoner deuicti sunt.

Kt. Bece Baithi obiit. Cath Cenannsa ubi Tuathal h. Faelcon et Gormgal mac Aeda, mic Dluthaig, et Amalcaith h. Conaing, ocus Fergal, frater eius, ceciderunt. Conall Grant uictor erat, et Conall Grant h. Cernaig in eo die fuit bellum interfectus est ó Fergal mac Maeilduin. Tonsurae corona super familiam Iae datus. Pluit fros Meala for Oéain

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[1] *Kal.* O'F. adds the year 712 as the correct date.

[2] *Kal.* The true date is 713, accord. to O'F.

[3] *Son of Cathal.* O'Flaherty corrects this to "son of Ceallach." But in a list of the Kings of Connaught, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, a 12th cent. MS. in Trin. Coll., Dublin, Domhnall is called "son of Cathal." The correction is not copied in B. O'F. thinks 714 the true year.

[4] *Fogartach.* O'F. adds the marg. note "R[ex] H[iberniæ]," and the date 716.

[5] *Dorsum Britanniæ; i.e.*, the range of mountains dividing Perthshire from

Kal.[1] Baetan, Bishop of Inis-bo-finne, died. Failbhe Bec, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Mumhan, was slain in battle. Sechnasach, King of Ui Maine, moritur. A.D. [709.]

Kal.[2] The battle of Bile Tenedh, in Assal, *gained* by Murchadh Midhe, in which Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Dubhduin Ua Becce were slain; *and* Colgu and Aedh Cluasach, son of Diarmaid, *fell* in the heat of battle. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh was expelled from his kingdom, *and* went to Britain. A bright night in autumn. [710.]

Kal. Ceallach Cualann, King of Laighen, mortuus [est]. [Mortal] wounding of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of [Airmedhach] Caech, King of the Ui Neill, by Conall Grant Ua Cernaigh. Domhnall, son of Cathal,[3] King of Connacht, moritur. [711.]

Kal. Fogartach[4] Ua Cernaigh again reigns. Death of Cele-Tighernaigh, Abbot of Cluain-Eois. Flann Foirbthe, son of Fogartach, moritur. [712.]

Kal. Dunchadh, son of Cennfaeladh, Abbot of Hi, moritur. Expulsion of the family of Hi across "Dorsum Britanniæ,"[5] by King Necton.[6] A battle in Dal-Riada, and the Britons were defeated. [713.]

Kal.[7] Becc Bairche died. The battle of Cenannus, in which Tuathal Ua Faelchon, and Gormghal, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Amalghaidh Ua Conaing, and Fergal, his brother, were slain. Conall Grant was the victor; and Conall Grant Ua Cernaigh was slain on that day, after the battle,[8] by Fergal, son of Maelduin. The coronal tonsure is received by the community of Hi. It rained a shower of honey upon Othan Bec, a shower of [714.]

Argyle. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 64, n.[a].

[6] *Necton.* Called Naiton by Bede. *Hist. Eccl.* lib. v., c. 22. This is the year 617, according to O'F.

[7] *Kal.* O'F. notes 718 as the true year.

[8] *On that day, after the battle.* in eo die post bellum (in eo die post bellum), A. B. The Ann. Ult. and Tig. have "in fine duorum mensium post bellum." The expression in the Four Mast. is "iar nóib míoraibh," "after two months."

mbic, ꝼꝛoꝼ aꝛꝺo ꝼoꝛ Oꝺain móiꝛ. ꝼꝛoꝼ[ꝼ]ola ꝛuꝛꝛa ꝼoꝛam Laȝenoꝛum, et inde uocatuꝛ Niall Ꝼꝛoꝼač mac Ꝼeꝛȝaile, aꝛ tunc natuꝛ eꝛt.

Ict. Conȝneꝛꝛio apuꝺ Laȝenienꝛeꝛ, ubi Aeꝺ mac Ceallaiȝ ceciꝺit. Uaꝛtatio Laȝenoꝛum .u. uicibuꝛ in uno anno la hua Néll.

Ict. Aeꝛtaꝛ pluuialiꝛ. Sinnač Innꝛi Cloꝺꝛann ꝺoꝛmiuit. Muiꝛbꝛuchꝺ in menꝛe Octobꝛiꝛ.

Ict. Caṫ eꝺiꝛ Connaċta ocuꝛ Coꝛca Ḃaiꝛcinn ubi ceciꝺit mac Talamnaiȝ ꝺ Tomaltaiȝ. Inꝛaꝺ Laiȝen ocuꝛ naiꝺm na Ḃoꝛoma ocuꝛ naiꝺm na ȝialla Laȝen la Ꝼeꝛȝal. Inmeꝛȝuč Religioꝛuꝛ leȝem, cum pace Chꝛiꝛti ꝛuꝛꝛa inꝺolam hiḃeꝛniae conꝼiꝛmauit .i. in Campo Delenn.

Ict. Caṫ Almaine eꝺiꝛ Muiṙċaꝺ mac Ḃꝛain, Ri Laiȝen, ocuꝛ Ꝼeꝛȝal mac Maoilꝺúin Ri Eꝛenn, iii. Id. Decembꝛiꝛ ꝺie ꝼeꝛiae .uiae. Numeꝛuꝛ Sil Cuinn qui ueneꝛunt aꝺ bellum Almaine. ṁċe mile. hi ꝛunt Reȝeꝛ ȝeneꝛiꝛ Sil Cuinn qui in bello ceciꝺeꝛunt. Ꝼeꝛȝal mac Maeilꝺúin. Ri Eꝛenn. cum .clx. ꝛaṫelliṫibuꝛ ꝛuiꝛ, Conall Meann Ri Cinél Conꝛbꝛi ocuꝛ Ꝼoꝛḃaȝaċ Ri Cineoil Ḃoȝuim. ocuꝛ Ꝼeꝛȝal h. Aiṫeċꝺa. ocuꝛ Ꝼeꝛȝal mac Eċꝺaċ Leṁna Ri Tamnaiṫi. Conalač mac Conaiiȝ. ocuꝛ Eiccneč mac Colȝan Ri na nAiṙṫeꝛ. Coiḃꝺenač mac Ꝼiaꝛaꝛač. Muiꝛȝiuꝛ mac Conaill. Leṫaiꝛeč mac Concaꝛaꝛ. Aeꝺȝen h. Maṫȝ[am]nae. Nuaꝺa mac Oiꝛc. Ri Gaill ocuꝛ Iꝛgaill. ocuꝛ x. nepoꝺeꝛ Maeliꝛiꝛꝛiȝ

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[1] *Frosach*; i.e. "the showery."

[2] *Orcfor of Iceua*. mur-t[ṫ]uchr. lit. "sea belch." A. B. "Æstus maris:" marg. note by O'F., who thinks 720 the correct year.

[3] *Of October*. Octembꝛiꝛ. A. B.

[4] *Of Tomaltach*. ꝺ. tomaltaiȝ: interlin. by O'Clery. han I in A. The Four Mast. have Tomaltaiȝ. "of Tamaltach:" but Tig. and the Ann. Ult. read talamnaiȝ, "of Talamnach."

[5] *Innesgoil*. "Inmesach" in the Ann. of Ult. and Tig. Nothing else seems to be known regarding this person.

[6] *Campus Delenn*, or "*Magh Delenn*." Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast. ad an. 654. n. [s]) states that Magh Delenn was probably Tolenn, a place in the [south] west of the county Donegal, near the celebrated Glencolumbkille; and as Magh Delenn would be pron.

silver upon Othan Mór, and a shower of blood on the Foss of Laighen; and hence Niall Frosach,[1] son of Fergal, is named, for at that time he was born. A.D. [714.]

Kal. A battle among the Lagenians, in which Aedh, son of Ceallach, was slain. The devastation of Leinster *was effected* five times in one year by the Ui Neill. [715.]

Kal. A rainy summer. Sinnach of Inis Clothrann dormivit. An overflow of the sea[2] in the month of October.[3] [716.]

Kal. A battle between the men of Connacht and the Corca Baiscinn, in which fell the son of Talamnach, or of Tomaltach.[4] Laighen plundered and the Borumha exacted, and the hostages of Laighen exacted, by Fergal. Inmesgach,[5] the Religious, established a law, with the peace of Christ, over the island of Hibernia, viz., in Campus[6] Delenn. [717.]

Kal. The battle of Almhain, between Murchadh, son of Bran, King of Laighen, and Fergal, son of Maelduin, King of Erinn, on the third of the Ides of December, the 6th feria.[7] The number of the Síl Cuinn who went to the battle of Almhain was 20,000. These are the Kings of the race of Síl Cuinn who were slain in the battle: Fergal, son of Maelduin, King of Erinn, with 160 of his body guard; Conall Meann, King of Cinel Cairbre, and Forbasach, King of Cinel Boghuine, and Fergal Ua Aithechda, and Fergal, son of Eochaidh Lemhna, King of Tamhnacha; Conalach, son of Conaing; Eiccnech, son of Colga, King of the Airthera; Coibhdenach, son of Fiachra; Muirghius, son of Conall; Lethaitech, son of Cu-carat; Aedhgen Ua Mathgh[am]na; Nuadha, son of Orc, King of Gull and Irgull; and ten descendants of Maelfitrigh. Those are the Kings of the North. Here [718.]

Moy-ellen (the o being aspirated and silent), the name may still be preserved in those of Malin and Mallin, two villages in the neighbourhood.

[7] *The 6th feria.* This indicates the year 722, in which the 3rd of the Ides, or 13th of December, fell on the 6th feria, i.e. Friday.

Ité fin Rigṫe an tuaiṫgeirt. Hí fuit Reges h. Neill an deiscceirt .i. Flann mac Roselláiġ, Oilill mac Feradhaiġ, Cod Laigen h. Cernaiġ, Suibne mac Congalaiġ, Nía mac Coirmaic, Dubdácrioc mac Duibdáinber, Cilill mac Conaill Grainn, Flaiṫemóil mac Dluthaiġ, Feriur h. Eogain. Hic totus numerus de Regibus cecidérunt, et .clx. de amraid Feriale, et alii, et .ix. uolatiles .i. fealta.

Cúbretan mac Congusa cecinit:—

Atagar cath fordeirg flann,
a fir Feriale a des lind:
Brionac muintir mic Muire de,
lar mbreit a raiġe dia cind.

Do an clainn ro ġaid
Arraigiud a dainn:
Maiṫ lam ro geoġain a briat
Ria teit a cath go mac Briain.

Ma beit neć do bera cat,
Mada moriemain re mac Briain:
Annsa lim mar an Driaoi
An daoi[r] ro ceachtar an clainn.

Nuada h. Lomtuili cecinit:—

Do dit laide Almaine,
Ag coimain beara Breġ maige.
Ro lad lated hi derġ bronaid
Iadat um cenn Feriale.

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[1] *Volatiles.* The word seiltes, i.e. "lunatics" or "maniacs," is added as a gloss. It probably means that the "volatiles" were persons who went mad from fright.

[2] *Cubretan.* I.e. "the Dog of Britain." Cubretan is said to have been King of Fera-Rois, a tribe inhabiting the district around the present town of Carrickmacross, in the county Monaghan.

[3] *From over his head.* ua cinn (dia cinn: Ir. "of his head." In the account of this battle, contained in the "*Fragments of Irish Annals*," pub. by the Ir. Arch. and Celt. Soc., it is stated that Fergal's army unwittingly burnt the house of a leper named Aedhan, who resided in the territory of Athlone, and killed his only cow. See *Frag. of Ir. Ann.*, p. 87.

are the Kings of the Ui Neill of the South, viz.:— Flann, son of Raghallach; Oilill, son of Feradhach; Aedh Laighen Ua Cernaigh; Suibhne, son of Congalach; Nia, son of Cormac; Dubhdachrich, son of Dubhdainbher; Ailill, son of Conall Grant; Flaithemhail, son of Dluthach; Fergus Ua Eoghain. This is the total number of Kings who fell; and *there also perished* 160 of the attendants of Fergal, and many others, and nine volatiles,[1] *i.e.* lunatics. A.D. [718.]

Cubretan,[2] son of Congus, cecinit:—

A crimson, bloody battle is invoked,
O, good Fergal; O, dear to us;
The people of the son of Mary were sorrowful
After the taking of the roof from over his head.[3]

The Leper's cow was killed[4]
Beside his abode;
Woe! the hand that wounded its neck
Ere coming into battle with the son of Bran.

If there be any[5] who would give battle,
If in hostility with the son of Bran,
More formidable to me than the Druid
Is the satire which the Leper utters.[6]

Nuadha Ua Lomthuili cecinit:—

As an omen of the destruction of Almhain's day,
Contending for the cows of Bregh-magh,
A red-mouthed, sharp-beaked raven
Croaked over Fergal's head.

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[4] *Was killed.* See preceding note.

[5] *Any.* neċ (nech). The letters ꝑ. ꝺ., for ꝑıꞩ Ɛɾenn (King of Erinn), are written over this word in A., in the orig. hand. The line was therefore intended to be read, "If there be any King of Erinn."

[6] *The satire which the Leper utters.* ın ꞇaoı[ꝑ] ꝓo ceachꞇaıꝑ ın cꞇaıṁ. In a copy of this poem, preserved in an ancient MS. in Trin. Coll., Dublin (H. 2. 16., p. 939), this line is written "ın cae ꝓo canaꝺ ın ċꞇaım," "the way the Leper used to chaunt."

Buaid ard Almaine anfán,
Ag guidhe dal da gach dúil,
Um feacht milib dermair,
Dal Feargail máir mic Maoilidúin.

Adbat ced fuiredh fadach,
Cumach, cortadach, carnach,
Um .uii. ngealta gan mine,
Um .uii. mile fer narmach.

* * * * * * * *
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Torann fo mór et gaoth et tentidhe illo fele Patraig, co fo marb daoine fo imda, id ert mille ocus decem uiror i tir Corca Baiscinn. Inrath Laigen la Domnall

Kt. Muiredhach mac Aimirgin Ab Leithglinne quieuit. Muircertach mac Donngaile, Rí Breifne, moritur.

Kt. Teom mor a nEfinn in hoc anno. Gormgal mac Dinadaigh, Ab Aird Macha, quieuit. Muinter hIe do marbadh ó Gentidh .i. Lxuiii. Lex Patricii la Aodh mac Neill.

Kt. Conmach mac Duibdaleithi, Ab Aird Macha, subita morte periit. Constructio nouae ciuitatis

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[1] *The Trophies.* This stanza is also contained in the *Book of Leinster*, a twelfth cent. MS. in Trin. Coll., Dublin (fol. 24, a).

[2] *Seven.* The prose account (last page), has *nine*. Mageoghegan, in his transl. of the Ann. of Clonmacnoise (ad an. 720), states that "there were nine persons that flyed in the ayre as if they were winged fowle." At the end of this stanza, which terminates at the top of the MS. A., p. 38, the transcriber (Mac Firbis), writes—"Tetha brollach da duilleogh don trenleabar ar a sginobuim so, ocus fagaim arrail rómh don leth taoibh si na noicill. Misi Dubaltach Firbisigh." "A front of two leaves of the old book out of which I write this is wanting, and I leave what is before me of this page for them. I am Dubhaltach Firbisigh." This entry is supplemented by a more recent one, as follows:—

"Misi Sean Ua Cathain do scrib som an ceathramad la deug do mide meoin an traithad, aor an Tigerna seacht gced déag ocus ceithre bliadna fichead. Sean Ua Cathain." "I am John Ua Cathain, who wrote this the fourteenth day of the middle month of summer, the year of the Lord 1724. John Ua Cathain (John O'Kane)."

Unfortunately the defect in the existing copies of this Chronicle is

The trophies[1] of noble Almhain *were* the prostrate, A.D.
Entreating a respite from each element; [718.]
Including seven mighty thousands,
The band of great Fergal, son of Maelduin.

A hundred prosperous chieftains died,
Powerful, sumptuous, festive;
Along with seven[2] furious lunatics,
And seven thousand armed men.

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* * * * * * * *

Very great thunder, and wind, and lightning on the [804.]
day of Patrick's festival, which killed very many people, viz.:—one thousand and ten men, in the district of Corco-Baiscinn. Devastation of Laighen by Domhnall.[3]

Kal.[4] Muiredhach, son of Aimhirgen, Abbot of Leith- [805.]
ghlinn, quievit. Muircertach, son of Donngal, King of Breifne, moritur.

Kal. Great pestilence in Erinn this year. Gormgal, [806.]
son of Dinadhach, Abbot[5] of Ard-Macha, quievit. The family of Hi slain by Gentiles, viz.:—*to the number of* 68. The Law of Patrick *promulgated* by Aedh, son of Niall.

Kal. Conmach, son of Dubhdalethi, Abbot of Ard- [807.]
Macha, died suddenly. Building of the new establish-

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greater than that indicated in the foregoing memorandum by Mac Firbis, as the next date is A.D. 805; and as Mac F., following the loose practice observed by the older annalists, omitted to paginate his copy, it is impossible to say how many leaves of his text are missing.

[3] *Domhnall*; "filius Neill," Ann. Ult.

[4] *Kal.* There are 51 "Kl." from this to where the orig. scribe has written the date ᴐccclu1. (856). This is, therefore, the year 805, as O'Flaherty has noted in the margin.

[5] *Abbot.* The name of Gormgal does not appear in any of the ancient lists of the abbots of Armagh, except in that contained in the *Book of Leinster* (printed in Todd's *St. Patrick*), where he is described as one of "three Airchinnechs who took the Abbacy by force, and who are not commemorated in the Mass." See *St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland*, p. 181; and note [2], next page.

Columbae Cille a ccennanur. Lorccaḋ Innri Muiredhaiġ ó Genṫiḃ et inraḋ Roirr caim. Luna in sanguinem uersa est.

Kt. Obitur Torbaiġ Ab Aird Maċa. Finnachta mac Ceallaiġ, Rí Laigen, moritur. Quies Toicthig Ab Aird Maċa.

Kt. Aed Ab Glinne da locha quieuit. Finbil, Abbatissa Cluana Bronaiġ, quieuit.

Kt. Anlón mac Concubair, Rí Aiḋne, moritur. Guaire, Ab Glinne da loċa, quieuit. Taḋg ocus Flaithnia, duo filii Muirgesa, iugulati sunt o Luigniḃ. Uastatio Luiġni la Muirgis mac Tomaltaiġ.

Kt. Nuada Ab Aird Maċa do dul i Conachta cum lege Patricii et cona Cain. Annus prodigiorum anno. Ar inte taimig in Cele Dé don fairgi aner corraiḃ tirmaib cen culuid, et do berṫa sruaġ sgribta do niṁ do thiara ndenad processt do Gaidelaiḃ, et do bertea suas dorridis i in tan toisged an processt; et tigeḋ an Cheli Dé gaċ laoi darsan fairrge fodes, iar toisgin an processta. Ar inte dno do rignid suil dona bairgenoib, ocus ro filed suil eitib ica tesca; ar inte no candais na heóin an cantain daonna. Ar Gente la hUlltoiḃ.

Kt. Nuaḋa Locha hUama, Episcop et Ab Aird Maċa, quieuit. Ar Gente la firu Umall. Ar Conmaicne la Genṫiḃ. Ar Gente la Mumain .i. la Cobtaċ. Ionraḋ

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[1] *Into blood, i.e.*, into the colour of blood. This eclipse of the moon is also noticed at the year 807 in *L'Art de ver. les Dates*, tom. 1, p. 67. It is recorded under the year 806 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which adds that the event occurred on the Kalends, or first, of September.

[2] *Toichtech.* This name does not appear in the old lists of the Abbots of Armagh. His death is entered under the year 795 (*recte* 808) in the Annals of Inisfallen, where he is called Lepidegin, *i.e.*, "lector" of Armagh. The Annals of Ulster and the Four Mast. (808) style him abbot. He was probably one of the three usurping abbots referred to in note [5], p. 125.

[3] *Devastation.* uastario (vastatio). A. B.

[4] *Muirghes.* "R. C.," for "Rex Connaciæ;" marg. note, O'F.

ment of Colum Cille at Cenannus. Burning of Inis-Muiredhaigh by Gentiles, and devastation of Ros-cam. The moon was turned into blood.[1] A.D. [807.]

Kal. Death of Torbach, Abbot of Ard-Macha. Finnachda, son of Ceallach, King of Laighen, moritur. Quies of Toichtech,[2] Abbot of Ard-Macha. [808.]

Kal. Aedh, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Finbil, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, quievit. [809.]

Kal. Anlon, son of Conchobhar, King of Aidhne, moritur. Guaire, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Tadhg and Flaithnia, two sons of Muirghes, were slain by the Luighne. Devastation[3] of Luighne by Muirghes,[4] son of Tomaltach. [810.]

Kal. Nuadha, Abbot of Ard-Macha, went into Connacht, with the Law of Patrick, and with his Rule. This was a year of prodigies. It was in it the Céle Dé came over the sea from the south, dry footed,[5] without a boat; and a written roll used to be given to him from Heaven, out of which he would give instruction to the Gaeidhel, and it used to be taken up again when the instruction was delivered; and the Céle Dé was wont to go each day across the sea, southwards, after imparting the instruction. It was in it, also, cakes were converted into blood, and blood used to flow from them when being cut. It was in it the birds used to speak with human voice. A slaughter of the Gentiles by the Ultonians. [811.]

Kal. Nuadha of Loch hUamha, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. A slaughter of the Gentiles by the men of Umhall. A slaughter of the Conmaicne by Gentiles. A slaughter of the Gentiles by the *men of* Mumhan, *i.e.* by Cobhthach. Devastation of the south[6] by [812.]

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[5] *Dry-footed.* The word ıŋŋaɔ, "wonder," is written in the marg., in Mac Firbis's handwriting.

[6] *The south*; *i.e.*, the south of Connaught. The Ann. Ult., at the year 813, record a hosting by Muirghes into "Ui Maine of the south," or southern Hy-Many.

an dergeirt la Muirgeр mac Tomaltaiech. Cam Dara for Connachtaiб.

Ict. Ar fer nUmaill la Gentiб, ubi cecidерunt Corgrač mac Flaindabrat, et Dunchaб, Rí Umaill. Caрolus Rí Fraingc et Impir Eorpa, quieuit.

Ict. Etirgel Eрcop ocus Abb Glinne da lоča quieuit. Forcellach Fobair, do Gailengaiб moрa. Abb Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Lex Ciaраni for Cruachan eleuata eрt la Muirgir mac Tomaltaiġ. Saeт mór ocus triúr galar.

Ict. Mor Muirgiura mic Tomaltaiġ, Rí Connacht. Conall mac Neill, Rí Breġ, moritur. Orgain Cluana Creama do Brefnečaib. Daoine do marbaб inte.

Ict. Lorgaб Cluana muc Noir. Mor Catail mic Oililla, Rí h. Fiaчrač. Tibraide Ab Cluana feрta Brenainn [quieuit]. Suibne mac Cuanač, do lb Brain [S]eola, Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit iar tрecain la ar lorccaд Cluana.

Ict. Cucongelt mac Catail, Rí Laiġen dergabaрr. [moritur].

Ict. Muiredhach mac Brain, leiт Rí Laigen, [moritur]. Aitri Princepr Cinn Mača, co fgrin Padraig do dul co Connachtaiб. Cat i feрann Delbnae Nua-[da]t [i.] cat Forač, ubi h. Maine ocus a Riġ do

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[1] *Muirghes.* "R. C.," for "Rex Connaciæ;" marg. note, O'F.

[2] *Rule of Daire.* The Annals of Ulster (811) have the entry "Lex Darii for Connachtu," which Dr. O'Conor renders "Regula Monastica Darii stabilita supra Connaciam;" and again (812), "Lex Darii la hu Neill," which is rendered "Regula Darii [stabilita] per O'Neillos." At the year 825, also, the Ann. Ult. record the re-introduction into Connaught of the "Lex Darii," which is explained by Dr. O'Conor as "Regula Monastica Darii, vel Monasterii Derrensis." But in the *Book of Lecan* (fol. 166. p. a, col. b), and in the *Leabhar Breac* (fol. 38 b.), the Rule is called the "Rule of Darii, the Nun, viz., not to kill cows." It is further described as one of the four great Rules, or *Caisa*, of Erinn; the other three being the Rule of Patrick, the Rule of Adamnan, and the Sunday Law.

[3] *Quierit; i.e.*, died. The death of Charlemagne is entered in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 812, but the true year is 814.

Muirghes,[1] son of Tomaltach. The Rule of Daire[2] *was established* over Connacht. A.D. [812.]

Kal. A slaughter of the men of Umhall by Gentiles, in which perished Cosgrach, son of Flannabhrat, and Dunchadh, King of Umhall. Charles, King of France, and Emperor of Europe, quievit.[3] [813.]

Kal. Edirsgel, Bishop and Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Forcellach of Fobhar, of Gailenga Mora, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The Law of Ciaran was raised over Cruachan[4] by Muirghes,[5] son of Tomaltach. Great tribulation and heavy disease. [814.]

Kal. Death of Muirghes, son of Tomaltach, King of Connacht. Conall, son of Niall, King of Bregh, moritur. Plundering of Cluain-creamha by the Breifni; and people were slain in it. [815.]

Kal. Burning of Cluain-muc-Nois. Death of Cathal, son of Oilill, King of Ui Fiachrach. Tibraide, Abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, [quievit]. Suibhne, son of Cuana, of the Ui Briuin [S]eola, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit, thirty days after the burning of Cluain. [816.]

Kal. Cucongelt, son of Cathal, King of Southern Laighen, [moritur]. [817.]

Kal. Muiredhach, son of Bran, half-King of Laighen, [moritur]. Artri, Abbot of Ard-Macha, went to Connacht with the shrine of Patrick.[6] A battle in the territory[7] of Delbhna Nua[dha]t, [viz.] the battle of Forath,[8] in which [818.]

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[4] *Was raised over Cruachan.* for Cruachan ele ūa erc, A. for Cruachan eleua erc, B. The meaning is that the Law of Ciaran was promulgated at Cruachan, the seat of the Kings of Connaught.

[5] *Muirghes.* His obit is entered under the next year.

[6] *Of Patrick.* P., A. Peirc, B.

[7] *In the territory.* 1 Peirann, A. 1 Fruinn, B., which is corrupt.

[8] *The battle of Forath.* cac Fat, A. B. The Ann. Ult., in which the entry occurs at the year 817, have cath Forrach (battle of Forath); but in the Four M. (816) the place is called "Rath Fearadh," which Dr. O'Donovan identifies with Rahara, a townland in the bar. of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. O'F. writes in the marg. "Mortem Aidi R[egis] H[ib.], D. A." The Donegal Annals have Aedh's death at the year 817=818.

marbad .i. Catal mac Murchaa, et plurimi. Rige h. mBriuin .i. Diarmaid mac Tomaltaig ocus Maelcothaig mac Fogartaig uictores erant. Diarmaid Ab Iae co fgrin Colaim Cille do dul a nAlbain.

Ict. Uastatio Laigen la Aed mac Néll. Mors Aeda mic Nell Froraig ic At da ferta a Muig Conaille. Cath etir Cinel Eogain ocus Cinel Conaill in quo cecidit Maelbreasail mac Murcada, Rí Cineóil Conaill. Murchad mac Maeilduin uictor fuit. Catal mac Dunlainge, Rí h. cInsiolaig, moritur. Concubar mac Donnchada fegnat.

Ict. Ailebra h. Muirli Epscop Ait. ocus Daimliag, moritur. Feidlimid mac Crimthain do gabail Muman.

Ict. Sluaiged la Concubar mac Donnchada co Ardachad Glebe Fuait. Ionnarb na nAirtir ler conuige Emain Macha. Coniulfr Rí Saxan moritur.

Ict. Sicc mór go firit na muire et na loca go ructa na graige ocus fedmanna forra. Eochaid h. Tuathail Epscop et Ab Luimnaig, quieuit. Orgain Daiminsi et Corcaige ó Gentib.

Ict. Conaing .i. mac Congaile, Rí Teatba [obiit]. Congalach mac Irgalaig, tanaisi Abbad Cluana muc Nois, [quieuit]. Lex Patraic for Mumain la Feidlimid mac Crimthain. Ronan, Ab Cluana muc Nois

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[1] *Kal.* O'F. adds the date 819.

[2] *At Atha-da-ferta.* Ic at da ferta, A., which O'Flaherty changes to "a gcat da ferta" (in the battle of Da-ferta). B. follows O'F.'s alteration. The *Four Mast.* (817=819) have "Ath-da-fhearta;" the *Ann. Ult.* (818), "Juxta Vadum duorum mirabilium;" and the translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (816) also renders Ath-da-ferta "the Foorde of the two vertues." They all agree that the place was in Magh Conaille, a district in the present county of Louth; but the Bodleian *Annals of Inisfallen* (ad an. 806=819) state that Aedh died "for fluagad in Albain," *i.e.*, "on a hosting in Alba," or Scotland. O'F. writes "R. H." for Rex Hiberniæ, in the marg.

[3] *Air.* This word is abbreviated, and the Editor is unable to say what place it represents, as the name of Ailebra Ua Muirle does not appear in any other Chronicle.

[4] *Of Daimhinis.* Daiminsi, A.; over which O'F. has written "Inse Doimle" ("of Inis Doimhle"), which

the Ui Maine and their King, *i.e.* Cathal, son of Murchadh, with very many, were slain. The Kings of the Ui mBriuin, viz., Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh, son of Fogartach, were victors. Diarmaid, Abbot of Hi, went to Alba with the shrine of Colum Cille. A.D. [818.]

Kal.[1] Devastation of Laighen by Aedh, son of Niall. Death of Aedh, son of Niall Frosach, at Ath-da-ferta,[2] in Magh Conaille. A battle between the Cinel Eoghain and Cinel Conaill, in which Maelbreasail, son of Murchadh, King of the Cinel Conaill, was slain. Murchadh, son of Maelduin, was the victor. Cathal, son of Dunlaing, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, moritur. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, reigns. [819.]

Kal. Ailebra Ua Muirle, Bishop of Air.[3] and Damhliag, died. Fedhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, assumed *the sovereignty of* Mumhan. [820.]

Kal. A hosting by Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, to Ard-achadh of Sliabh Fuaid. The Airtheara were plundered by him as far as Emhain Macha. Cenwulf, King of the Saxons, moritur. [821.]

Kal. Great frost, so that the seas and lakes were frozen *to such an extent* that horses and burdens were conveyed across them. Eochaidh Ua Tuathail, Bishop and Abbot of Lughmhagh, quievit. Plunder of Daimhinis[4] and Corcach, by Gentiles. [822.]

Kal. Conaing, *i.e.* son of Congal, King of Teathbha, [obiit]. Congalach, son of Irgalach, tanist Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, [quievit]. The Law of Patrick *established* over Mumhan by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, left his abbacy. The [823.]

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is the place indicated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and the Four Mast.; and as Inis Doimhle is situated in the south of Ireland, it would be more likely to be mentioned in conjunction with Corcach, or Cork, than Daimhinis, which is in Loch Erne. The transcrib. of B. has mixed up O'F.'s correction with the orig. text, and writes "Daiminn ocus Inse Daimle Corcaige" (i.e., of Daimhinis, and Inis Doimhle of Corcach).

do [f]áġaiḃ a aḃdaine. Sarruccaḋ Cluana muc Noir do Cathal mac Aililla, Rí h. Maine, for fecnabad Muman .i. Flann mac Flaiṫbertaiġ, do Uib Forga, contard irin Sinainn contorcair. Dligeḋ .uii. cell ind. Marom ria Caṫal mac Oililla for Feḋlimid mac Crimthainn a Maig hi ubi multi ceciderunt:—

Robtar trena Connachta a Maig Ni,
Niboar fanna ria Feḋlimiḋ.

Gentiler inuaderunt Denocur mór. Galinde na Bretan exusta est o Feḋlimiḋ mac Crimthainn, cum tota habitatione sua, et cum Oratorio. Tene do Nim forra forud nAbad an Aird Macha, gor loiscḋ. Mort Fergusa mic Loingsiech, Ab Aird Maċa.

Kt. Orgain Denocair a Gentibus. Caṫ Fionnabraċ in quo ceciderunt Aoḋ mac Fogartaiġ, et alii.

Kt. Diarmaid h. Aoḋa Roin, ancorita et religionis doctor Hiberniae, [quieuit]. Magna pestilentia in Hibernia a senioribus et inprimis. Gorta mor ocus isena aran. Airgain Duinleṫglaisi ó Gentiḃ. Loscaḋ Muiġe bile cona Eclaimiḃ ó Gentiḃ. Raimiuḋ i Maig imir se nUlltaib for Gentiḃ, in quo ceciderunt plusimi. Raimiuḋ for Ossairgiḃ ó Gentiḃ. Orgain innsi Daimle o Gentiḃ. Martra Blaithmaic mic Flainn ó Gentiḃ in I Colum Cille.

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[1] *Cathal.* O'Flaherty adds the marg. note, "Hymani: de hoc Imaniæ rege Dungal. Annales 834, rectius ut infra A.° 827;" signifying that the profanation here referred to is recorded in the Annals of the Four Mast. at the year 834 = 835, which would seem the more correct date, as under the year 827, *infra*, the vice-Abbacy of Cluain-mic-Nois is said to have been then given for the first time to a Munsterman.

[2] *Were adjudged.* The meaning is that King Cathal was compelled to endow seven churches, as an atonement for his offence.

[3] *Ai.* Hi (prob. for hi). A. deg, B.

[4] *Galinae.* Salinde (Salinde). B.

[5] *Was burnt.* exustum e. (exustum est), A. B.

[6] *Fergus.* O'F., following the Four Mast., Colgan, and Ware, would substitute "Flannguss." He is simply called "Mac Loingsigh" in the old lists of Abbots of Armagh. See Todd's *St. Patrick, &c.*, pp. 175, 178, 179. Mac Loingsigh's death is also recorded at the year 826, *infra*, which

profanation of Cluain-muc-Nois by Cathal,[1] son of Ailill, King of Ui Maine, against the Munster vice-Abbot, viz., Flann, son of Flaithbhertach of the Ui Forga, whom he threw into the Shannon, so that he was drowned. Seven churches were adjudged[2] in atonement. A victory *gained* by Cathal, son of Ailill, over Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, in Magh Ai, in which many fell:— A.D. [823.]

> Strong were the Connachtmen in Magh Ai;[3]
> They were not weak against Feidhlimidh.

Gentiles attacked Bennchair Mór. Galinne[4] of the Britons was burnt[5] by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, with its whole dwelling-place, and with the oratory. Fire from Heaven *fell* on the Abbot's mansion in Ard-Macha, so that it was burnt. Death of Fergus,[6] son of Loingsech, Abbot of Ard-Macha.

Kal. Plundering of Bennchair by Gentiles. The battle of Finnabhair, in which fell Aedh, son of Fogartach, and others. [824.]

Kal. Diarmaid, grandson of Aedh Roin, anchorite, and doctor of religion of Hibernia, [quievit]. A great pestilence in Hibernia among the old and infirm. Great famine and scarcity of bread. Plundering of Dun-leth-glaise by Gentiles. Burning of Magh-bile, with its Erdamhs,[7] by Gentiles. A defeat *inflicted* on Gentiles by the Ultonians, in Magh-inis, in which very many persons fell. A victory gained over the Osraighe by Gentiles. Plundering of Inis Doimhle by Gentiles. Martyrdom of Blathmac, son of Flann, by Gentiles, in Hi of Colum Cille.[8] [825.]

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would seem to be the correct date, as the Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. have his obit at the year 825=826. See note [1], next page.

[7] *Erdamhs.* The Erdamh seems to have been a small chamber, or chapel, attached to the side of a church. Adamnan (*Vit. S. Columbæ*, lib. iii., cap. 20) uses the word "exedra" apparently for it. See Reeves's ed. of *Adamnan*, p. 224, n. [c].

[8] *In Hi Colum Cille.* inn. Co. C., A.; apparently a mistranscription for in Í Co. C. The error is repeated in B,

Kt. Niall mac Diarmada, Ri Mide, mortuus. Mac Loingsig, Ab Airdd Macha, mortuus. Art mac Diarmada, Ri Teabta, iugulatus est. Clemens, Ab Cluana Iraird, quievit. Guin Aitrebach mic Muirgesa, Ri Teabta. Lex Daire co Connachtu iterum.

Kt. Sarraccab Eogan an Airdd Macha la Cumascach mac Cathail, do Ri Airgiall, ocus la Airtri mac Concubair, conab uime sin adbert Eogan, perlesgnn Mainistrech, ann sann sa diar cuir a Sanctmcarolusb dagallam Nell Caille, diarrab comaidbi Patraic do cornam bo:—

Abair le Niall manda
Gud Eogain mic Enmchada;
Na biod san sige araba
Munab Abb a anmcara.

Airtri mac Concubair baoi a comaidbi Patraic anuair sin; mac mathar erride do Ri Oirgiall .i. do Cumuscach mac Cathail. Are a cumair, tionolsad na Rig a slóig. ocus fertar cat Leite cam a Mag emi sia Niall mac Aeda for Airgiallib ocus for Ulltaib, in quo ceciderunt Muiredhach mac Eacach Ri Ulad, et Cumuscach mac Cathail. Ri Airgiall. et Congalach a bratair. et alii Reges dAirgiallaib: ocus so gab Eogan Mainistrech arco comaidbi Patraic sin se .ix. mbliadna iarsin. sre nert Nell Caille; comb do tairsingire an cata sin. do can Daciaroc Sanctus Aracuil .i. Cell:—

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[1] *Mac Loingsigh.* O'F. adds the marg. note, "de hoc 823. sed hæc rectius, ut in Tr. T.;" by "Tr. T." signifying Colgan's *Trias Thaumaturga* [p. 294], in which the name of Flangus is given. See note [6], p. 132.

[2] *The Law of Daire.* See note [1], p. 128.

[3] *Eogan.* O'F. would substitute "Eochaidh" for Eogan; but the latter seems the more correct.

[4] *Mainistir*: i.e. Mainistir Buite, now Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.

[5] *Muiredhach.* O'Flaherty adds the marg. note, "hoc non accidit; [vi]d. A°. 839, *infra*." The killing

Kal. Niall, son of Diarmaid, King of Midhe, moritur. Mac Loingsigh,[1] Abbot of Ard-Macha, moritur. Art, son of Diarmaid, King of Teabhtha, jugulatus est. Clemens, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. [Mortal] wounding of Artri, son of Muirghes, King of Teabhtha. The Law of Daire[2] again *promulgated* in Connacht. A.D. [826.]

Kal. Profanation of Eoghan in Ard-Macha by Cumascach, son of Cathal, King of Airghiall, and by Airtri, son of Conchobhar; and it was respecting this that Eoghan,[3] Lector of Mainistir,[4] uttered the *following* stanza, when he sent his Psalm-singer to converse with Niall Caille, to ask him to defend the successorship of Patrick for him:— [827.]

Tell to the illustrious Niall
The warning of Eoghan, son of Anmchadh:
That he will not be in the power in which he was,
Unless his confessor is Abbot.

It was Airtri, son of Conchobhar, that was in the successorship of Patrick at that time; (he was son to the mother of the King of Airghiall, viz., Cumuscach, son of Cathal). The result was: the Kings assembled their armies, and the battle of Lethe-cam in Magh-enir was fought by Niall, son of Aedh, against the Airghialla and against the Ultonians; in which *battle* fell Muiredhach,[5] son of Eochaidh, King of Uladh; and Cumuscach, son of Cathal, King of Airghiall; and Congalach, his brother; and other Kings of the Airghialla; and Eoghan Mainistrech possessed the chief-successorship of Patrick during nine years afterwards, through the power of Niall Caille. It was to foretel this battle that Saint Daciaroc of Aracul, *i.e.* a Cill,[6] sang[7]:—

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of Muiredhach is recorded at the date here indicated.

[6] *A Cill*; or church. This place, now called Errigal-Keeroge, is in the barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone.

[7] *Sang*. oo can, A. ro caoi (he wept), B.

Leṫe cam,
Do ṙaóṙaṫ moṙ ṅgalṅgaṫ ann;
Taṙṙuṙṫuṙ ó Leṫe Luiṅ,
Cṙó cṫan, cṙó cuiṅ, cṙó maⅼⅼ.

Ar aṫ taṙṙiṅgaiṙe an caṫa ṙiṅ aṙṙeṙṫ Dec Mac Dé:—

Leṫe cam,
Conṙicṙaṫ díaṙ amnuṙ ann;
Dṙó Rí Eoṫhan aṙ Eoṫan;
Aṙṫ an ṫleoṫaⅼ díaṙ ann.

Seanoiṙ do muinṫiṙ Aiṙṫomacha cecinit a aiṫle an caṫa:—

Nima ṙucṙam aṙ mbaiṙe;
Nima loṫmaiṙ ṙec Leṙe (.i. Lann Leṙe)
Nimaṙ ṫabṙamaṙ Eoṫan
Seċ ceċ nṫeoṙaiṫ in hEṙe.

Secnopoṫe Cluana muc Noiṙ do ṫabaiṙṫ do Muimnechaiḃ na ṙaba ṙiam.

Ict. Huaṫa mac Diaṙmaṫa, Rí Teḃṫa, inṫeṙṙecṫuṙ. Caṫṙaoineaḋ ṙoṙ Ṫenṫiḃ ṙe Coiṙṙṙi mac Caṫail, Rí h. Ciṅṙlaiġ, ocuṙ ṙé muinṫeṙ Tiġe Munṫa. Moṙṙ Muiṙeṫaiġ mic Ruaḋṙaċ, Rí Laiġen.

Ict. Ceaṙball mac Finnaċṫa, Rí Dealḃna Beṫṙa, moṙiṫuṙ. Diaṙmaiṫ Ab Iae do ṫul a nAlban co mionḋib Colaim Cille. Raoineḋ ṙoṙ Connaċṫaiḃ ṙe ṙeṙaiḃ Miḋi.

Ict. Aenġuṙ mac Dunchaḋa, Rí Teaḃṫa. Coṙmac mac Suiḃni, Eṙcop ocuṙ Abb Cluana Iṙaiṙṫ, quieuit.

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[1] *Overtakes.* This would be obscure without the explanatory notice in the Four Mast. (825), which states that King Niall only joined in the battle on the third day, at Lethe-Luin, near Lethe-cam, when the northern armies were broken and pursued to the west of Armagh, where a slaughter was made of them.

[2] *Lann Lere.* This is added by way of gloss on the name Lere; but it is misplaced in A. and B., being added at the end of the stanza. Lann Lere, which O'Donovan (Four M., ad an. 825, note *e*) thought was the name of a monastery (now called Lynn), near Lough Ennell, in the county Westmeath, has been proved

Lethe-cam— A.D.
Great heroes shall perish there: [827.]
They shall be overtaken[1] from Lethe-Luin,
Though far, though late, though slow.

It was prophesying this battle that Bec Mac Dé said:—

Lethe-cam—
A fierce pair shall there meet:
Eoghan shall be King over Eoghan—
Noble the conflict which will be there.

A senior of the family of Ard-Macha sang after the battle:—

Not well have we gained our goal;
Not well have we passed beyond Lere (*i.e.* Lann Lere);[2]
Not well have we taken Eoghan,
In preference to any pilgrim in Erin.

The vice-Abbacy[3] of Cluain-muc-Nois given to Munstermen, which was never before *done*.

Kal. Huada, son of Diarmaid, King of Tebhtha, interfectus. A battle-breach against the Gentiles by Cairpre, son of Cathal, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, and by the family of Teach Munna. Death of Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Laighen. [828.]

Kal. Cearbhall, son of Finnachda, King of Dealbhna Bethra, moritur. Diarmaid, Abbot of Hi, went to Alba with the reliquaries of Colum Cille. A defeat of the *men of* Connacht by the men of Midhe. [829.]

Kal. Aengus, son of Dunchadh, King of Teabhtha, *died*. Cormac, son of Suibhne, Bishop and Abbot of [830.]

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by Dr. Reeves to have been the ancient name of Dunleer, in the county of Louth. The meaning of the expression probably is, that the community of Armagh were not wise in going beyond Dunleer, to Monasterboice, to select Eoghan, who was Lector of the latter monastery, to be Abbot over them.

[3] *The vice-Abbacy.* See nopoce, for ꝼeċ nCCbaiꝺ, or ꝼeċ nCCbꝺaine, A. B. The marg. note, "Cluain-muc-Nois. Prior ex Momonia, viz., Flannius, de quo A°. 823," is added in A., in O'Flaherty's hand. See note [1], p. 132, *supra*. This entry appears, therefore, to be somewhat out of place here.

Lorccaḋ Fairge la Feiḋlimiḋ. Suibne mac Fangaiġ, Ab Daimingi, a nArdmaċa quieuit.

Ict. Diarmait [do tiactain] an Erinn co mionnoiḃ Coluim Cille. Muirenn Abbatissa Cille dara, quieuit. Inraḋ Conaille do Gentiḃ, gur gabattar Maelbrigde arrí, et Cananan a braṫair, et co ru berat co a Lonccoib. Inraḋ Lire la Concubar mac Donnchaḋa.

Ict. Cedna orgain Aird Macha o Gentiḃ co tri an aon mís. Orgain Luċmaiġ et Mucrama, ocus Omeiṫ, et Droma hUbla, ocus araili cell. Orgain Daimliag Cianain ocus fine Ciannaċda, cona cellaiḃ, o Gentiḃ. Tuaṫal mac Fergaḋaiġ do breiṫ do Gentiḃ, ocus fer in Adamnain o Domnoċ Magen. Inraḋ Beḋra co trí la Feiḋlimiḋ. Lorccaḋ Termainn Cluana Ciarain la Feidlimiḋ mac Crimthain. Orgain Lis móir o Gentiḃ. Mors Concubair mic Donnchaḋa, Rí Temraċ. Quies Artraċ mic Concubuir. Niall Caille regnat.

Ict. Raoineḋ re Niall ocus re Murchaḋ for Gallu a nDairi Calcaiġ. Orgain Cluana Dolcan o Gentiḃ. Iugulatio muintire Cluana muc Noir, ocus lorccaḋ a Termainn corice dorus cille la Feidlimiḋ Rí Caiṗil. Faen cuma cedna muintir Duirmaġ, co dorus a cceille. Mors Diarmada mic Tomaltaiġ, Rí Connacht.

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[1] *Mucsnamha.* Mucrima, A. B., which is wrong, as Mucrimhe, or Mucramha, was the name of a plain in the county of Galway (*Ogygia*, pars iii., p. 67); and from the context it seems likely that Mucsnamha, now Mucknoe, in the county of Monaghan, was meant. The Ann. Ult. (831) and Four Mast. (830) have Mucrnáma.

[2] *Omeith.* This should probably read "the churches of Omeith," or "Ui-meith-Macha," a tribe and territory in the co. Monaghan, containing, among other churches, that of Mucksnamha, or Mucknoe.

[3] *Domhnach Maghen.* Domnach Magagen, A. B. Domnach Maigen, Four Mast. (830). Domnach Maghan, Ann. Ult. (831). The place referred to is Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farney and county of Monaghan. See Dr. Reeves's note on the subject of Adamnan's shrine being taken from a church of which he was not the patron. *Columba*, p. 389, note [a]. O'F. thinks the rest of this entry belongs to the year 838.

Cluain-Iraird, quievit. Burning of Fore by Feidhlimidh. A.D.
Suibhne, son of Fairnech, Abbot of Daimhinis, quievit at [830.]
Ard-Macha.

Kal. Diarmaid [came] to Erinn, with the reliquaries [831.]
of Colum Cille. Muirenn, Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit. The plundering of Conaille by Gentiles, who captured Maelbrighde, its King, and Cananan, his brother, whom they carried off to their ships. Plundering of Life by Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh.

Kal. First plundering of Ard-Macha by Gentiles; [832.]
thrice in one month *it was plundered*. Plundering of Lughmhagh, and Mucsnamha,[1] and Omeith,[2] and Druim-Hubhla, and other churches. Spoiling of Daimhliag Cianain, and the territory of Ciannachta, with its churches, by Gentiles. Tuathal, son of Feradach, carried off by Gentiles; and Adamnan's shrine taken from Domhnach Maghen.[3] Bethra[4] devastated thrice by Feidhlimidh. Burning of the termon of Cluain Ciarain[5] by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. Plundering of Lis-mór by Gentiles. Death of Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, King of Temhair. Quies of Artri,[6] son of Conchobhar. Niall Caille reigns.

Kal. A victory *gained* by Niall and Murchadh over [833.]
the foreigners, in Daire Chalgaigh. Plundering of Cluain Dolcan by Gentiles. Jugulatio of the family[7] of Cluain-muc-Nois, and the burning of its termon as far as the church-door, by Feidhlimidh, King of Caisel. In the same manner *did he treat* the family[7] of Duirmhagh, as far as the door of their church. Death of Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, King of Connacht.

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[4] *Bethra*; *i.e. Dealbhna Bethra*, now the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. O'F. adds the date 833 in the marg.

[5] *Termon of Cluain Ciarain*; *i.e.* the Termon, or Church-lands of Cluain-muc-Nois, of which St. Ciaran was the founder. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 160.

[6] *Artri*. O'F. adds in the marg. that he was Bishop of Armagh. See under the year 827.

[7] *Family*. muintire, gen. of muinter; lit. "people," and frequently put for family, *i.e.* "community," or "congregation."

Ict. Goccan Mainistreċ, Ab Airo Macha, quieuit. Affraic[1] Abbatissa Chille dara, quieuit. Ceallaċ mac Brain, Rí Laigen, et Cinaoċ mac Conaing, Rí Breġ, mortuntur. Caṫ for Gentiḃ ré Dunchaḋ mac Scannlain, Rí h. Fiaċrach, dú attorcair ile diuḃ. Orgain Glinne da locha ó Gentiḃ.

Ict. Orgáin Fearna móir et Cluana móir Maodóiġ o Gentiḃ, ocus loiscaḋ Mungairde, ocus araile ceall dir Mumhan. Aedacan Lugmaiġ déġ anailitre a cCluain muc Noir.

Ict. Suibne mac Ioreḃ, Abb Glinne da loca, quieuit. Ceall dara dargain ó Gentiḃ o Inber Dea, ocus ra loiscsiod leṫ na cille. Gabail an deritaiġe a cCill dara for Foranan Ab Airomaca, go ramaḋ Daraiġ archena, la Feolimiḃ mac Crimthainn, co caṫ et indini, ocus ro gabta icat cona numaldoit. Vastatio Cluana moir Maodóiġ a Gentibus in nocte Natiuitatis Domini; mortificauerunt multos; plurimos abstulerunt. Vastatio crudelissima omnium Connachtorum a Gentibus.

Ict. Riacan mac Finnachta, leiṫ Rí Laigen, moritur. Longas tri .xx. lóng do Normaindiḃ for Boinn. Longas oile tri .xx. long for abainn Liffe. Ro lasad an dana longais fein Maġ Life ocus Maġ mBreġ, eoin cella ocus tuaca. Raoineḃ ré feraib Breġ for Gentibh contorcratar re .xx. diḃ. Caṫ re Gentiḃ for Uiḃ Néill o Inber na mbarc, o muir go Sinuinn, dú ro laeeḃ ár nár hairmeḋ riaṁ, act optimi regis euaserunt. Loscaḋ Cluana muc Noir ocus Inis Celtra, ocus cella locha hErne uile; et Daiminis do diḋlaisriucaḋ o Gentiḃ. Marbaḋ Saxoilḃ taisiġ na ngall la Ciannacht. Cis Gente a cCuan Feradaiġ.

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[1] *Affraic.* The remainder of this entry is written in the English character in A. and B.

[2] *Night; i.e.* on Christmas Eve.

[3] *From Inbher-na-mbarc, from the sea; i.e.* from Inbher-na-mbarc, which

Kal. Eoghan Mainistrech, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. Affraic,[1] Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit. Ceallach, son of Bran, King of Laighen, and Cinaeth, son of Conaing, King of Bregh, moriuntur. A battle *gained* over Gentiles by Dunchadh, son of Scannlan, King of Ui Fidhgheinte, in which many of them were slain. Plundering of Glenn-da-locha by Gentiles. A.D. [834.]

Kal. Plundering of Ferna-mór and Cluain-mór-Maedhóig by Gentiles, and burning of Mungairid and other churches in Ir-Mumhan. Aedhacan of Lughmhagh died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-muc-Nois. [835.]

Kal. Suibhne, son of Joseph, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Cill-dara plundered by Gentiles from Inbher Dea; and they burned half the church. The taking of the oratory at Cill-dara against Forannan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, with the congregation of Patrick besides, by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, by battle and arms; and they were taken prisoners, with their submission. Devastation of Cluain-mor-Maedhoig by Gentiles, on the night[2] of the Lord's Nativity. They put many persons to death, *and* carried off a very great number. Most cruel devastation of all Connacht by Gentiles. [836.]

Kal. Riagan, son of Finnachta, half-King of Laighen, moritur. A fleet of three score ships of Norsemen on the Boinn. Another fleet of three score ships on the river Liffe. These two fleets ravaged Magh Life and Magh Bregh, both churches and territories. A victory gained by the men of Bregh over the Gentiles, of whom six score were slain. A battle *gained* by Gentiles over the Ui Neill, from Inbher-na-mbarc, from the sea,[3] to the Sinuinn, in which such slaughter was inflicted as had never before been reckoned; but the chief Kings escaped.[4] Burning of Cluain-muc-Nois, and Inis Celtra, and all [837.]

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was situated on the eastern sea-coast of Ireland, westwards to the Shannon.

[4] *Escaped.* Inuaɼeɳunc (invaserunt), A.B. Cuaɼeꝑ. (for "evaserunt"), Ann. Ult. (836).

Maiom na Fertae ria Gentib. Ar Gente ag Eruaid. Ceo gabail Atha Cliath o Gentib. Cormac mac Cuilennáin natus est. Cathal mac Muirgesa, Ri Connacht, moritur.

Kt. Ruaidri mac Donnchada, fecundus Abbas Cluana Iraird, tanaisi Abb Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Cath ria nGentib for Connachta, in quo ceciderunt Maeldúin mac Muirgessa, et alii. Bran mac Faolain, Ri Laiccen, moritur.

Kt. Muiredach mac Echach, Ri Ulad, iugulatus est a suis fratribus .i. Aed ocus Aengus et aliis. Gall for loch Echach gur airgetor tuaisgert Erenn ar, eisi cill is tuaith. Lorccad Ferna ocus Corcaige ó Gentib.

Kt. Orgain Lugmaig do Loch Echach ó Gentib, episcopi et praesbiteri et sapientes captiui duxerunt. Floricus Imperator Francorum quieuit. Feblimid Ri Muman dinnsenchus Mide ocus Breg, conuersus a tTemraig. Innsad [Fearna] Cell ocus [Dealbna] Becca la Niall mac Aeda. Morrs Murchada Ri Connacht .i. mac Aeda. Ioseph Roiss, Episcopus et Abb Cluana eois, quieuit. Guin Cinaetha mic Corcrain, Ri Breagmuine.

Kt. Gente for loch Echach beor. Longport oc Lind duachaill, ar ar loiteb tuatha ocus cealla Teabtha. Longport os Duiblinn, ar ar loiteb Laigin ocus h. Neill eidir tuathaib ocus cellaib co Sliab Bladuma. Orgain Cluana Eidnech et dilgenn Cluana Iraird ocus Cille aichaid o Gentib.

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[1] *Cathal.* O'F. adds the year 838 in the marg., in A.

[2] *Vice-Abbot.* The words "fecundus Abbas Cluana Iraird" are written as an orig. gloss over the name of Ruaidhri in A., and taken into the text in B. In the Four Mast. (837=838) Ruaidhri is described as "Prior of Cluain-Iraird and Abbot of other churches."

[3] *Muiredhach.* See note [5], p. 134.

[4] *Floriacus*; i.e. Ludovicus Pius, who died 12 July, 840. This entry is transposed in A. and B., being introduced between the words "Gentib" and "Episcopus" in the preceding sentence.

the churches of Loch Erne, and Daimhinis destroyed, by Gentiles. The killing of Saxolb, Lord of the Foreigners, by the Ciannachta. A slaughter of Gentiles at Carn-Feradhaigh. The victory of the Ferta *gained* by Gentiles. A slaughter of Gentiles at Eas-ruaidh. First taking of Ath-cliath by Gentiles. Cormac, son of Cuillennan, was born. Cathal,[1] son of Muirghes, King of Connacht, moritur. A.D. [837.]

Kal. Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, vice-Abbot[2] of Cluain-Iraird, *and* tanist Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A battle *gained* by Gentiles over the Connachtmen, in which fell Maelduin, son of Muirghes, and others. Bran, son of Faelan, King of Laighen, mortuus. [838.]

Kal. Muiredhach,[3] son of Eochaidh, King of Uladh, murdered by his brothers, viz., Aedh and Aengus, and others. Foreigners on Loch Echach, so that they devastated the north of Erin, both churches and territories. Burning of Ferna and Corcach, by Gentiles. [839.]

Kal. Plundering of Lughmhagh by Gentiles from Loch Echach, who carried captive bishops, and presbyters, and sages. Floriacus,[4] Emperor of the Franks, quievit. Feidhlimidh, King of Mumhan, plundered Midhe and Bregh, and rested at Temhair. Plundering of [Feara] Ceall and [Dealbhna] Beathra by Niall, son of Aedh. Death of Murchadh, King of Connacht, *i.e.* the son of Aedh. Joseph of Ross, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-eois, quievit. [Mortal] wounding of Cinaeth, son of Coscrach, King of Breghmhuine. [840.]

Kal. Gentiles still on Loch Echach. A fortress *erected by Foreigners* at Linn-duachaill, from which the territories and churches of Teabhtha were spoiled. A fortress *erected* at Dubhlinn, from which Laighen and the Ui Neill were spoiled, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh Bladhma. Plundering of Cluain-edhnech, and demolition of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-achaidh, by Gentiles. [841.]

Kt. Gentæ for Duiblind beós. Orgain Cluana muc Noís o Gentiḃ do Linn duachaill. Orgain Dirra ocus Saigre o Gentiḃ. Loingeas Normannaiḃ for Boínn oc Linn foiss. Loingeas ele occ Linn duačaill. Coeman Abb Linde duačaill do goin, et do lorccaḃ do Gentiḃ. Orgain Dirsi Diarmada do Cael usque o Gentiḃ. Dungal mac Fergaile, Rí Osraige, moritur. Cennetig dargain ocus do lorccaḃ Cluana muc Nois.

Kt. Fergus mac Fotaiḃ, Ri Connacht, moritur. Donnacan mac Maeilituile, feriba et ancorita quieuit in Italia. Maelruanaiḃ Rí Miḋe, moritur. Congaluč mac Irgalaig, tanaisi Abbaḃ Cluana muc Nois, quieuit.

Kt. Ronán, Abb Cluana muc Nois, quieuit; do laicčniḃ Rois tebrač ḋo. Coirrre mac Cačail, Ri Laigen, moritur. Tolorg mac Allaileo, flaiṫ Fella, occisus est o Gallaiḃ Locha Riḃ, et ternum Finnacan mac Allaileo uatoiḋ.

Kt. Forandán, Ab Airto Macha, du ergabail ó Gentiḃ a cCluain Comarda, cona mindaiḃ ocus cona muintir, et ambreiṫ a longaiḃ go luimneč. Orgain Duin Marc o Gentiḃ, dú ro marbaḃ Aoḋ mac Duiḃ da crioč, Ab Tire da ḟlass ocus Cluana Eidnig, ocus Ceiternač mac Conomairc, fecnab Cille dara. Dún la Turgus do gallaiḋ for Loch Ríḃ, go ro loiscetor Connachta ocus Miḋe, et cor loiscsiot Cluain muc Nois cona dertigiḃ, et Cluain ferta Brenuinn, et Tír da glass, et Lotra, et catrača iomḋa. Caṫraineḃ for Gentiḃ ria Niall mac Aoḋa a Maig Itha. Orgain

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[1] *Laighne of Ros-tethrach.* "Ros-Temrach," Four Mast. (842). There was a tribe called the Laighne of Ros-Temrach settled in Meath, in whose territory Colgan (*Trip. Life of St. Patrick*, lib. ii., c. 10) places the church of Domhnach-mor-Muighe-Echenach, now Donaghmore, near Navan.

[2] *Fealla.* This territory is also mentioned in the Four Mast.; but Dr. O'Donovan, not knowing that it occurred in this Chronicle, thought it a mistake of those compilers. See his

Gentiles on Dubhlinn still. Plundering of Cluain- A.D.
ois, by Gentiles from Linn-duachaill. Plundering [842.]
and Saigher by Gentiles. A fleet of Norsemen on
nn, at Linn-ross. Another fleet at Linn-duachaill.
an, Abbot of Linn-duachaill, *mortally* wounded
rnt by Gentiles. Plundering of Disert-Diarmada,
ael-uisce, by Gentiles. Dungal, son of Fergal,
f Osraighe, moritur. Cennetigh plundered, and
muc-Nois burnt *by Gentiles.*

Fergus, son of Fothadh, King of Connacht, [843.]
. Donnacan, son of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite,
in Italy. Maelruanaidh, King of Midhe, moritur.
ach, son of Irgalach, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-
uievit.

Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit; he [844.]
the Laighne of Ros-tetrach.[1] Coirpre, son of
King of Laighen, moritur. Tolorg, son of Allai-
uief of Fealla,[2] slain by the Gentiles of Loch Ribh;
nacan, son of Allailedh, escaped from them.

Forannan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, captured by [845.]
at Cluain-comardha, together with his reliquaries
ple; and they were taken in ships to Luimnech.
ing of Dun-Masc by Gentiles, on which occasion
Aedh, son of Dubh-da-crich, Abbot of Tir-da-glass and
Cluain-Eidhnech, and Ceithernach, son of Condmaisc,
vice-Abbot of Cill-dara, were slain. A fortress *erected*
by Turges for the foreigners, on Loch Ribh, so that they
spoiled Connacht and Midhe, and burned Cluain-muc-
Nois, with its oratories, and Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and
Tir-da-glass, and Lothra, and numerous cities.[3] A battle-
breach over[4] Gentiles *gained* by Niall, son of Aedh, in

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note (x), F. M., ad an. 842. The situation of Fealla has not been ascertained.

[3] *Cities.* caiṫreacha, pl. of caiṫir, a city, seat, or chief abode; and here probably meaning ecclesiastical establishments. "Ceallα," churches, or cells.—*Four Mast.*

[4] *Over.* for, A.; omitted in B.

Magh Itha. Plundering of Donnchadh, son of Follamhan, and of Flann, son of Maelruanaidh, by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh. Turges was taken prisoner by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh; and Turges was drowned in Loch Uair. A.D. [845.]

Kal. Cathal, son of Ailill, King of Ui Maine; Ferdomhnach, "sapiens," of Ard-Macha; *and* Connmach mór, son of Coscrach, King of Ui mBriuin, dormierunt. Niall Caille, son of Aedh, King of Temhair,[1] was drowned in the Callann. Maelduin, son of Conall, King of Calatruim, [mortally] wounded by the Lagenians. A battle *gained* over the Connachtmen by Foreigners, in which Rigan, son of Fergus, Mughron, son of Diarmaid, and Aedh, son of Catharnach, and others, fell. Donnchadh, son of Amhalgaidh, King of Ui nEchdach, moritur. Plundering of the Termon of Ciaran[2] by Feidhlimidh,[3] son of Crimthann. Ciaran, however, followed him[4] to Mumhan, and [gave] him a thrust of his crozier, so that he received an internal wound. Maelsechlain[5] reigns. [846.]

Kal. Feidhlimidh, King of Mumhan,[6] the best of the Scoti, a scribe and anchorite, quievit. [847.]

Alas! O God! for Feidhlimidh;
The cold wave of death has drowned him;
It is a cause of grief to the men of Erinn,
That the son of Crimthann of Claire lives not.

Demolition of Inis-Muinremhar by Maelsechlainn, [against a great multitude[7]] of "sons of death" of the Luighne and Gailenga, who were plundering the territories after the manner of Gentiles. A great victory *gained* by Cerbhall,

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enumerates Feidhlimidh among the Monarchs of Ireland, thus agreeing with the Bodleian Annals of Innisfallen; but the Annalists of the northern portion of Ireland deny him that dignity.

[7] *Against a great multitude.* It being plain that some words were omitted in the text, the clause in brackets has been added from the Ann. Ult. (846). For ꝑꝛuꝺaċ, a multitude, the Four Mast. (845) have ꝑꝛuaꝺaċ, a word of identical signification.

cecidерunt .m.cc. Céd oрgain Imlicc ruбaiр ó Gentiб Oogan mac Eбacan, mic Toрbaiг, ancoрita, & oClum muc Noiр quieuit.

Kt. Finдačда mac Tomaltaich, Sanctuр Lanaiг, ancoрita рoрt, et Rex Connacht рraиr, quieиt. Tuaдcaiр mac Coбtaiг, Ri Luigne, moрituр. Cat рe Maolрeчlainn mac Maeilрuanaiб [рoр Gentiб] i Foрaiг, in quo cecidерunt .uii. ceд. Cat рe nOlcoбaр Ri Muman ocuр рe Loрcán mac Cellaiч co Lagniб рoр Gentiб ic Sciaiг Nechtain in quo cecidит Tomрaр lagla, Tanaiггi Riг Lochlann, ocuр da céd dec alii. Raoineб рó Tigeрnač, Ri Locha Gabaр. рoр Gentiб i nDaiрe Diррit Daconna, in quo cecidерunt da рicc dece. Raoineб рe nEoganacht Caiрil рoр Gentiб aг Dun Maoiletuile, in quo cecidерunt cuig céd. Donaб la hOlcobaр do roгail dúin Coрcaiгe рoр Gentiб.

Kt. Conaing mac Flainn, Ri Breг, moрituр. Niall mac Cinaeбa, Ri Umaill, moрituр. Aongus mac Oigaile, рrinceрs Domnaig Paдрaic, ocuр Finnačta mac Thaрnada, Ab Daimliag, et Maolрuanaig Ab Cluana Breacáin quieuerunt. Inраб Duiblinne la Maolрeчlainn et la Tigeрnač, Ri Locha Gaраr. Flann mac Cuanač, рrinceрs Mainiррeč [quieuit]. Muiррeacht рeacht рrice long do muintiр Riг Gall do tiačtain do

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[1] *Over Agond.* ꝟ. Oгond, A. B. Dr. O'Conor, in his ed. of the Ann. Ult. (846), translates this expression "de prædonibus;" but there is no authority for such an interpretation. The word "Oгond" is apparently the name of some Danish chieftain. "Haconn" would probably be so written; and a chieftain of this name is mentioned in the "*Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*," but his arrival in Ireland is referred to the year 916. See Todd's ed. of the work, p. 27.

[2] *Of Torbach.* Toрbaiг, of Torbarg, A. B.; but the name is written Torbach in all other authorities.

[3] *Of Luimneck.* This name is written *Luibnigh*, "of Luibnech," in the Ann. Ult. (847) and Four Mast. (846). Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast. loc. cit.) states that Luibnech was "a place on the borders of ancient Meath and Munster, where it is probable he (Finnachda) was fostered;" but in the *Baile Finnachda*, a tract preserved in the *Yellow Book of Lecan* (col. 908), Finnachda is represented as having proceeded from Connaught to Ui Cinnsealaigh, to the spot called

son of Dunghal, over Agond,[1] in which 1,200 were slain. A.D.
First plundering of Imlech-Ibhair by Gentiles. Eoghan, [847.]
son of Edacan, son of Torbach,[2] anchorite, quievit at Cluain-muc-Nois.

Kal. Finnachda, son of Tomaltach, the Saint of [848.]
Luimnech,[3] latterly an anchorite, and previously King of Connacht, quievit. Tuathchur, son of Cobhthach, King of Luighne, moritur. A battle *gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, [over the Gentiles], at Forach, in which 700 fell. A battle *gained* by Olchobhar, King of Mumhan, and by Lorcan, son of Cellach,[4] with the Lagenians, over the Gentiles, at Sciagh Nechtain, in which Tomrair Earl, tanist of the King of Lochlann, was slain, and 1,200 along with him. A victory gained by Tigernach, King of Loch Gabhar, over Gentiles, at Daire-Disert-Dachonna, where twelve score perished. A victory gained by the Eoghanacht-Chaisil over Gentiles, at Dún Maeiltuile, in which 500 were slain. A fort *erected* by Olchobhar, to demolish the fort of Corcach against the Gentiles.

Kal. Conaing, son of Flann, King of Bregh, moritur. [849.]
Niall, son of Cinaedh, King of Umall, moritur. Aengus, son of Alghail, Superior of Domhnach Padraig, and Finnachda, son of Diarmaid, Abbot of Daimhliag, and Maelfuadhaigh, Abbot of Ard-Brecain, quieverunt. The plundering of Dubhlinn by Maelsechlainn, and by Tigernach, King of Loch Gabhar. Flann, son of Cuana, Abbot of Mainister *Buite*, [quievit]. A naval expedition of seven score ships, of the people of the King of the Foreigners,

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Formael, at which place, according to Keating (Hist. Ir., reign of Cormac Mac Airt), was *Luimnech Laighen*, or Limerick of Leinster. It is now called Limerick, and is situated in the parish of Kilcavan, barony of Gorey, and county of Wexford.

[4] *Of Cellach.* Catlaic ("of Cathlach"), A. B.; evidently a mistake for Cellaiġ ("of Cellach"), as in the other Annals, and in the ancient list of Kings preserved in the *Book of Leinster*. O'Flaherty has added the letters "R. L.," for "Rex Lageniæ," in the marg. in A.

cabairt fresma for na gallaib battur ar a cinn, commerfrat hErinn uile iarum. Maolbrenail mac Cernaig, Ri Muscraige iugulatur est a Gentilibus iar treet co clerech. An croiss a fraiche Slaine do cumgabail irin aer et a combruccad, et a fodail, co torracht ni dia barr Tailltin ocus Finnabair abae.

Kt. Cédadach Ab Cluana mic Nois, de ib Cormac Maen Maige. et Tuathal mac Feradaig, Ab Rechrainn et Dermaige. quieuerunt. Cinaod mac Conaing, Ri Ciannachta. do fitchemnecht fe Maelfechlainn mac Maelruanaid a nert gall. cus romdeir o Sionainn co muir, eitir cealla ocus tuatha. et cus ort innsi Loca Gabor; ocus fa loiscid leis cathrech Treoite cum .cc.l. hominibus. et cathrech nuarrad cum .l. hominibus. Mors Cobthaig mic Maelcoba, Ri Ciarraige Luachra Rectarrad. Ab Cluana ferta Brenainn, quieuit. Loch Laig hi crich Umaill la Connachta deloo.

Kt. Olcobur mac Cinaeda, Ri Cairil, mortuus. Cinaod mac Conaing, Ri Ciannachta, demerfus est in lacu .i. in Aigi. crudeli morte o Maelfechlainn et o Tigernach, ri Foirnmi cus Raoimb nErenn, et comarba Patraic fecerunt. Teacht Duibgentib do Ath Cliath cus failtir ar muir ann Finn Gallaib, ocus gus indisset an longais .i. Raoimb ocus maomb. Slat ele do Duibgentib con ar muir for Finngentib oc Inn Tuathail. Ri dal ariatha Mada eitir Maolfechlainn co maitib Leithe Cuinn ocus Madudan co maitib

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[1] *Rechtabhrech.* Rectabr. A. Rectraige B.

[2] *Loch Laigh.* Loch Laig A. B.

[3] *King of Caisil.* O'F. adds the letters "R. M." in the margin in A., to signify that Oichobhar was "Rex Momoniæ," or King of Munster.

[4] *In the Anghi.* "in Aigi," added as a gloss over the word "demerfus" in A.

[5] *Province of Conchobhar; i.e.* Ulster or Ulidia.

[6] *Fethgna.* Over this name, in A., the scribe David has written "Feacht," to signify that Fethgna should probably be Feachtgna, or Fechtgna, as in the succeeding entry; but at the year 899, infra, the name is written Fetherna, Fethgna, the form in which it appears in the several lists of Ab-

came to oppress the Foreigners who were *in Erinn* before them; and they disturbed all Erinn afterwards. Maelbresail, son of Cernach, King of Mughdhorn, was murdered by Gentiles, after having entered into the clerical state. The cross on the green of Slane was lifted up into the air, and broken, and scattered, so that fragments of its top reached Taillten and Finnabhair-abha. A.D. [849.]

Kal. Cedadhach, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, of the Ui Cormaic of Maen-magh, and Tuathal, son of Feradhach, Abbot of Rechra and Dermhagh, quieverunt. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Ciannachda, rebelled against Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, through the influence of the Foreigners, so that he devastated from the Sionann to the sea, both churches and territories; and he spoiled the islands of Loch Gabhar; and the oratory of Treoit was burnt by him, with 260 men *in it;* and the oratory of Nuarrach, with 60 men *in it.* Death of Cobhthach, son of Maelcobha, King of Ciarraighe Luachra. Rechtabhrach,[1] Abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Loch Laigh,[2] in the territory of Umhall, in Connacht, stole away. [850.]

Kal. Olchobhar, son of Cinaedh, King of Caisel,[3] moritur. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Ciannachda, was drowned in a lake (*i.e.* in the Anghi[4])—a cruel death—by Maelsechlainn and Tigernach, to the satisfaction of all the good men of Erinn, and of the comarb of Patrick especially. The arrival of Dubh-Ghenti at Ath-cliath, and they inflicted great slaughter on the Finn-Gaill, and devasted the fortress, both people and property. Another depredation committed by Dubh-Ghenti on Finn-Ghenti, with great havoc, at Linn-duachaill. A royal meeting at Ard-Macha, including Maelsechlain, with the nobles of Leth Chuinn, and Madudhan, with the nobles of the Province of Conchobhar,[5] and Dermait and Fethgna,[6] [851.]

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bots of Armagh quoted by the Rev. Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174–182), except that from the *Book of Leinster* in which it is written "Fechgna."

coicceb Concubair, et Oengnart. ocus Fedelma co fanaid Patraic, et Suairlech co clerich Mrohe.

Kt. Duo heremer Patraic .i. Romanoan genba et Episcopus, ocus ancorita, et Diarmaid sapientissimus omnium doctorum Europae, quieverunt. Martain Airo Macha o Galloib Linne Duacaill die Samh Chaig Luct oct .xx. long dFinnscentib do rocttadar do cath fria Duibscentib do Snam Aignech; .iii. Laide ocus thi aithe os cathaccab dond, acht ar re Duibscentib fo meabaib, co farcat a celi da longaib Leo. Sam fugitivus evasit; et lepre decollatus est. Fogartach mac Maoilbrigdi, Ri Airgiall, mortuus. Colum mac Aithechtaig, Ab Corcaige, quievit. Fedelma a comarbus Patraic.

Kt. Amlaib mac Ri Lochlainne do toisech anfinn. gur giallsat gaill Erenn dó, et cisr o Gaidelaib do Gaithigern mac Guaire, Ri Laigen Desgabair, ingulatus est dolore ó Bruatair mac Aeda, et ó Cerbaill mac Dungaile; et Bruatar, mac Aeda, ingulatus est dolore a rosc suis in .xlui°. die post ingulationem Gaithigern. Cathal mac Tomaltaig, leth Ri Ulad, a Normannis interfectus est.

Kt. Maolsechlainn Ri Temra do dul co Sendomh Muman cosin Indéin na nDesi, ocus anglalla do tabairt. Inisachtach .h. Finnachta, heres Coluim Cille, sapiens optimus, .iiii. Id. Martii apud Saxones martirizatus. Muirgel Rigan Laigen mortua est.

Kt. Abbatissa Cille dara, .i. Catrian, quievit. Cnech la Aed mac Neill co hUlltu, co sangab Connacht

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[1] *Samh Chasg*; lit. "Summer Easter." This has been translated "the Sunday before Easter" by Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, ad an. 850), and "Dies Paschæ" by Dr. O'Conor (Ann. Ult. 851). The English transl. of the latter Chronicle also renders it by "Easter-day," (MS. Brit. Mus., Clarend. tom. 49); but according to an ancient tract on Ecclesiastical Seasons, preserved in the MS. Laud, 610, Bodleian Library, Samh Chasc is the first Sunday after the seventeenth of the July moon; and in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 35 b., it is stated to be the 40th day after Cengcigh,

with the congregation of Patrick, and Suairlech, with the clergy of Midhe. A.D. [851.]

Kal. Two successors of Patrick, viz., Forannan, scribe and Bishop, and anchorite, and Diarmaid, the wisest of all the doctors of Europe, quieverunt. The devastation of Ard-Macha by the Foreigners of Linn-duachaill, on the day of Samh Chasg.[1] A fleet of eight score ships of Finn-Ghenti arrived to fight against Dubh-Ghenti, at Snamh-aignech. They fought during three days and three nights; but the Dubh-Ghenti were successful, so that their opponents abandoned their ships to them. Stain escaped fleeing; and Iercne[2] was beheaded. Fogartach, son of Maelbresail, King of Airghiall, moritur. Colum, son of Airechtach, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. Fechtgna[3] in the comarbship of Patrick. [852.]

Kal. Amhlaibh, son of the King of Lochlann, arrived in Erinn, so that the Foreigners of Erinn submitted to him, and tribute *was paid* to him by the Gaeidhel. Eachtigern,[4] son of Guaire, King of Laighen Desgabhair, was treacherously slain by Bruadar, son of Aedh, and by Cerbhall, son of Dungal; and Bruadar, son of Aedh, was treacherously slain by his companions on the 47th day after the murder of Echtigern. Cathal, son of Tomaltach, half-King of Uladh, was slain by the Norsemen. [853.]

Kal. Maelsechlain, King of Temhair, went to the men of Mumhan, as far as Indéin-na-nDési, and he brought their hostages. Inrechtach Ua Finnachta, successor of Colum Cille, the best sage, is martyred[5] among the Saxons, on the 4th of the Ides of March. Muirgel, Queen of Laighen, mortua est. [854.]

Kal. The Abbess of Cill-dara, *i.e.* Catrian, quievit. A preying expedition by Aedh, son of Niall, into Ulidia, [855.]

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or Whitsunday, answering to the 5th Sunday after Trinity.

[2] *Iercne.* Ciarcne (Eircne), Ann. Ult. See note [1], p. 170.

[3] *Fechtgna.* See note [6], p. 150.

[4] *Eachtigern.* Eachtigern, A. B.

[5] *Was martyred.* martiriucat, A. B.

mac Colmáin ocus Flaithbertach mac Néill, ocus rocaibe archena. Cillill Abb Achaidh Dó mortuus est.

Kt. Cuirne mór ocus riocc, gur bimdecda prim loca, ocus prim aibne Erenn do coirigaid ocus do marcachaid a .ix. Kt. Decembir usque ad .uii. Id. Ianuarii. Tempestuosus annus. Maelsechlainn mac Maelruanaid a cCairil go tuc gialla Muman. Coccad mor eidir Gentib et Maelsechlain co Gall Gaidelaib Leir. Occisio Gormain mic Lonain, Ri damna Cairil, o Gentib, i Loch Ceann Anno Domini .dccc.lui. Duirtech Lusca do loscad a Normandir. Horm taoiseach na nDuibgentib iugulatur est la Ruadraig mac Mermein, Ri Bretan. Sodomna Episcopus Slaine martirizatur a Normandir. Mors Nell mic Gillain iar mbeith dec mbliadna ficed gan biad gan dig.

Kt. Raoineb sen Iomair ocus sen Amlaib for Cathal Finn con Gall Gaidhealib a tirib Muman. Maongal Ab Fabair quiescit. Madudan mac Muiredaig, Ri Ulad, mortuus. Triar do loscad a tTailtin fulgore. Bran mac Scanlain, Ri Gabrain, [mortuus.]

Kt. Sluaccad mor diar loiscceb Muma an aon lo la Maelsechlain mac Maolruanaid, co fersaib Erenn, co tucsat maidm for feraib Muman oc Carn Lugdach, gur faccbad ann Maelcroin mac Muiredhaig, leith Ri na nDesi. Tucc Maelsechlainn gialla Muman o Comar tri nusce co Innsi Tarbna iar nEsseann, ocus o Dún Cermna co hAthainn naisbir. Ceallach mac Guaire, Ri Laigen Deggabair .i. Ui Cinnsiolaig,

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[1] *In Caisel.* a ccairil, A. B. The expression "do dul go Cairil," "went to Caisel," would be more correct.

[2] *Gall-Gaeidhel; i.e.* "Dano-Irish."

[3] *Anno Domini* 856. This event has been added in the marg. in A., by the orig. hand, and not copied in B.

[4] *Ruaidhrigh.* Probably Rodhri the Great, whose death is recorded in the *Annales Cambriæ*, and *Brut y Tywysogion*, at the year 877.

[5] *Mermen*; i.e. Mervyn. See *Ann.*

where he lost Connecan, son of Colman, and Flaithbhertach, son of Niall, and a great many besides. Ailill, Abbot of Achadh-bó, mortuus est. A.D. [855.]

Kal. Great ice and frost, so that the principal lakes and principal rivers of Erinn were passable to pedestrians and horse-riders, from the 9th of the Kalends of December to the 7th of the Ides of January. A tempestuous year. Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, in Caisel,[1] and he carried off the hostages of Mumhan. A great war between Gentiles and Maelsechlain, with whom were the Gall-Gaeidhel.[2] Occisio of Gorman, son of Lonan, Royal heir of Caisel, in Loch Ceann, Anno Domini 856.[3] The oratory of Lusca was burnt by Norsemen. Horm, Chieftain of the Dubh-Ghenti, was slain by Ruaidhrigh,[4] son of Mermen,[5] King of Britain. Sodomna, Bishop of Slane, is martyred by the Norsemen. Death of Niall, son of Gillan, after having been thirty years without food or drink. [856.]

Kal. A victory gained by Imhar and Amhlaibh over Cathal Finn, with the Gall-Gaeidhel, in the territories of Mumhan. Maenghal, Abbot of Fabhar, quievit. Madudan, son of Muiredhach,[6] King of Uladh, moritur. Three persons[7] were burnt at Taillten by lightning. Bran, son of Scanlan, King of Gabhran, [moritur]. [857.]

Kal. A great host, by which Mumhan was burnt in one day, *was led* by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, with the men of Erinn, so that they inflicted a defeat on the men of Mumhan at Carn Lughdach, where Maelcróin, son of Muiredhach, half-King of the Desi, was lost.[8] Maelsechlainn brought off the hostages of Mumhan from Comar-tri-nuisce to Inis Tarbhna, in the west of Erinn, and from Dún Cearmna to Arann-airther. Ceallach, son of Guaire, King of Laighen Deagabhair, *i.e.* [858.]

Cambr., and *Brut y Tywis.*, ad an. 844.

[6] *Of Muiredhach.* Muircertaiġ (of Muircertach), A. B.

[7] *Three persons.* ṫaṙ, for ṫṙiaṙ, A. ṫaṙ, B.

[8] *Lost.* ṙaċbaṙ, lit. "left," A. B.

moritur. Maiom ria Cerball ocus ria nIomar accric Arad tire for [Cinel] Fiachach go Gall Gaidhealib Leithe Cuinn .i. .cccc. ar fe mile a lingide.

Kt. Suarleth Ab Achaidh bó quieuit. Faolgus Ab Ruis crié quieuit. Rig dail maithe Ereann og Raith Aeda mic Duic, um Maelfeclainn Ri Temra, ocus um Fethgna comarba Fadraig, ocus im Suarleth comarba Finnein, ag denam frithe et caoincomraic fer nErenn, conid ánd do rad Cerball, Ri Osraige, indilsi fri Leth Cuinn, ocus rogaid Maolgúala mac Donngaili .i. Ri Múman, a dílsi. Maolgualа, Rí Muman, a Normandis occisus est lapidibus.

Kt. Sloiccheth Laigen et Mumhan et Connacht, ocus h. Néill an deisgeirt ira Fotla la Maolfeclainn, Ri Temra, condegrith ag Maig Duma accomrocus Airt Macha, co forbairt Aeth mac Nell, ocus Flann mac Conaing, an dunad anaidchi, cor marbrat daoini for lár an dúnaid, ocus ro meabaid for Aeth go fragaib ile.

Kt. Ingrad Mide dAeth .i. Finnliath, mac Neill Caille, con gallaib. Gormlaith ingen Donnchada, rigan Gaidhel iar naitrighe do héc. Cath Droma da maige la Maolfeclainn mac Maolruanaid, ar gallaib Atha Cliath.

Kt. Domnall mac Elphin, Rex Pictorum [obiit]. Sloicceth la Aeth mac Néll, la Rig Ailig, et la Flann mac Conaing, do ingrad Mide. Dalach mac Maoilraithe, Ab Cluana Iraird, quieuit. Maolfeclainn mac Maolruanaid, Ri Erenn uile, .ii. Kt. Decembir,

[1] *Ui Cennsealaigh.* Added as a gloss over the preceding name, in A.

[2] *The Cinel.* Interpolated by O'Flaherty in A., and copied in B.

[3] *Their number*; i.e. the number of the Cinel Fiachach and the Gall-Gaeidhel, or Dano-Irish.

[4] *Alpin.* Elphi, A. B., for "Elphein," or "Elphin."

[5] *Obiit.* Supplied by O'Flaherty, who has also added a marg. note, now nearly destroyed, signifying that Domhnall Mac Alpin's death is quoted by Ussher (*Brit. Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 719) from the Ann. Ult., under the year 862.

[6] *Tuesday.* O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "863, C. Litera Dom., 2°.

Ui Cennsealaigh,[1] moritur. A victory by Cerbhall and Imhar, in the district of Aradh-tire, over [the Cinel[2]] Fiachach, with the Gall-Gaeidhel of Leth Chuinn, viz., their number[3] was 6,400. A.D. [858.]

Kal. Suarlech, Abbot of Achadh-bó, quievit. Faelghus, Abbot of Ros-cré, quievit. A royal meeting of the nobles of Erinn *assembled* at Rath Aedha-mic-Bric—including Maelsechlain, King of Temhair, and Fethgna, comarb of Patrick, and Suarlech, comarb of Finnen—to establish peace and concord among the men of Erinn; at which Cerbhall, King of Osraighe, yielded allegiance to Leth Chuinn; and Maelguala, son of Donngal (*i.e.* King of Mumhan), tendered his allegiance. Maelguala, King of Mumhan, was killed by the Norsemen with stones. [859.]

Kal. An army of Laighen, and Mumhan, and Connacht, and the Ui Neill of the south, was led into the Fochla by Maelsechlain, King of Temhair, until he rested at Magh Dumha, near Ard-Macha; and Aedh, son of Niall, and Flann, son of Conaing, attacked the fort at night, so that they slew men in the middle of the fort; and Aedh was defeated, and lost a great number. [860.]

Kal. Devastation of Midhe by Aedh, *i.e.* Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, with Foreigners. Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh, Queen of the Gaeidhel, died after penance. The battle of Druim-da-mhaighe *gained* by Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, over the Foreigners of Athcliath. [861.]

Kal. Domhnall Mac Alpin,[4] King of the Picts [obiit].[5] An army *led* by Aedh, son of Niall, King of Ailech, and by Flann, son of Conaing, to plunder Midhe. Dalach, son of Maelraitte, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. Maelsechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, King of all Erinn, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of December, on a Tuesday,[6] in [862.]

Kal. Dec., id est 30 Nov., feria 3ª." The 30th of November fell on a Tuesday, in the year 863, which seems, therefore, to have been the year of Maelsechlain's death. See *Ogygia*, pars III., p. 434.

.iiii^{a}. regia, anno regni sui .xui. deposcitur ert. Ruarc[1] mac Broin iugulatur ert ó Ib Neill. Aod Finnliaṫ mac Neill regnare incipit.

Kt. Maolpadraic mac Flanċon, episcop et adbar Abbaḋ Airdd maċa, quieuit. Muiredcan mac Diarmada, Rí Nair et Airṫir Lire, a Normandoir interfectus ert. Daniel h. Luaitide, Abb Corcaiġe et Lis móir do guin. Innraḋ Connacht la Aod mac Néill.

Kt. Lorcan mac Cathail, Rí Midi, do dallaḋ la Aod mac Néill, Rí Temra. Concubar mac Donnchaḋa, leit Rí Mide, do muchaḋ in huisciu oc Cluain Iraird la hAmlaoib Rí gall. Raoineḋ mór ré nAoḋ mac Néill ocus ré Flann mac Conaing for Ard[2] mac nAeḋa co nUlltaiḃ i Tir Conaille Cerd. Eogan Brit, episcop Cille dara, et senex .c.xui. annorum, quieuit. Bár Cermuda mic Caṫarnaiġ, taoiseċ Corca Baiscinn, a gentibus.

Kt. Eclipsis solis hi Kt. Enair, et eclipsis lunae in eodem mense.[3] Ceallaċ mac Aililla, Ab Cille dara, et Abb Iae, dormiuit. Tigernaċ mac Fogartaiġ, Rí Locha Gabar, ocus leiṫ Rí Breg, moritur. Taḋg mac Diarmada, Rí h. Cinnsiolaiġ, interfectus ert a fratribus suis. Guin Colmáin mic Dunlainge, Ri Fotudda tire, da clainn fadesin.

Kt. Caṫraoineḋ ré nAoḋ mac Neill, ocus re Cinel

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[1] *Ruarc.* O'F. adds the letters "R. L.," to signify that Ruarc was King of Leinster, and also the date "861," which he considers the correct year according to the Four Mast., who record the slaying of Ruarc under the year 860=861. But the Ann. Ult. have it at 861=862.

[2] *Abbot-elect.* adbar Abbaḋ (adhbar Abbadh); lit. "materies Abbatis." O'F. translates it "futurus Abbas," in a marg. note.

[3] *King of Nas.* "Naziæ in Lagenia Rex." Marg. note, O'F.

[4] *Suffocated in water at.* A. and B. corruptly read "do marbaḋ i huisciu co." The text is corrected from the Ann. Ult. (863=864), which read "do muchad in uisciu" ("was suffocated in water"). The *Book of Leinster*, fol. 23 b., col. 2, has "a badud in huisce;" "was drowned in water."

[5] *In the same month.* in eodem die, A.; the word "mense" being written over "die" by O'F. In *L'Art de verif. les Dates* (tom. 1, p. 68) an eclipse of the sun is stated to

the 16th year of his reign. Ruarc,[1] son of Bran, was slain by the Ui Neill. Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, begins to reign. A.D. [862.]

Kal. Maelpadraig, son of Finchu, Bishop and Abbot-elect[2] of Ard-Macha, quievit. Muirecan, son of Diarmaid, King of Nas[3] and Airther-Life, was slain by the Norsemen. Daniel Ua Luaithidhe, Abbot of Corcach and Lismór, *mortally* wounded. Plundering of Connacht by Aedh, son of Niall. [863.]

Kal. Lorcan, son of Cathal, King of Midhe, was blinded by Aedh, son of Niall, King of Temhair. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, half-King of Midhe, was suffocated in water at[4] Cluain-Iraird, by Amhlaibh, King of the Foreigners. A great victory *gained* by Aedh, son of Niall, and Flann, son of Conaing, over Anfidh, son of Aedh, with the Ulidians, in Tir Conaille-Cerd. Edged Brit, Bishop of Cill-dara, and an old man of 116 years, quievit. Death of Cermad, son of Catharnach, Chief of Corca-Baiscinn, by Gentiles. [864.]

Kal. An eclipse of the sun on the 1st of January, and an eclipse of the moon in the same month.[5] Ceallach, son of Ailill, Abbot of Cill-dara, and Abbot of Hi, dormivit.[6] Tigernach, son of Fogartach, King of Loch Gabhar, and half-King of Bregh, moritur. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, was slain by his brethren. *Mortal* wounding of Colman, son of Dunlang,[7] King of Fotharta-tire, by his own children. [865.]

Kal. A battle gained by Aedh, son of Niall, and the [866.]

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have occurred on the 1st of January, 865, and an eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the same month.

[6] *Dormivit.* ꝺoꝛmıeꝛ̄ꞇ, for ꝺoꝛmıeꝛunꞇ (dormierunt), A. B. From this it would seem that Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara, was considered by the transcribers of A. and B. to be a different person from the Abbot of Hi; but in the Ann. Ult. (864) Ceallach is said to have been Abbot of both places, and to have died in Pictland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 278, 390.

[7] *Of Dunlang.* Ꝺunlaṅᵹe, A. B.; seemingly a mistake for "Ꝺunlaṅᵹe."

Eogham for Gallob oc Loch Feabail, go ttuccad da fiet deg ceann diub an aon baile. Loch Lebinn do fód airiuil go ttarla i nairtib cro amail fgumu inna imbecdair.

Ict. Maélduin mac Aeda, Rí Ailig, in clericatu moritur. Rabartach Findglairni, Escop, quieuit. Conall, Escop Cille Scire, quieuit. Cormac h. Liathain, Escop, quieuit.

Ict. Ceallach [mac] Cumascaig, Ab Fobair [quieuit]. Connmach Ab Cluana muc Noir, quieuit; do Cinel Echach Gall dó. Daniel Ab Glinne da locha, quieuit. Cannan mac Dáluig, Ab Daimliag, quieuit. Fergus Roiss Ailithre, scriba, quieuit. Cath Cille h. nDaigre re nAed Finnliath mac Nell, Rí Teamrach, ocus re Concubar mac Taidg, Rí Connacht .i. uiii. id. .uii.bir, oc Cill h. nDaigre, for Aid Nell Breg ocus for Laignib, ocus for fluag mór do galloib (.i. tri ced no ní ar uille; coig míle do Flann mac Conaing, ocus áen míli dAeb Finnliath), in quo bello ceciderunt Flann mac Conaing, Rí Breg uile, et Diarmaid mac Eitirsceli, Rí Loca Gabar, et gaill iomda do marbad ann; ocus Factna mac Maeilduin, Rigdomna an [F]ochlai do rocair a frithgnim an cath. Eruptio ignotae aquae de monte Cualann, cum piscibus atrib. Rectabra mac Murchada, Ab Corcaige, quieuit.

Ict. Martan do Dartraigib Daiminni, Ab Cluana muc Noir ocus Daiminni, quieuit. Dunlung mac Muiredhaig, Rí debu Laigen, moritur. Flann mac

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[1] *All round its edge.* The word ingnad, "wonder," is written in the marg. of A., in the orig. hand, to signify that this event forms one of the "Wonders of Erin," for a list of which see Todd's ed. of *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, *sq.*

[2] *Of Finnglass.* Finsgairi (an error for Finglairi), A. B.

[3] *Three hundred or more*; i.e. of Foreigners. O'Flaherty has added a note, now illegible, in the marg., in A.

[4] *Of strange water.* ignotae aquae (ignotæ aquæ). The orig. hand has added the word ingnad, "wonder," in the marg. in A. The prodigy is not included in the ancient list of the "Wonders of Erin," for which see

Cinel Eoghain, over the Foreigners, at Loch Febhail; and twelve score of their heads were brought to one place. Loch Lebhinn was changed into blood, so that it became clots of gore, like the lights *of animals*, all round its edge.[1] A.D. [866.]

Kal. Maelduin, son of Aedh, King of Ailech, in clericatu moritur. Robhartach of Finnglass,[2] Bishop, quievit. Conall, Bishop of Cill-Scire, quievit. Cormac Ua Liathain, Bishop, quievit. [867.]

Kal. Ceallach, [son] of Cumasgach, Abbot of Fobhar, [quievit]. Connmach, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. He was of the Cinel-Echach-Gall. Daniel, Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Cannan, son of Dalach, Abbot of Daimhliag, quievit. Fergus of Ros-Ailithre, Scribe, quievit. The battle of Cill-Ui-nDaighre *gained* by Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, King of Temhair, and by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, King of Connacht, on the 8th of the Ides of September, at Cill-Ui-nDaighre, over the Ui Neill of Bregh and the Lagenians, and over a great host of Foreigners, (viz., 300 or more:[3] Flann, son of Conaing, had 5,000 *men*, and Aedh Finnliath, 1,000); in which battle fell Flann, son of Conaing, King of all Bregh, and Diarmaid, son of Edirscel, King of Loch-Gabhar; and a great many Foreigners were slain there; and Fachtna, son of Maelduin, Royal heir of the [F]ochla, fell in the heat of the battle. An eruption of strange water[4] from Sliabh Cualann, with little black fishes. Rechtabhra, son of Murchadh, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. [868.]

Kal. Martan, of the Dartraighe of Daimhinis, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois and Daimhinis, quievit. Dunlaing, son of Muiredhach, King of Laighen,[5] moritur. Flann, [869.]

Todd's ed. of the *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, *sq.*

[5] *King of Laighen.* ꝑı ɒebu Laıꝿhen (Rí debu Laighen), A. B. The word ɒebu seems wrongly inserted. Dunlaing is called King of Laighen in the Ann. Four Mast. (867); but, instead of "son of Muiredhach," he is described as "son of Murchadh," in the catalogue of the Kings of Leinster preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 20, *sq.*

Ferchair, Oeconomus Airo Maca, moritur. Maelciarain mac Ronain rig nia airther hErenn, fennid fogla Gall, iugulatur. Orgain Airo Macha o Amlaim, gur loiscceth cona deritaigib; x. ceo eidir brard et marbad, ocus flatt mor archena. Donnacan mac Cerbailla, Ri h. Cinforcellaig, iugulatur ert dolore a socio suo.

Kt. Suairleč Indeidnen, Epscop ocus Ab Cluana Iraird, religiosus totius Hiberniae, quieuit. Inrad Laigen la Aod Finnliath mac Néill o Aillech Cliath go Gabran. Maelsechlainn mac Néill, leith Ri Deiscirt Breg, interfectus ert dolo ó Fulr Dubgall. Dalach, mac Muirchertaig, dux Cinel Conaill, a gente sua iugulatur. Maongal Epscop Cille dara, quieuit.

Kt. Cathalan mac Indrechtuig, leith Ri Ulath, iugulatur ert dolore a consilio Aeda. Amlaib ocus Imar do toicčečt arisi do Ath Cliath a Albain bid céodaib lóng, ocus creach mor daine .i. do Saxanaib ocus do Breatnachaib do tabairt leo docum hErinn. Oilill mac Dúnlainge, Ri Laigen a Normandoir interfectus ert. Aililll, Epscop ocus Ab Fobair, quieuit.

Kt. Gnia Princeps Daimliag et Episcopus, lxxxuiii°. anno aetatis sui finiuit. Cennfaolath .h. Mochtuigern, Ri Cairil, extento dolore quieuit. Feardomnach .i. do Muigornaib, Princeps Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Arngal, Rex Britannorum Strath Cluaithe, de consilio

[1] *Œconomus.* Equonimus (Equonimus), A. B.

[2] *Indeidhnen.* This church was in Meath, near Slane. The name seems compounded of the art. "ind" (ind), "the," and "eidnen" (eidhnen), which would mean a small, ivy-covered building; lit. "the little ivy." The place has not been identified. St. Molaga's church, now Temple-Molaga, in the parish of Temple-Molaga, barony of Condons and Clongibbons, and co. of Cork, is called the "Eidhnen" of Molaga, in the *Book of Lismore*, fol. 182, b. Dr. O'Conor translates Indeidhnen "sapiens;" (Ann. Ult., ad an. 869).

[3] *Aedh; i.e.* Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

[4] *Oilill.* O'Flaherty adds the note "A°. 880, ut apud me, 'de Regibus Lageniæ.' A°. 880, Domnaldus successor cœpit, ut infra." There is no chapter "de Regibus Lageniæ" in his published works, and O'F. must therefore have referred to the *Ogygia*

son of Fercar, Œconomus[1] of Ard-Macha, moritur. Maelciarain, son of Ronan, royal champion of the east of Erinn, hero-plunderer of the Foreigners, murdered. Devastation of Ard-Macha by Amhlaibh, so that it was burnt, with its oratories. The captives and slain *amounted to* 1,000; and *there was* a great destruction besides. Donnacan, son of Cedfaidh, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, was treacherously slain by his companion. A.D. [869.]

Kal. Suairlech of Indeidhnen,[2] Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, the *most* religious of all Hibernia, quievit. The plundering of Laighen, from Ath-cliath to Gabhran, by Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall. Maelsechlainn, son of Niall, half-King of South Bregh, was treacherously slain by Fulf, a Dubh-gall. Dalach, son of Muircertach, Chieftain of Cinel Conaill, slain by his own people. Maenghal, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. [870.]

Kal. Cathalan, son of Indrechtach, half-King of Uladh, was treacherously murdered at the instigation of Aedh.[3] Amhlaibh and Imhar came again to Ath-cliath from Alba, with 200 ships; and a great band of men, viz., of Saxons and Britons, was brought by them to Erinn. Oilill,[4] son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, was slain by Norsemen. Ailill, Bishop and Abbot of Fobhar, quievit. [871.]

Kal. Gnia, Abbot of Daimhliag, and a Bishop, in the 88th year of his age, finivit. Cennfaeladh Ua Mochtighern, King of Caisel, after long suffering, quievit. Feardomnach, *i.e.* of the Mughdorna, Abbot of Cluainmuc-Nois, quievit. Ardgal,[5] King of the Britons of Srath Cluaidhe, slain at the instigation of Constantine,[6] [872.]

Christiana, which he is believed to have written, but which is not now known to exist. Oilill's death seems misplaced above, as in the List of Kings of Leinster, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, he is said to have reigned 8 years, and to have been the third in succession after Muiredhach, whose obit is entered under the year 869, *supra*; the two intervening sovereigns having enjoyed but brief reigns.

[5] *Ardgal.* "Rex Britonum." Marg. note, O'F.

[6] *Constantine.* "Albæ Rex, A°. 876, *infra*." Marg. note, O'F.

Conſtantin mic Cinaoda, occiſus. Maoltuile .h. Dunan, Epſcop Tulen, quieuit. Aſé an Maoltuili ſi tuc monoir cat eitir feraib Teabta ocus Gailenga, ocus Fir Cúl ig cornam Tulen, ocus ro meabad for Gailengaib ocus for Fira Cúl ocus ro marbad an ar for faitce an baile; ocus Coinor an cata ainm an inaid a ttuccad orin alle. Mugron mac Maeil-cotaig, leit Rí Connacht, moritur.

Ict. Uatmaran mac Brocain, Rí h. Fiacrach Aidne, quieuit. Imor, Rí Normandorum totius Hiberniae, quieuit. Inrad Connacht la Dunchad Rí Caiſil, ocus la Cerball go nOſſraigib. Inrad Mumhan o gallaib Ata Cliat.

Ict. Aod mac Fiangusa, Princeps et Epſcop Roiſ Comain, quieuit. Fetgna Epiſcopus, heres Patraic, ocus caput totius religionis Hiberniae, quieuit. Sloicced la Aod mac Néill co Laignib, cor airged Ceall Auraille, ocus araile cealla.

Ict. Maongal tanaiſi Cluana muc Noiſ, quieuit. Robartach mac Mic na Cerda, Epſcop Cille dara, quieuit.

Ict. Conſtantín mac Cinaoda, Rex Pictorum, moritur. Congalach mac Finnacta, Rí Airgiall, moritur. Coiſſre mac Diarmada, Rí h. Cinnſiolaig, a fratribus ſuis occiſus. Donngal Epſcop Corcaige rubita morte [perit]. Rectarra mac Finnbrain, Rí na nDeiſi, quieuit. Eogan Toraiſ (da lb Crimthainn do), Ab Cluana muc Noiſ, quieuit.

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[1] *Coinder-an-catha.* "coinor an cata," A. The first word seems corrupt. "Coinder," which would mean "a meeting," appears to be the nearest approximation to its correct form.

[2] *King of Caisel.* O'F. adds the letters "R. M.," to signify that "King of Caisel" means "King of Munster."

[3] *Bishop.* O'F. adds the marg. note "Ardm. Prid. Nonas Octobris obiit;" signifying that Fethgna was Bishop of Armagh, and died on the 6th of October. The Martyrology of Donegal has Fethgna's commemoration at the 12th of February.

[4] *Kal.* The date (876) has been supplied by O'F.

[5] *Constantine.* Cuſtantin (Custantin), A. B. O'F. adds the marg.

son of Cinaedh. Maeltuile Ua Dunan, Bishop of Tulen, quievit. It was this Maeltuile who gave the incitement to battle between the men of Teabhtha, and the Gailenga and Feara-Cúl, defending Tulen, and the Gailenga and Feara-Cúl were defeated, and slaughtered on the green of the town; and Coinder-an-catha[1] is the name of the spot where the battle was fought, from that time to this. Mughron, son of Maelcothaigh, half-King of Connacht, moritur. A.D. [872.]

Kal. Uathmaran, son of Brocan, King of Ui Fiachrach-Aidhne, quievit. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of all Hibernia, quievit. Plundering of Connacht by Dunchadh, King of Caisel,[2] and by Cerbhall, with the Osraighe. Plundering of Mumhan by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. [873.]

Kal. Aedh, son of Fiangus, Abbot and Bishop of Ros-Comain, quievit. Fethgna, Bishop,[3] heir of Patrick, and head of all the religion of Hibernia, quievit. An army *was led* by Aedh, son of Niall, to Leinster, and Cill Ausaille and other churches were plundered. [874.]

Kal. Maenghal, tanist-*Abbot* of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Robhartach, son of Mac-na-Cerda, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. [875.]

Kal.[4] Constantine,[5] son of Cinaedh, King of the Picts, moritur. Congalach, son of Finnachda, King of Airghiall, moritur. Cairpre, son of Diarmaid, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, slain by his brothers. Donnghal,[6] Bishop of Corcach, [died] suddenly. Rechtabhra, son of Finnbran, King of the Deisi, quievit. Eoghan Tobair[7] (who was of the Ui Crimthainn), Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [876.]

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note "R[ex] Pictorum. Usser, ex Ult. Annal.," implying that Ussher, following the Ann. Ult., refers the death of Constantine to the year 876.

[6] *Donnghal.* The Ann. Ult. and Four Mast. have "Domhnall."

[7] *Eoghan Tobair*; *i.e.* "Eoghan, of the Well."

Kt. Maoltuile .h. Cúana, Ab Cluana muc Nois, quieuit: do Luigniḃ Connacht dó .i. do Fhrecraigiḃ Arda. Ruaidri mac Muirminn, Rex Britannorum, do toiġecht cum Erenn, for teitheḃ re Dub Gallaiḃ. Cat oc Loch Cuan eidir Finn Gentiḃ ocus Duib Gentiḃ, in quo Albann dux na n'Duib Gentiḃ, cecidit.

Kt. Fior fola do fliaḃ go ffruiṫ na paipde cro ocus fola for na maigiḃ a cCiannaċta, oc Duma na n'Deiri go funraḃach. Uentus magnus et fulgor. Eclipsis solis .i. noin dorċa. Scrin Coluim Cille ocus a minna archena [do tabairt] do cum hErenn for teitheḃ fria ngallaiḃ. Flann mac Maoileclainn regnare incipit.

Kt. Aoḃ Finnliaṫ mac Neill Caille, Ri Temrach, in .xii. Kt. Decembris, .uia. feria, a n'Druim inarglainn hi crich Conaille, dormiuit. Maélcoba mac Crunnmaél, Princeps Aird Maca, do erġabail, [do gallaiḃ], ocus an fearleiginn Mochta.

Kt. Feradaċ mac Cormaic, Ab Iae, quieuit. Maelciaráin mac Conaing, Ri Teaḃtae, in clericatu quieuit. Domnall mac Muirigén hi Riġe Laiġen. Inrad Miḋe la fiora Muman go Loch nAindind et go Loch Semdile. Inrad Laigen la Flann mac Maeileclainn, ocus a naidiri do tabairt leis.

Kt. Crundmaol Cluana Cain, Episcopus, quieuit. Duirteċ Cianain do briseḃ do galloiḃ, ocus a lán do maoinib do breiṫ ass, et postea Barid mac Imair, cenn Normandoir do héc tre miorbal Dé ocus Cianáin.

Kt. Sloiccheḃ la Flann mac Maoileclainn co

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[1] *Murminn*; i.e. Mervyn.

[2] *Kal.* O'F. adds the year 878 in the marg. See next note.

[3] *An eclipse of the sun.* This eclipse occurred on the 5th of October, 878, according to *L'Art de ver. les Dates.* The computation of this Chronicle is, therefore, in accord with the true chronology at this period.

[4] *Begins to reign.* This should ap-

Kal. Maeltuile Ua Cuana, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. He was of the Luighne of Connacht, viz., of the Grectraighe-Arda. Ruaidhri, son of Murminn,[1] King of the Britons, came to Erinn, fleeing from the Dubh-Gaill. A battle at Loch Cuan, between Fair-Gentiles and Black-Gentiles, in which Albann, Chief of the Black-Gentiles, fell. A.D. [877.]

Kal.[2] It rained a shower of blood, which was found in lumps of gore and blood on the plains in Ciannachta, at Dumha-na-nDeisi especially. Great wind and lightning. An eclipse of the sun,[3] viz., a dark noon. The shrine of Colum Cille, and all his reliquaries, [were brought] to Erinn, to escape the Foreigners. Flann, son of Maelechlain, begins to reign.[4] [878.]

Kal.[5] Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, King of Temhair, on the 12th of the Kalends of December, on the 6th day of the week, at Druim-inasglainn, in the territory of Conaille, dormivit. Maelcobha, son of Crunnmael, Abbot of Ard-Macha, and Mochta, the Lector, were captured [by the Foreigners]. [879.]

Kal. Feradhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Hi, quievit. Maelciarain, son of Conaing, King of Teabhtha, in clericatu quievit. Domhnall, son of Muirigen, in the Kingship of Laighen. The plundering of Midhe by the men of Mumhan, as far as Loch Ainninn and Loch Semhdile. Plundering of Laighen by Flann, son of Maelechlainn; and he carried off their hostages with him. [880.]

Kal. Crunnmael of Cluain-Cain, a Bishop, quievit. The oratory of Cianan was broken into by Foreigners, and its full of property taken out of it; and afterwards Barid, son of Imhar, Chief of the Norsemen, died through the miracle of God and Cianan. [881.]

Kal. A hosting by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, with [882.]

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pear under the next entry, which records the death of Flann's predecessor, Aedh Finnliath.

[5] *Kal.* The correct year is 879, according to O'F. See *Ogygia*, Proloquium, p. [42].

nGallaib et co nGaidelaib ira Fochlae, conderbh a Maigh eidir dí glais, cor insertus Ard Macha, ocus ro gab gialla Conaill ocus Eogain don tusus sin. Cath eidir Conaille Muirtemne ocus Ulltu, du attorchair Ardgal mac Aeda, Rí Uladh, et Conall mac Maeilduin, Rí Cuala, et alii. Concubar mac Taidg, Rí teora Connacht, uitam penitem finiuit. Indarb Mumhan la Flann mac Maeleclainn, et a braigde [do thabairt] leis.

Kt. Maelruan Ercop Lurca, quieuit. Cumascach mac Domnaill, Ri Cineoil Laogaire, moritur. Mors mic Aeda o Oth mac Eirgni, ocus ó Muirgil ingen Maeleclainn. Eochacan mac Aeda, leth Rí Uladh, iugulatus est ó maccaib Ainfidh mic Aeda. Cathasach mac Rabartaigh, Princeps ocus Ercopus Ardd Maca, quieuit.

Kt. Domnáll mac Muiredhaigh, Rí Laigen, iugulatus est a sociis suis. Sgannlan Ercop Cille dara, quieuit.

Kt. Maelfothaid .i. dís Maine .i. ogdoig ingine Lingaigh, Ab Cluana mic Nois, quieuit. Mael[fothaid] mac Maelcuardba, Rí Airgiall do guin o [a] muintir. Eclipsis solis, et uirtutes sunt stellae in coelo. Cormac, Ercop Daimliag, extento dolore quieuit. An mac oc Crunn Laisse do labrad a cenn da mís iar na geinemain. Muiredach mac Brain, Rí Laigen, quieuit.

Kt. Eirennon mac Aeda leth Rí Ulad o hEloir mac

[1] *Three divisions.* The characters "R. C.," signifying Rí Connacht (King of Connacht), have been written in the marg. of A. by the orig. hand. The "three divisions" of Connacht meant, therefore, the entire province.

[2] *Kal.* O'F. considers 883 to be the correct year.

[3] *Eirgni.* See note [1], p. 170.

[4] *Kal.* The proper date is 884, according to O'F.

[5] *From Tech-inghine-Lingaigh.* ogdoig .i. Ligaig, A. B., which is apparently corrupt. It should probably be "o tig inghine Lingaig," which would signify "from the house of Lingach's daughter." The clause in parenthesis is added as a gloss in A. O'F. considers the correct year to be 885.

[6] *After his birth.* The word ingnad (ingnadh), "wonder," is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand.

the Foreigners and Gaeidhel, into the Fochla, until he rested at Magh-edir-di-glais, and he ravaged Ard-Macha, and took the hostages of *Tir* Conaill and *Tir* Eoghain on that expedition. A battle between the Conaille Muirthemne and the Ultonians, in which Anfidh, son of Aedh, King of Uladh, and Conall, son of Maelduin, King of Cobha, and others, were slain. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, King of the three *divisions*[1] of Connacht, ended an aged life. The plundering of Mumhan by Flann, son of Maelechlainn; and its hostages [were taken] by him. A.D. [882.]

Kal.[2] Maelruan, Bishop of Lusca, quievit. Cumasgach, son of Domhnall, King of Cinel Laeghaire, moritur. The son of Ausli was slain by Otir, son of Eirgni,[3] and by Muirgel, daughter of Maelechlainn. Eochacan, son of Aedh, half-King of Uladh, was slain by the sons of Anfidh, son of Aedh. Cathasach, son of Rabhartach, Abbot and Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. [883.]

Kal.[4] Domhnall, son of Muirigen, King of Laighen, jugulatus est a sociis suis. Sganlan, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. [884.]

Kal. Maelpadraic (*i.e.* of the Ui-Maine, *i.e.* from Techinghine-Lingaigh[5]), Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Mael[padraic], son of Maelcuararda, King of Airghiall, *mortally* wounded by [his own] people. An eclipse of the sun, and stars were seen in the heavens. Cormac, Bishop of Daimhliag, *after* long suffering, quievit. A boy spoke at Craebh Laisre before the end of two months after his birth.[6] Muiredhach,[7] son of Bran, King of Laighen, quievit. [885.]

Kal. Eiremhon,[8] son of Aedh, half-King of Uladh, [886.]

The prodigy is included in the ancient list of the "Wonders of Erinn." See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208.

[7] *Muiredhach.* "Qui A°. 872 Regnum abdicavit." Marg. note, O'F.

[8] *Eiremhon.* O'F. adds the marg. note "886, Ult.; 884 rectius ut apud D. A." The entry occurs in the Ann. Ult. at the year 885=886, and in the Annals of the Four Mast. under the year 885, which O'F. thinks should be 888, the chronology of the Four Mast. being three years antedated at this period.

Iarggni occisus. Fiacna mac Ainfiḋ, Ri Ulaḋ, a suis [occisus est]. Orgain Cille dara ó Genṫib; ceiṫre ficit déc do breiṫ do daoiniḃ este, im an fecnab .i. Suibne [mac] Duiḃdabairenn.

Kt. Maolmuire an file eolaċ Gaoidel, quieuit. Int aliṫir gur in duilleg do radaḋ do niṁ do diachtain do cum Eirinn co Cain Domnaiġ ocus forcetlaib maiṫiḃ. Maolruain Ab Dirip Diarmada ocus Cille Aiṫeo, et Tige Telle, quieuit. Cu cen matair, Ab Imliġ Iobair, quieuit. Aodan mac Rechaḋa, Ab Roiss cre, quieuit. Ar gall Luimniġ la Connactoiḃ.

Kt. Maolcoba, Ab Airo Maċa, quieuit. Donnchaḋ mac Duibdabairenn, Ri Cassil, quieuit. Caṫraoineḋ for Flann mac Maoileclainn re gallaiḃ Atha Cliaṫ, dú attorcair Aoḋ mac Concubair, Ri Connacht, et Lergus mac Cruindeu, Epscop Cille dara, et Donnchaḋ mac Maoiliduin, Princeps Cille delga, et alii multi. Sneogus sapiens Dirip Diarmada, aiti Cormaic mic Cuilennain, quieuit. Cerball mac Dunlainge, Ri Osruiḋe, subita morte [periit]. Siċfriṫ mac Imair, Ri Normandoir, a fratre suo per dolum occisus est. Claocloċ beriṫa la hoga Erenn.

Kt. Sluaiceḋ la Domnall mac Aoda, et la tuaiscert Erenn et co galloiḃ, co huib [Neill] an deiscirt. Oenaċ Taillten cen aige. Duḃlactna mac Maelġuala i rigi Cassil. Tuadcar Epscop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

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[1] *Iargni.* This is probably the same name which is written "Iercne" at the year 852, and "Eirgni" under the year 882, *supra.*

[2] *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 887.

[3] *With.* Gus, A. Gas, B.

[4] *Abbot.* Ab, A. Omitted in B.

[5] *Kal.* O'F. considers this to be the year 888.

[6] *Son of Dunlaing.* Mac Dunlainge, A. B. The name is written "Dunghal" in the Ann. Ult. and Four Mast., with which agrees the ancient list of the Kings of Osraighe, or Ossory, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 20, *sq.*

[7] *Sichfrith.* O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "Godfredus rectius a fratre Ivaro cæsus: War[æus], et Cod. Cluanensis."

slain by Eloir, son of Iargni.[1] Fiachna, son of Anfidh, King of Uladh, [was slain] by his own people. Plundering of Cill-dara by Gentiles. Fourteen score men were taken out of it, together with the vice-Abbot, viz., Suibhne, [son] of Dubhdabhairenn. A.D. [886.]

Kal.[2] Maelmuire, the learned poet of the Gaeidhel, quievit. The Pilgrim, with[3] the leaf which was given from Heaven, came to Erinn, with the Cain Domnaigh, and good precepts. Maelruain, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada and Cill-Aichedh, and Teach-Telle, quievit. Cu-cen-mathair, Abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, quievit. Aedhan, son of Rechtaidh, Abbot[4] of Ros-cre, quievit. A slaughter of the Foreigners of Luimnech by the Connachtmen. [887.]

Kal.[5] Maelcobha, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Caisel, quievit. A battle-breach *gained* over Flann, *son of* Maelechlainn, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, in which were slain Aedh, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, and Lergus, son of Crunden, Bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Cill-delga, and many others. Snedgius, wise man of Disert-Diarmada, tutor of Cormac Mac Cuilennain, quievit. *Cerbhall*, son of Dunlaing,[6] King of Osraighe, died suddenly. *Sichfrith*,[7] son of Imhar, King of the Normemen, was treacherously slain by his own brother. *Change of cutting the hair*[8] *adopted* by the virgins of Erinn. [888.]

Kal. A hosting by Domhnall, *son of Aedh*, and *the men of* the north of Erinn, and with *Foreigners*, to the Ui [Neill] of the South. The fair of Tailltenn not celebrated.[9] Dubhlachtna, son of Maelgnala, in the Kingship of Caisel. Tuadhcar, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, quievit. [889.]

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[1] *Eloir*. This entry is not found in any other chronicle, and the phraseology is so ambiguous as to leave it uncertain whether the "change" consisted in cutting off the hair of men, or abandoning the practice of cutting it. It is probable, however, that the commencement of the practice is implied. See Introduction.

[2] *Not celebrated*, *non cepit*; lit. "without celebration." "Tailtenn last celebrated." Marg. note, *OF*.

Kt. Coelum aperte uirum est in nocte hi Kt. Enáir. Maelodar, Episcop Cluana muc Nois, quieuit.

Kt. Flann mac Maeilrúin, Ab Iae, quieuit. Cormac, Princeps Fobair, ocus tanaise Abbad Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Suibne mac Maeiluma, ancorita Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Orgain Cille dara et Cluana Iraird do Gentib. Maelfabaill mac Clerig, Rí Aithne, quieuit. Aonach Tailtren do arge la Flann mac Maeileclainn. Ar gall la huib Amalcaid cor tosrcair Elair mac Bairid ann.

Kt. Maelbrigde na gamnaide, o Gabar .i. Ceall Ula, sepraid Umaill dó, Ab Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Uentus magnus a mí Marta, cor tragsat fiodbaid, et co rus na dertaige ar a lathaceb. Tigernan mac Sellacháin, Ri Breffne, quieuit.

Kt. Mocta dalta Fetgna Episcoip Aird Macha, quieuit. Cumusc cengigir a nAird Maca etir Cinel nEogain ocus Ulltoib, dú attorchair forchaide .i. eitir Aitéid mac Laigne ocus Flaithbertach mac Murchada, cor fsar Maelbrigde. Riar Maelbrigde iarsin, ocus enig Padraicc o cuigeoid hErend, la gabail a natsire, tricha fect ccumal et cethar hi crocaib o Ulltoib, cenmotad cealla ocus manchu. Riaccán mac Ectigern, Rí .h. cInnsiolaig, mortuus. Decc mac Ermaín, Rí Ulad, occisus est la Aitéid.

Kt. Lachtnan mac [Maeil]ciaráin, Ri Teabtha,

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[1] *The Heavens.* Cthm, A. B.

[2] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 891.

[3] *Suibhne.* O'Flaherty adds a marg. reference to Usher, for whose observations regarding Suibhne, see *Brit. Eccles. Antiq.* Dublin, 1639, p. 732. The name is written Swifneh in the Anglo-Saxon Chron., which has his obit at the year 891.

[4] *From the Provincials of Erinn.* o cuigeoib Erenn. The Four Mast. (889) have "ó coicceadh Erenn .i. ó choicceadh Uladh," "from the fifth of Erinn, viz., from the fifth (Province) of Uladh," which seems more correct. The same Annals add that a similar reparation was exacted from the Cinel Eoghain.

[5] *Cumhals.* A "Cumhal" meant

Kal. The Heavens[1] appeared to be on fire at night on the Kalends of January. Maelodhar, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A.D. [890.]

Kal.[2] Flann, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Hi, quievit. Cormac, Abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Suibhne,[3] son of Maeluma, anchorite of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Plundering of Cill-dara and Cluain-Iraird, by Gentiles. Maelfabhaill, son of Clerech, King of Aidhne, quievit. The fair of Taillten was celebrated by Flann, son of Maelechlainn. A slaughter of the Foreigners by the Ui Amhalgaidh, in which Elair, son of Barid, was slain. [891.]

Kal. Maelbrighde-na-gamhnaidhe, from Gabhar, *i.e.* Cill-Ula, who was of the men of Umhall, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Great wind in the month of March, which prostrated trees, and bore off the oratories from their sites. Tighernan, son of Sellachan, King of Breifne, quievit. [892.]

Kal. Mochta, foster-son of Fethgna Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. The contention of Whitsuntide at Ard-Macha, between the Cinel Eoghain and the Ultonians (*i.e.* between Aideid, son of Laighne, and Flaithbhertach, son of Murchadh), in which many were slain, but Maelbrighde separated *them*. The award of Maelbrighde afterwards, and *the satisfaction* for Patrick's honour from the Provincials of Erinn,[4] besides receiving their hostages, was thirty times seven cumhals,[5] and four of the Ultonians to be hanged, besides churches and gifts. Riagan, son of Echtighern, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, moritur. Becc, son of Erman, King of Uladh, was slain by Aiteid. [893.]

Kal. Lachtnan, son of [Mael]ciarain, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Niall, son of Laeghaire, King of the Desi, [894.]

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three cows, or the value of three cows. The number of cows was, therefore, 630, although Colgan understands "210 boves." *Trias Thaum.*, p. 296.

mortuus. Niall mac Laoghaire, Rí na nDéise, mortuus. Faolan mac Fuaire, Rí .h. cInnsiolaigh, mortuus.

Kt. Duplactna mac Maoilfuaire, Rí Cashil, mortuus. Maolpeoair mac Cuinn, Episcop Tíre da glas, comarba Brenainn, quieuit. Ceallach mac Flannagáin, Ri Breg, occisus est ó [Fo]gartach mac Tolairg. Muiredach mac Eochagáin, leith Rí Ulad, occisus est o Aitéo mac Laighne. Maolaithen, Episcop Airdd Macha, quieuit.

Kt. Blathmac, Princeps Cluana mac Nois .i. mac Taisceoraigh do Breghmainib, quieuit. Ar gall [la] Conaille [ocus] la Aiteid mac Laighne in quo cecidерunt Amlaid .h. Imair ocus Glun triatona mac Glinn iarnáinn, cum .dccc. Scolaige mac Macain, Rí Dealbna Bethra do marbad la muintir Cluana mac Nois, comid indside fo marbad [Maolathaid]. Maolacaid tanaisi Cluana mac Nois, et Princeps Damainsi, (do fad fris bas conad baoi cinta do immarbad Scolaighe), do dol marcra la Delbna Bethra andsaigid Scolaige. Saorbretach mac Conaid, Sapiens et Episcopus, et Princeps Corcaighe, quieuit. Flann mac Lonain, Fisgil Gaeidheal .i. prim file Gaoidheal, do marbad duíb Cuisribuide .i. o huib Fochaid, ag Loch da Caoch a nDesib Muman. Flaithbertach mac Murchada, Rí Ailigh, occisus est la hu Breasail.

Kt. Cathraoineth ria Maolfinnain mac Flandagain, ic Raith cro, for Ulltoib ocus for Dál Araide, ubi multi cecidерunt, um Muircertach mac Eoig, Rí Dáil Araide, ocus im mac Maoilmochergse mic Indreactaig .i. Aindiasraid, Rí Leithe Cathail. Aideid mac Laighne uulneratus euasit. Uathmuran mac Concubair, Rí .h.

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[1] *Maelguaire.* "Maelguala" in the other chronicles, and in the List of Kings of Cashel in the *Book of Munster.*

[2] *Maelaichen.* O'F. intimates in a note that this ecclesiastic died in the year 891, which is the date given in the Four Mast. (890=891), where the name is written Maelaithghin.

[3] *Slaughter.* O'F. prefixes the date 896, and refers to Ware (*Antiq. Hib.*).

moritur. Faelan, son of Guaire, King of Ui Cennsealaigh, moritur. A.D. [894.]

Kal. Dubhlachtna, son of Maelguaire,[1] King of Caisel, moritur. Maelpedair, son of Cuan, Bishop of Tir-da-glas, comarb of Brenainn, quievit. Ceallach, son of Flannagan, King of Bregh, slain by [Fo]gartach, son of Tolarg. Muiredhach, son of Eochagan, half-King of Uladh, was slain by Aiteid, son of Laighne. Maelaichen,[2] Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. [895.]

Kal. Blathmac, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, *i.e.* son of Taircedach, of the Breghmhaine, quievit. A slaughter[3] of the Foreigners [by] Conaille [and] by Aiteid, son of Laighne, in which Amhlaibh, grandson of Imhar, and Gluntradna, son of Gluniarainn, with 800 *others*, fell. Scolaighe, son of Macan, King of Dealbhna Bethra, was slain by the community of Cluain-muc-Nois, on account of which [Maelachaid] was killed. Maelachaid, tanist-*Abbot* of Cluain-muc-Nois, and Abbot of Daimhinis, (who declared when dying that he was not guilty of the slaying of Scolaighe), suffered martyrdom from the Dealbhna Bethra, in revenge for Scolaighe. Saerbrethach, son of Conadh, a sage, and Bishop, and Abbot of Corcach, quievit. Flann, son of Lonan, the Virgil[4] of the Gaeidhel, *i.e.* chief poet of the Gaeidhel, was slain by the Ui Cuirrbuidhe, viz., by the Ui Fothaidh, at Loch-Dacaech, in the Deisi of Mumhan. Flaithbhertach, son of Murchadh, King of Ailech, was slain by the Ui Breasail. [896.]

Kal.[5] A battle-breach *gained* by Maelfinnain, son of Flannagan, at Rath-cro, over the Ultonians and the Dál-Araidhe, in which many fell, with Muircertach, son of Edech, King of Dál-Araidhe, and with the son of Maelmocherghe, son of Indreachtach, *i.e.* Aindiarraidh, King of Leith-Cathail. Aideidh, son of Laighne, escaped with wounds. [897.]

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[4] *Virgil.* ꝑıꝛꞇıl, A., the transcriber of which has added the characters ".ı. u" over the letter ꝑ, to intimate that the letters ꝑ and u (*f* and *v*) were of equal signification.

[5] *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 897.

ffoilge a ruir [occirur ert]. Inrad Connact la Flann mac Maoilrechlainn, ocus a geill do dobach.

Kt. Aided mac Laigne, Ri Ulad, a rocir per dolum [occirur ert]. Fror fola do fliuch a nArd Ciannachta. Ant ailitir do dol a hErinn. Ard Mača dargain ó gallaib Lochu Feadail, et Cumuscach do gabáil dáig, et a mac .i. Aed mac Cumusgaicc, do marbad. Ruarc mac Tigernáin, Ri Breifne, moritur. Aedacan mac Concubair, Ri Teabta, moritur. Coccad eidir Flann mac Maoilrechlainn et a mac .i. Maelruanaid, ubi multi ceciderunt.

Kt. Argadan Abb Corcaige, quieuit. Pluuialis annus. Defectio lunae. Cred la Connactaib a niartar Mide. Saruccad Inni Aingin, et duini do guin for a lar, ocus fergin Ciarain inte, ocus fenud fruith im Cairpre Crom, Epscop Cluana mic Nois. Maidm for Connachtaib oc Ath Luain fria niartar Mide ir in lo cedna, co fragrad drem.

Kt. Mac Eidig mac Lethlobair, Ri Dáil Araide, moritur. Tadg mac Concubair, Ri tesca Connacht, extenpo dolore, quieuit. Orgain Cille Dara ó Gentib. Quies Maoilbrigde mic Brolig, Ardeasbug Muman. Quies Domnaill mic Constantin, Ri Alban. Ben mór do rala a muir a nAlbain .i. da traigid déce ar naoi frictib a fad; ui. traicthi eidir a da cích; xu. traicthi fod a fuilt; ui. fod meóir a laimhe; uii. arrad a frona. Gilitir gér no uan tuinne gach mir di.

Kt. Maolruanaid mac Flainn mic Maoileclainn,

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[1] *Aideidh.* Although O'F. thinks 898 the correct year, he refers the death of Aideidh to the year 899.

[2] *The Pilgrim; i.e.* the Pilgrim whose arrival is recorded above under the year 886, and whose name is given in the Four Mast. (886) as "Ananloen."

[3] *Ruarc.* O'F. refers his obit to the year 899.

[4] *Mac-Edigh.* "Muretigh," Ann. Ult. (899=900).

[5] *A large woman.* Ben mór. O'F. adds the word "virago" in the marg. This prodigy is entered in the Ann. Ult. at the year 890=891, and in the Ann. Four Mast. under the year 888=891.

[6] *Kal.* O'F. understands 901 to be the correct year.

Uathmuran, son of Conchobhar, King of Ui-Failghe, [was slain] by his own people. Devastation of Connacht by Flann, son of Maelsechlainn; and its pledges were taken. A.D. [897.]

Kal. Aideidh,[1] son of Laighne, King of Uladh, [was slain] in treachery, by his companion. A shower of blood was shed in Ard-Ciannachta. The Pilgrim[2] departed from Erinn. Ard-Macha was plundered by the Foreigners of Loch Feabhail, and Cumusgach was taken prisoner by them, and his son, *i.e.* Aedh, son of Cumusgach, was slain. Ruarc,[3] son of Tighernan, King of Breifne, moritur. Aedhacan, son of Conchobhar, King of Teabhtha, moritur. A war between Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, and his son, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh, in which many fell. [898.]

Kal. Argadan, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. A rainy year. Failure of bread. A preying expedition by the Connachtmen into West of Midhe. The profanation of Inis Ainghin, and a man was wounded in the middle of it, and the shrine of Ciaran there, and a synod of seniors along with Cairbre Crom, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois. A victory was gained at Ath-Luain, on the same day, by the men of West Midhe over the Connachtmen, who lost a number *of men.* [899.]

Kal. Mac-Edigh,[4] son of Lethlobhar, King of Dál-Araidhe, moritur. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, King of the three *divisions* of Connacht, after long suffering, quievit. Plundering of Cill-dara by Gentiles. Quies of Maelbrighde, son of Proilech, Archbishop of Mumhan. Quies of Domhnall, son of Constantine, King of Alba. A large woman[5] was cast ashore by the sea in Alba, viz., her length *was* nine score and twelve feet; six feet between her two paps; the length of her hair *was* 15 feet; the length of the fingers of her hands *was* 6 *feet;* the length of her nose *was* 7 *feet;* whiter than a swan, or the foam of the wave, was every part of her. [900.]

Kal.[6] Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, [901.]

o Laigniḃ Connacht occisus est .i. a Loscaḃ a tʒaiġ tineḃ .i. ó maccoiḃ Cernacáin mic Tairḃg, et ó mac Loscáin mic Cathail, ubi ceteri multi ceciderunt, exceptis tribus .i. Maelcrón mac Domnaill, Rí Cineoil Laogaire, ocus Princeps Roiss eċ .i. Duḃcuilinn, et alius. Claoċloḃ Abbad a Cluain muc Noiss .i. Iosep tairsi Desmus. Claocloḃ Riġ i Cashil .i. Cormac mac Cuilendáin an ionaḃ Cinngeġáin. Maolbresail mac Maoildoraiḃ, Rí Cineoil Conaill, do marbaḃ a ccaṫ Sailtini la Murchaḃ mac Maoilduin, Rí Cineoil Eogain.

Kt. Finġuine Rí Cashil a suis occisus est. Indarbaḃ Gentae a hEirinn .i. [o] longport Atha Cliaṫ, oc Cerball mac Muirigén co Laigniḃ, et Maolfinnian mac Flannaġáin go fresoiḃ Breġ, go fraisgrad uasu mór do lonccuḃ.

Kc. Caoincomrac Escopus et Princeps [Laġmanḃ, quieuit]. Ceallaċ mac Saoriġura, [tanaise] Escop Ath Macha, quieuit. Maolfinnian, Rí Breġ, moritur. Duiḃgilla mac Eidirġeóil, Rí .h. Cinnsealaiġ, moritur.

Kt. Iosep .i. Loca Con, duib Fiacraċ an tuaiscirt, Abb Cluana muc Noiss, in pace quieuit. Saruccaḃ Cenannsa la Flann mac Maoileclain, sor Donnchaḃ .i. a mac fadesin, et alii multi decollati sunt circa oratorium. Dungal mac Baiṫine, Princeps ogus Escop Glinne da locha, quieuit. Fogartaċ mac Maoilruanaid, Rí Cineoil Conaill, moritur. Cairsse Cam, Escop Cluana muc Noiss, quieuit. Ar do tuarġaiḃ srisit Maoilsechlain mic Maoilruanaiḃ cenn.

[1] *In a house set on fire.* a tʒaiġ tineḃ; lit. "in a house of fire."

[2] *With the exception of three.* exceptis tribus (exceptis tribus), A. B. The Four Mast. state that the three persons in question perished also.

[3] *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 902.

[4] *Of Laghmhagh.* Added from Four Mast. (898, *rectè* 903).

[5] *Tanist.* tanaise, interlined by O'F.

[6] *North.* The clause within the parenthesis is added as a gloss over the name of Joseph, in A. It is misplaced in B., being added to the preceding entry.

[7] *Maelruanaidh.* "Maeldoraidh," Four Mast., which is more correct.

[8] *Cairbre Cam.* This name is written "Cairbre Crom" under the year 898, *supra*, and in all other

was slain by the Luighne of Connacht, *i.e.* he was burnt in a house *set on* fire,[1] viz., by the sons of Cernachan, son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan, son of Cathal; in which the rest, *who were* many, perished, with the exception of three,[2] viz., Maelcron, son of Domhnall, King of Cinel Laeghaire, and the Abbot of Ros-ech, namely, Dubhcuilinn, and another. A change of Abbots at Cluain-muc-Nois, viz., Joseph instead of Dedimus. A change of Kings at Caisel, viz., Cormac, son of Cuilennan, in the place of Cenngegain. Maelbresail, son of Maeldoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, was killed in the battle of Sailtin, by Murchadh, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel Eoghain. A.D. [901.]

Kal.[3] Finnguine, King of Caisel, was slain by his own *people*. Expulsion of the Gentiles from Erinn, *i.e.* [from] the fortress of Ath-cliath, by Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, with the Lagenians, and by Maelfinnian, son of Flannagan, with the men of Bregh; and they (*the Gentiles*) left a great number of ships. [902.]

K. Caeincomrac, Bishop and Abbot [of Lughmhagh,[4] quievit]. Ceallach, son of Saerghus, [tanist-[5]]Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Maelfinnian, King of Bregh, moritur. Duibhgilla, son of Edirsgel, King of Ui Cennselaigh, moritur. [903.]

Kal. Joseph (*i.e.* of Loch Con, of the Ui Fiachrach of the North),[6] Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, in pace quievit. Profanation of Cenannus by Flann, son of Maelechlain, against Donnchadh, *i.e.* his own son; and many others were beheaded around the oratory. Dungal, son of Baithin, Abbot and Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, quievit. Fogartach, son of Maelruanaidh,[7] King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Cairbre Cam,[8] Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. It was to him the spirit of Maelechlain, son of Maelruanaidh, showed itself.[9] Ead, King of [904.]

authorities. The words "Cam" and "Crom" are nearly synonymous, the former meaning *crooked*, and the latter, *bent*, or *stooped*.

[9] *Showed itself.* Tuaṙgaib cenn; lit. "raised *its* head." See a curious account of this apparition, in the *Mart. of Donegal*, at 6 March.

Eaɔ Rí Cruiṫentuaiṫe ɔo tuitim fri ɔa .h. Imaiɼ ocuɼ fri Catol ꝺo.ɔ. ceɔoiꝺ. Cíleċ ɔaiꝺgann ɔo gallaiꝺ.

Ict. Flann mac Ɔomnaill, Riɔamna an tuaiꝺiɼc, moɼituɼ. Eiꝺnecan mac Ɔalaiꝺ, Rí Cinel Conaill, moɼituɼ. Sluaꝺeꝺ la Flann mac Maoileċlainn, ec la Ceɼball mac Muiɼeccéin, co fiɼu Muṁan, co ɼo inɼeaɔaɼ ó Ꝺabɼan go Luimneċ.

Ict. Colman Eɼcop Ɔaiṁliag ec Luiꝺga, quieuit. Feiɼgil Eɼcop Finɔabɼaċ quieuit. Sluaigeꝺ feɼ Muman la Coɼmac mac Cuilennáin, ec la Flaiṫbeɼtach, go Maꝺ Lena, ꝺuɼ tinoilɼit Leṫ Cuinn ɔoiꝺ anniɼin, um Flann mac Maoileaċlainn, go ɼaoineꝺ ɼoɼ Leṫ Cuinn. Annuɼ moɼtalitatiɼ. Sluaiccheꝺ oile la Coɼmac ocuɼ la Flaiṫbeɼtaċ, ɼoɼ Ua Néill, ocuɼ ɼoɼ Connachta, co ttuꝺgɼat gialla Connacht, ocuɼ ꝺuɼ oɼtatcuɼ iniɼ Loċa Riꝺ aiꝺɼa coblaċ. Cain la Cele Cleiɼeċ ɼoɼ Leṫ Cuinn.

Ict. Sluaigeꝺ la Cinel nEoghain .i. la Ɔomhnall mac Aoꝺa ocuɼ la Niall mac Aoꝺa, ꝺuɼ loiɼcciɼ Tlachtga. Ꝺellum Ꝺealaiꝺ Mugnai ɼe Laigniꝺ ocuɼ ɼe Leiṫ Cuinn ɼoɼ ɼeɼaiꝺ Muman, in quo Coɼmac mac Cuilennain, Rí Caiɼil, Scɼiꝺa oɼtimuɼ, atque Eɼiɼcopuɼ, ec ancoɼita, ec ɼapientiɼɼimuɼ Gaoiꝺiol, occiɼuɼ eɼt .i. Fiach h. Ugɼaꝺan o Ɔennliɼ iɼɼe ɼo ṁaɼb Coɼmac. Foɼeɼtaċ mac Suibne, Rí Ciaɼɼaige Cuiɼċi, ocuɼ Ceallaċ mac Ceaɼbaill, Rí Oɼɼaige, occiɼi ɼunt. Ailill mac Eogain, Ꝑɼinceꝑɼ Tiɼ Coɼcaiġe, ocuɼ Maolmoɼꝺa, Ri Rata Linne, ec Maolgoɼm Rí

[1] *Ead, King of Cruithen-tuaith*; *i.e.* of Pictland. There is no mention of this Ead in the usual lists of Pictish Kings, unless he is the Aedh, or Hugh, King of Scotland, who succeeded Constantine II. in 881, and who is stated by most authorities to have been killed after a reign of one year. If so, his obit is misplaced here. See Chalmers' *Caledonia*, vol. i., pp. 375, 381.

[2] *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 906, implying thereby that the year 905 has been omitted in A. See note [4], p. 184.

[3] *A Rule.* Cain. This word is represented by "Lex," under the year 826, *supra*. It also means a Tribute. O'Flaherty understands this to be the year 907.

[4] *Kal.* This is the year 908, according to O'F. See note [2], p. 182.

Cruithen-tuaith,[1] fell by the two grandsons of Imhar, and by Catel, along with 500 *men*. Ailech plundered by Foreigners. A.D. [904.]

Kal.[2] Flann, son of Domhnall, Royal heir of the North, moritur. Eignechan, son of Dalach, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. A hosting by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, and by Cerbhall, son of Muiregen, to the men of Mumhan, when they ravaged from Gabhran to Luimnech. [905.]

Kal. Colman, Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca, quievit. Fergil, Bishop of Finnabhair, quievit. A hosting of the men of Mumhan, with Cormac, son of Cuilennan, and with Flaithbhertach, to Magh Lena; and the *army of* Leth Chuinn assembled there against them, under Flann, son of Maelechlainn; but the *army of* Leth Chuinn was defeated. A year of mortality. Another hosting by Cormac and by Flaithbhertach, against the Ui Neill and the men of Connacht; and they brought away the hostages of Connacht, and destroyed the islands of Loch Ribh from their fleet. A Rule[3] *established* by Cele-Cleirech over Leth Chuinn. [906.]

Kal.[4] A hosting by the Cinel Eoghain, *i.e.* by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and by Niall, son of Aedh; and they burned Tlachtgha. The battle of Bealach Mughna *gained* by the Lagenians and by the *army of* Leth Chuinn, over the men of Mumhan, in which Cormac, son of Cuilennan, King of Caisel, a most excellent scribe, and Bishop and anchorite, and the wisest of the Gaeidhel, was slain: viz., Fiach Ua Ugfadan, from Dennlis, it was that slew Cormac. Fogartach, son of Suibhne, King of Ciarraighe-Chuirchi, and Ceallach, son of Cerbhall, King of Osraighe, were slain. Ailill, son of Eoghan, Abbot of Trian Corcaighe,[5] and Maelmordha, King of Rath-linne, and Maelgorm, King of Ciarraighe-Luachra, with a mul- [907.]

[5] *Trian Corcaighe*; i.e. the "third of Corcach (or Cork)." The word "trian," ("third"), like "quarter," sometimes loses its relative quantity, and simply means "district," or "division."

Cumscaṫe Laigen, ar. m. the maiḋm eccnecṫaiṫ. Colman Pṙimṫeṙ Cinn Cuiṫ, ocuṙ Ri Cuaṫa Dunbṫe. ocuṙ ala maiḋm noḃileṙ qui non nominantur hic: ut dicit:—

Cormac Fernn. Pṙimṫeṙach.
Colman. Ceallaċ cṙuaiṫe nuaṫa.
Robaṫaiṫ con ri muiṙ
Aeḋ Beolaṫ moṙṫ Muġna.

Flann Temṙa non Tuiṫen muiġ,
Ceṙḃall do Cṙimṫann cṙomaċ.
I ṙeṙcaecṫa Septembṙ
Claṙṙiṫe caiṫ ceṫaiṙ diaċ.

In tEpscop. an tanaiscṙa.
Ma ṙuí ba ṙoċta ṙoṙcaṙṙ:
Ri Caṙṙl con ri muman.
A De daṙṙan do Coṙmac. Cormac.

Flann mac Maoilecluinn. Ri Temṙaċ. Cerball mac Murṙgen, Ri Laiġen. Catal mac Conċuṙaiṙ, Ri Connaċt, uicṫoṙeṙ eṙann. Maolṙuan mac Cuġalaiġ, Ri Loċa Ġabaṙ, peṙ dolum occiṙuṙ eṙt o [F]ṙġaṙaiġ mac Tolaiṙc.

Ict Cerball mac Murṙgen. Ri Laiġen dolṙe moṙtuus eṙt. ut dicitur:—

Moṙ diaġ laṙe Loingaiġ
Ġan Ceṙball cṙuaiḃṙeċ celeḋ:
Feṙ fial foṙṙaṙo foṙḃaṙaiġ.
Dia ṙoġaiṙ Temaiṙ taroleḋ.

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[1] *The poet.* The stanzas which follow are attributed to Dallan, son of Mór, poet to Cerbhall, King of Leinster, one of the victors in the battle of Bealach Mughna. A few of Dallan's compositions are preserved in the *Book of Leinster*.

[2] *Seventeenth of September.* ṙeṙc ṙecim (sept decim), for septimo decimo, or decimo septimo, A. B. O'Flaherty adds the marg. note "17 Septembris, i.e. 17 Kal. Sept., Augusti 16, et feria 3, ut in Dungal. Annal. Anno 908. Litera Dominical. CB." But the Annals of Donegal (or Four Mast.), in which the battle is entered under the year 903—equal, however, to 908—do not mention the day of the week. In a subsequent stanza of the foregoing poem, quoted in the *Fragments of Irish Annals* (Dublin ed. 1860), p. 217, the battle is stated to have been fought on a Tuesday. The 17th of September fell on a Tuesday in the year 905, at which date Caradoc of

titude *to the number of* 6,000 fell there. Colman, Abbot of Cenn-Eittigh, and the King of Corca-Duibhne, and many other nobles who are not enumerated, *were slain*, as said *the poet*[1] :— A.D. [907.]

Cormac of Feimhin, Fogartach,
Colman, Ceallach of the hard fights—
They perished, with many thousands,
In the battle of famous Bealach Mughna.

Flann of Temhair, of the plain of Tailten,
Cearbhall of lordly Carman,
On the Seventeenth of September,[2]
Gained a battle of which hundreds were joyful.

The Bishop—the soul-friend—
The renowned, illustrious sage—
King of Caisel, of great riches—
O God! Alas for Cormac. Cormac.[3]

Flann, son of Maelechlainn, King of Temhair; Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Laighen; *and* Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, were victors. Maelogra, son of Congalach, King of Loch Gabhar, was treacherously slain by [F]ogartach, son of Tolarg.

Kal.[4] Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Laighen, dolore mortuus est, ut dicitur[5] :— [908.]

Great grief that Life of fierce valour
Is without the pious, friendly Cerbhall—
A generous, stayed, prolific man,
To whom Temhair[6] the splendid was obedient.

Lancarvan (*Brut y Tywysogion*) has the death of Cormac (Corvauc). The Irish Annals generally point to the year 908, and it seems likely, therefore, that O'Flaherty is right, and that the text should read "the 17th of the Kalends of September."

[2] *Cormac.* The first word of the poem is here repeated, according to the usual practice of Irish scribes.

[4] *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 909.

[5] *Ut dicitur.* ut dr, A. ut dic-tum, B.

[6] *Temhair.* For *Temhair* or *Tara*, the Four Mast. have *Eria*, or *Erin*. But Cerbhall was never King of Tara, *i.e.* of Erin; and Tara ceased to be the residence of the Irish monarchs after the year 534, although the practice of styling them "Kings of Tara" was observed down to a late period.

Mugron mac Sochlann, Ri .h. Manne, mortuus. Dec .h. Lechlabair, Ri Dáil Araide, mortuus. Caittell mac Ruadrach, Ri Bretan, mortuus. Damliag Cluana muc Nois do denam la Flann mac Maelecluinn et la Colman Conailleč.

Kt. Catraoineð re Flann mac Maelecluinn cum fuit filius for fira Breifne, ubi cecidерunt Flann mac Tigernáin, Ri Breifne, ocus a mac, et alii multi interfecti sunt .i. tria millia hominum. Airdi ingnad do tocus isin bliadain si .i. na da gréin do fiuč imaille in uno die in prima nonas Maii. Coblač la Domnall Ua Maelecluinn, ocus la Innracdač mac Concubair, for Derg deisc, gur rainsit for cablač Mumhan, ocus gur marbrat daoine imda.

Kt. Dunlong mac Coisrine, rivamna Laigen, mortuus. Domnall mac Aeda, Rig Ailig, do gabáil bachla Finn Cicli.

Kt. Sanctaid Airdd Macha o Cernacan mac Duilgen .i. cimid do breič ar in cill ocus a marbad ic Loč Cirr fria Ard Macha anair. Cernachán do badad la Niall mac Aeda Rig ind [F]ochla in eodem lacu i ecnaid fairrge Fodhlaicc.

Kt. Congalach mac Gairbič, Ri Conaille Muirtemne, occisus est a fratre suo. Catraoineð ria Niall mac Aeda for Connachtaib .i. for Maelcluiče mac Concubair, du attorčuir Maelcluiče et daoine iomda. Cat ria Maelmithid mac Flannucain, ocus re Donnchad .h. Maelecluinn, for Lorcán mac Dunchada ocus for Fogartač, go Laignib leó, ubi cecidерunt multi.

[1] *Sochlan.* "Sochlachan," Ann. Ult., and Four Mast., which is more correct.

[2] *Caittell.* The death of Cadell, son of Rodhri, or Ruaidhri, is entered under the year 907 in the *Brut y Tywysogion*, and in the *Annales Cambriæ* at the year 909.

[3] *Battle.* The original hand has written "cat: muige cuma," "battle of Magh Cuma," in the marg., in A. The place has not been identified.

[4] 3,000 *men.* tria īī hominum, A. B.

[5] *End of the Cycle.* This corresponds to the year 911, which completed the

Mughron, son of Sochlan,[1] King of Ui Maine, moritur. A.D.
Bec Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dál-Araidhe, moritur. [908.]
Caittell,[2] son of Ruaidhri, King of Britain, moritur. The stone church of Cluain-muc-Nois was built by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, and Colman Conaillech.

Kal. A battle[3] gained by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, [909.]
with his sons, over the men of Breifne, in which fell Flann, son of Tighernan, King of Breifne, and his son; and many more were slain, viz., 3,000 men.[4] A wonderful sign appeared in this year, viz., two suns *were seen* to run together on one day, *namely that* preceding the nones of May. A fleet by Domhnall Ua Maeilechlainn, and by Innrachdach, son of Conchobhar, on *Loch* Dergdheirc; and they defeated the fleet of Mumhan, and killed many men.

Kal. Dunlang, son of Cairbre, Royal heir of Laighen, [910.]
moritur. Domhnall, son of Aedh, King of Ailech, assumed the *pilgrim's* staff. End of the Cycle.[5]

Kal. The profanation of Ard-Macha by Cernachan, [911.]
son of Duligen, viz., a captive was taken out of the church, and killed at Loch Cirr, to the east[6] of Ard-Macha. Cernachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, King of the [F]ochla, in the same lake, for the offence of the profanation of Patrick.

Kal.[7] Congalach, son of Gairbhith, King of Conaille [912.]
Muirthemne, was slain by his own brother. A battle gained by Niall, son of Aedh, over the Connachtmen, viz., over Maelcluiche, son of Conchobhar, in which Maelcluiche and numerous persons were slain. A battle *gained* by Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, and by Donnchadh Ua Maeilechlainn, over Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, and over Fogartach, with the Lagenians, in which many fell.

48th Lunar Cycle from the Birth of Christ. It would seem, therefore, that O'Flaherty was right in supposing that a year had been omitted between 904 and 905, which latter should be 906. See note [2], p. 180.

[6] *To the east.* The Four Mast. (907) have "to the west." The correct year is 912.

[7] *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the year 913, which is the correct date.

Kt. Flaithbertach a quo Cenel Conall do tiachtain a nErinn a Bporc Loingse. Sluag ano [F]ochla ocus Ulaid, um Niall mac Coda, i Mide go Sleallach nEilte. Cathaoineb pe Flann mac Maoileclainn, cum suis filius, postea annyen, du attoscanr dream diob um Fergal mac Conguba mic Maoilduin, et um Maolmordha mac nEirremoin mic Coda dUltaib, ocus um hEradan mac Gairbit, flaith h. mBresail, et um Diarmaid mac [Sealbaig], Ri Dalriada, ocus um Maolmuire mac [Flannagain] Ri Fernmaige, et ali, et Domnall [mac] Gairbig, Ri Conalle, et Connican mac Airrectaig.

Kt. Oengus mac Flainn mic Maeileclainn, Rigdamna Erenn in matura senectute perrit, .lx. no .lxx. die post bellum Sleallig quo iugulatus est, unde perrit .lx. die. Domnall mac Coda, mic Nell, Ri Cilig, post penitentiam perrit. Maolciarain mac Echucain, Princeps Cluana eois, et Muccnama Ercop Airo Maca, ocus balta Fechna, dormiuit. Sgannlan Ercop Tamlachta, quieuit. Origain Corcaige et Lis mór, et Achaid bó, ó Gentib.

Kt. Cobflaith ingen Duibduin, Abbatissa Cille dara, quieuit. Maolbarrionn, fagart Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Fogurtach mac Tolairc, Ri deiscirt Breg, quieuit. Flann mac Maoileclainn, Ri Erenn uile, in .uiii°. Kt. Luin, uii. feria xxxuii°. anno regni sui, defunctus est hi Cind eich muintire Cluana:—

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[1] *Kal.* The correct year is 914, as O'F. has noted in the marg., in A.

[2] *70th.* xx., a mistake for lxx., A. B.

[3] *Received a mortal wound.* iugulatus est. The corresponding expression in the Four Mast. (911=915) is do guin (was *mortally* wounded). The Ann. Ult. (914 *al.* 915) state that Aengus died on the 7th of the Ides of February, being the 3rd feria, or Tuesday, which answers to the year 915.

[4] *Bishop of Ard-Macha.* The name of Maelciarain is not found in any of the ancient lists of Bishops or Abbots of Armagh, and it is likely that the words in the text are transposed, and that the entry should read "Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of

Kal.[1] Flaithbhertach in the sovereignty of Caisel. A.D.
Foreigners arrived in Erinn, at Port-Lairge. The army [918.]
of the [F]ochla and of Uladh, under Niall, son of Aedh, *marched* into Midhe, to Greallach-Eillte. A battle was there gained over them by Flann, son of Maelechlainn, with his sons, in which a number of them were slain, including Ferghal, son of Aengus, son of Maelduin; Maelmordha, son of Eremhon, son of Aedh, of the Ultonians; Erudhan, son of Gairbhith, chieftain of Ui-Breasail; Diarmaid, son [of Sealbhach], King of Dal-Riada; and Maelmuire, son [of Flannagan], King of Fernmhagh, and others; and Domhnall [son] of Gairbhith, King of Conaille, and Connican, son of Airechtach.

Kal. Oengus, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, [914.]
Royal heir of Erinn, died in ripe old age, on the 60th or 70th[2] day after the battle of Greallach, where he received a mortal wound,[3] of which he died on the 60th day. Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall, King of Ailech, died after penitence. Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of Cluain-eois and Muccnamha, Bishop of Ard-Macha,[4] and foster-son of Fethghna, dormivit.[5] Sgannlan, Bishop of Tamhlacht, quievit. Plundering of Corcach, and Lismór, and Achadh-bó, by Gentiles.

Kal. Cobhflaith, daughter of Dubhduin, Abbess of [915.]
Cill-dara, quievit. Maelbarrionn, Priest of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Fogartach, son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, quievit. Flann, son of Maelechlainn, King of all Erinn, died on the 8th of the Kalends of June, on Saturday,[6] in the 37th year of his reign, at Cenn-eich of the family of Cluain :—

Cluain-eois and Muccnamh, and foster-son of Fethgna Bishop of Ard-Macha, dormivit."

[5] *Dormivit.* This word is transposed in A. and B., in both of which it follows after "Cluain-eois."

[6] *Saturday.* uii. feria (7th feria). The correct year was, therefore, 916, on which the 8th of the Kalends of June, or 25th of May, fell on the 7th feria, i.e. Saturday. O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, now illegible.

Tṙuaġ ṙin a Ḃiṙi iobnac
Et do daoine doġṙaċ,
O tegta Flann . . . marb
Do Ri roġorim roġlac.

Anoroit mac Ruarač, Rí Ḃretan, moritur. Niall Glundub, mac Aeda, regnare incipit. Oenač Taillten datnuaġaḃ la Niall.

Ict. Sluaicceḃ frer nErenn la Niall mac Aeda, go gallaiḃ Locha da caeč, gur marbta Gall ocus Gaiḋil ann, um Riġ Caiṙṙiġe Braċaide, ocus um taiseč .h. Cernaiġ .i. Maelfinnén mac Donnagáin, ocus um taiseč .h. Cremtainne .i. Fergus mac Muiriġén, ocus alii multi occisi sunt. Catraoineḃ Cind fuait for laigniḃ re nUa Imair; re ceo, uel ampliur, im an riġraiḃ et imon Airdiuicč .i. Ugaire mac Aililla, ocus im Riġ Airḋir Liṙe .i. Maelmoriḋa mac Muiriġén, ocus um Mugron mac Cinaedaiġ, Rí na tri Comann ocus Laiḃri, ocus Cinaeḃ mac Tuatail, Ri .h. Feneclainn, et alii multi, et im an Ard escop. Orgain Cille dara do gallaiḃ Cinn fuait. Gabail Aṫa cliaṫ do gallaiḃ ar hécin for feraiḃ Erenn. Niall Glúndub go frorgla fer nErenn, et co feraiḃ Breaġ, ocus Miḋe, hi crič Mumhan, co fargaiḃ drém mór dia muintir ann .i. um Riġ Teaḃṫa .i. Donncúan mac Flannagáin, ocus um Riġ Caiṙṙiġe Braċaide. Coirne mor in hoc anno, ocus snecta aṫbal, co tárd ár for innilib.

Ict. Muirenn ingen Suairt, abbatissa Cille dara, quieuit. Ceall dara darġain do Gentiḃ ardiri ó Aṫ

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[1] *Anoroit; i.e.* Anaraut, or Anarawd, whose obit appears in *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 913, and in the *Annales Cambriæ* under 915.

[2] *Many others were slain.* a. m. o. f. for alii multi occisi sunt), A. B.

[3] *The Archbishop; i.e.* Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmait, whom the Ann. Four Mast. describe as "Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and Scotic language."

[4] *Kal.* O'F. has added a marg.

Pity, this, O warlike Erinn, A.D.
And thy anguished people; [915.]
For Flann is missing . . . dead,
Thy noble, most valiant King.

Anoroit,[1] son of Ruari, King of Britain, moritur. Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, begins to reign. The fair of Taillten renewed by Niall.

Kal. A hosting of the men of Erinn with Niall, [916.] son of Aedh, to the Foreigners of Loch-Dachaech, where Foreigners and Gaeidhel were slain, including the King of Carraic-Brachaidhe, and the chieftain of Ui-Cernaigh, viz., Maelfinnen, son of Donnagan, and the chief of Ui-Crimhthainn, viz., Fergus, son of Muirigen; and many others were slain.[2] The victory of Cenn-fuait was gained over the Lagenians by the grandson of Imhar, *in which* 600, or more, *were killed*, together with the chieftains and the chief-King, *i.e.* Ugaire, son of Ailill; and the King of Airther Life, viz., Maelmordha, son of Muirigen; and Mughron, son of Cennedigh, King of the three Comanns, and of Laighis; and Cinaedh, son of Tuathal, King of Ui-Fenechlais, and many others, together with the Archbishop.[3] Plundering of Cill-dara by the Foreigners of Cenn-fuait. Ath-cliath forcibly taken by the Foreigners from the men of Erinn. Niall Glundubh, with the choice part of the men of Erinn, and with the men of Bregh, and of Midhe, went into the territory of Mumhan, where he lost a great number of his people, together with the King of Teabhtha, *i.e.* Donncuan, son of Flannagan, and the King of Carraic-Brachaidhe. Great frost in this year, and prodigious snow, which inflicted slaughter on cattle.

Kal.[4] Muirenn, daughter of Suart, Abbess of Cill-dara, [917.] quievit. Cill-dara was again plundered by Gentiles from

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note, now mutilated, but apparently implying that the correct date is 918, the chronology of this period being one year in advance of the true reckoning, owing to the omission noticed in note [2], p. 180.

cliaṫ. Eiṫne ingen Aeda mic Neill, rigan frer mBreg, ocus Mór ingen Cearbaill, mic Dungaile, rigan Laigen dergabar, in penitentia quieuerunt. Tigernaċ .h. Clerig, Rí Aiṫne, mortuus est.

Kt. Dallaḋ Aeḋa mic Flainn .h. Maoilečlainn la Donnchaḋ mac Flainn. Caṫ Aṫa cliaṫ for Gaoidelaiḃ ría ngalloiḃ .i. ria nImar .i. Sitriuc Gaile, in quo ceciderunt Niall Glúndub, mac Aeda, Rí Temrach, et Concubar .h. Maoilečlainn, Rídamna Eirenn .i. Rí Miḋe, ocus Aeḋ mac Eočuccan, Rí Ulaḋ, et Maolmithiḋ mac Flannagáin, Rí Breag, ocus Maolcraoibe .h. Duibrinaig, Rí Airgíall, et Maolcroib mac Doligen, Rí Tortan, Ceallach mac Fogartaig, Rí deiscirt Breg, Eiremon mac Cinneidig, flaiṫ Cineoil Maine, ocus alii multi ducer qui non nominati sunt cum Niall i ccaṫ Aṫa cliaṫ interfecti sunt. Cormac mac Moṫlai, Rí na nDeisi, mortuus. Dubgilla mac Lachtnain, Rí Teaḃṫa, mortuus. Donnchaḋ regnat. Loingseċ, Episcop Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Cairc for .uii. Kt. Mai, ocus min Cairc a samraḋ.

Kt. Caṫraoineḋ ré Donnchaḋ mac Flainn .h. Maoileclainn for Gentiḃ, go ttuccaḋ ár forra conar rédaḋ airem fair, gur mó, umorro, do galloiḃ do marbaḋ ann inár do Gaoideloiḃ do marbaḋ isin caṫ roiṁe. Muirceртaċ mac Tigernáin do tuitim a fressuin ann. Cenannus do innraḋ do galloiḃ

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[1] *From Ath-cliath.* Caṫ cliaṫ, A. B., for o aṫ cliaṫ.

[2] *Of Dungal.* Gungaile (of Gungal), B.

[3] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 919.

[4] *By Imhar; i.e. Sitric Gaile.* "Ria nImur .i. Sitriuc Gaile," A. B. This seems to be a mistake, as Imhar's death is entered under the year 873, *supra.* Probably the text should read "Ua nImair .i. Sitriuc Gaile," "the grandson of Imhar, *i.e.* Sitric Gaile." The Ann. Four Mast. (917) have "by Imhar and Sitric Gaile." This Sitric Gaile is called "Sitriucc caeċ ua nIomair" ("Sitric the blind, grandson of Imhar"), in the *Wars of the Gaeidhel with the Gaill*, ed. Todd, p. 35.

[5] *Dubhgilla.* Dubgall (Dubhgall), A.

[6] *Donnchadh.* The orig. hand has

Ath-cliath.[1] Eithne, daughter of Aedh, son of Niall, Queen of the men of Bregh. and Mór, daughter of Cerbhall, son of Dungal,[2] Queen of Laighen-Desgabhair, in pœnitentia quieverunt. Tighernach Ua Clerigh, King of Aidhne, mortuus est. A.D. [917.]

Kal.[3] Blinding of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, by Donnchadh, son of Flann. The battle of Ath-cliath *was gained* over the Gaeidhel, by Foreigners, viz., by Imhar, *i.e.* Sitric Gaile,[4] in which fell Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, King of Temhair; Conchobhar Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Erinn, *i.e.* King of Midhe; Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Uladh; Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, King of Bregh; Maelcraeibhe Ua Duibhsinaigh, King of Airghiall; Maelcroibhe, son of Dolighen, King of Tortan; Ceallach, son of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregh; Eiremhon, son of Cennedigh, lord of Cinel-Maine, and many other leaders who have not been named, were slain along with Niall, in the battle of Ath-cliath. Cormac, son of Mothla, King of the Deisi, moritur. Dubhgilla,[5] son of Lachtnan, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Donnchadh[6] reigns. Loingsech, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Easter on the 7th of the Kalends of May,[7] and Little Easter[8] in summer. [918.]

Kal.[9] A battle gained by Donnchadh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, over the Gentiles, when such slaughter was inflicted on them as could not be estimated, so that the number of Foreigners killed there was greater than the number of Gaeidhel slain in the preceding battle.[10] Muircertach, son of Tighernan, fell there in the heat of battle. Cenannus was afterwards plundered by Foreigners, and [919.]

added the letters "R. E." in the marg. in A., to signify that Donnchadh was Rig Erenn, "King of Erinn."

[7] *The 7th of the Kalends of May*; i.e. the 25th of April. This indicates the year 919, in which Easter Sunday fell on that day. O'F. has added a note on the subject, but it is now partly mutilated.

[8] *Little Easter*; i.e. Low Sunday.

[9] *Kal.* This is the year 920, according to O'Flaherty.

[10] *The preceding battle*; i.e. the battle recorded under the preceding year.

iarfuiðe, et briuiþ an Doimliag. Finncar, Epscop Daimliag, quieuit.

Kt. Domnall mac Flainn .h. Maoileclainn, Ri-damna Temrac .i. Ri Mide, do marbad la a brathair .i. la Donnchad, ig Bruiðin da coca. Ciarán, Epscop Tulain, quieuit. Magna pestilentia in Hibernia. Ruman mac Catusaicc, Epscop Cluana Iraird, [quieuit]. Gossraicc .h. Imair do gabáil a nAth cliath. Maolseclainn mac Maoilruanaid, Ridamna Eireann, inmatura morte periit. Orgain Aird Maca do Gossraicc ó Ath cliath. Maonach Cele Dé do tiachtain don fairrgi aniar, do denam reachta hEirenn.

Kt. Tadcc mac Faolain, Ri Laigen [desgabair], moritur. Maolsoil mac Aililla, episcopus et optimus Leithe Cuinn, ocus cenn indsonaid, quieuit. Cormac, Epscop Cluana ferta Brenainn, quieuit. Uathmaran, mac Dobailen, Ri Luigne Connacht, moritur ert. Sluaicced la Donnchad, Ri Temrach, co Connachta, gur marbad drém mór dia muintir ann, a nduibtir Ata Luain, um Cinaed mac Concubair, Ri .h. Foilge. Orgain Cluana muc Noir do gallaid Luimnig, ocus tect doib for Loch Rid, gur ortatsar a inn sin uile. Orgain Eninsi do gallaid la Fotudtuid tire, dú fo marbta da ced deg do Gaidiolaid. Maelmicduach, Ri Aidne, iugulatur ert o Gallaid. Finnduine .h. Maoilmuaid, Ri fer ceall, moritur.

Kt. Maelmorda mac Concubair, Ri .h. Foilge,

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[1] *Kal.* This is the year 921, according to O'Flaherty's computation.

[2] *Inmatura.* So in A. and B.; but as Maelsechlainn was the grandson of King Flann, whose obit appears under the year 915, *supra*, the word "immatura" was certainly meant.

[3] *From the west.* aniar. The same word occurs in the Annals of the Four Mast. (919); and Dr. O'Donovan has translated it "westwards," as if it had been written "anair" (*anair*).

[4] *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date "922."

[5] [*Southern*] *Laighen.* Laigen, A. B. The name of Tadhg appears in the List of Kings of Ui-Cennsealaigh, or Southern Leinster, preserved in the ancient *Book of Leinster*. He is also called King of "Laighen Desgabhair,"

the stone church broken. Finnchar, Bishop of Daimhliag, quievit. A.D. [919.]

Kal.[1] Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, *i.e.* King of Midhe, was slain by his brother, viz., by Donnchadh, at Bruidhen-da-choga. Ciaran, Bishop of Tulan, quievit. Great pestilence in Hibernia. Ruman, son of Cathusach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird [quievit]. Goffraigh, grandson of Imhar, occupies Ath-cliath. Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, Royal heir of Erinn, immatura[2] morte periit. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Goffraigh, from Ath-cliath. Maenach, a Céle Dé, came across the sea, from the west,[3] to make the laws of Erinn. [920.]

Kal.[4] Tadhg, son of Faelan, King of [southern] Laighen,[5] moritur. Maelpoil, son of Ailill, Bishop, and most excellent of Leth-Chuinn, and head of purity,[6] quievit. Cormac, Bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Uathmaran, son of Dobhailen, King of Luighne of Connacht, mortuus est. A hosting by Donnchadh, King of Temhair, into Connacht, and a great number of his people were slain there, in Dubhtir-Atha-Luain, along with Cinaedh, son of Conchobhar, King of Ui-Failghe. The plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois by the Foreigners of Luimnech; and they went upon Loch Ribh, and ravaged all its islands. The plundering of En-inis, in Fotharta-tire, by the Foreigners, where 1,200 of the Gaeidhel were slain. Maelmicduach, King of Aidhne, was slain by Foreigners. Finnguine Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, moritur. [921.]

Kal.[7] Maelmordha, son of Conchobhar, King of [922.]

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or "Southern Leinster," in the Annals of the Four Mast. (920).

[6] *Head of purity.* ceñ ṫóṫnaī (cenn indhidnain), A. B. For "cenn indhidnain" the Four Mast. (920) have abb Inoeónen, "Abbot of Indedhnen," an establishment believed to have been in Meath, which is probably more correct. Colgan, also, calls Maelpoil "Abbas Indenensis," (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 64); and Dr. O'Conor thinks him the same as the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicates his Life of St. Patrick. See O'Conor's ed. of the Ann. Four Mast., p. 440, note [1].

[7] *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date 923.

ingulacus est. Ingen ingen Flainn mic Maelsechlainn. ben Rig Breg .i. Maelmithig, mortua est. ut dicit Gilla Mocaroc :—

Ingen Flainn ui Maelsnechtai.
Mait an ben Ingat fri a linn :
A clann, Congalach cain crichi.
Is Aed mac Mithig nimo.

Dublitir fagart Ardda Mata do marbad do gallaib .i. Cille Slebe. Maoltuile mac Colmain. feplegma Cluana mic Nois, quieuit. Decemus .h. Forbtea, tanaisi Cluana mic Nois, quieuit: occus Flann Fobair uero anno uno intergunt et hem exprobrauerunt.

Kt. Ceallach mac Cerbaill mic Muirgen, Rioamna Laigen, ingulacus est o Dunchad mac Donnall. Da cét dec do gallaib do barbad hic loch Rudraige. Donnchad mac Domnall, tanaisi Cluana Iraird, fuamna Temrach, ingulacus est a fratre suo. Sgealan mac Congalaig, Ri Conaille a suis [occisus est] Gall for loch Rib .i. Colla mac Barid, Ri Lurgg, a quibus Echtgern mac Flannchada, Ri Bregmaine, occisus est. Nauigauerunt Bruain mic Cinnétig.

Kt. Lorcán mac Dunnchada, Ri Breatt, mortuus. Cathal mac Concubair, Ri tesca Connacht. mortuus. Dubgall mac Aeda, Rioamna Ulad. ingulacus est o Cinel Maelcae. Domnall mac Cathail. Rioamna Connacht, ingulacus est a fratre suo. o Tadg mac

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[1] *Of Cill-Sleibhe.* The Four Mast. (921) state that Duibhlitir was of, or from, Cill-Sleibhe (Killevy, in the county of Armagh), and that he was slain by the Foreigners of Snamh Aighneach, or Carlingford Lough. Ann. Ult. also represent the Foreigners as being from Snamh Aighneach, and add that Duibhlitir was martyred by them at Cill-Sleibhe, on the occasion of their plundering the place. It is probable that the expression in the text "i. Cille Slebe" (i.e. "of Cill-Sleibhe"), should follow after the name "Duibhlitir."

[2] *Tanist:* i.e. tanist-Abbot, or vice-Abbot. This is apparently the Dedimus whose deposition in favour of the Abbot Joseph is recorded under the year 901, *supra*.

[3] *Exprobrauerunt.* The Latin clause stands thus in the MS. "uc. ano uno

Ui-Failghe, jugulatus est. Ligach, daughter of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, wife of the King of Bregh, *i.e.* Maelmithidh, mortua est, ut dixit Gilla Mochuda:— A.D. [922.]

The daughter of Flann and Maelmuire—
A good woman was Ligach in her time;
Her children were the mild, festive Conghalach,
And Aedh, son of the noble *Mael*mithidh.

Duibhlitir, Priest of Ard-Macha, was slain by the Foreigners, *i.e.* of Cill-Sleibhe.[1] Maeltuile, son of Colman, Lector of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Dedimus Ua Foirbthen, tanist[2] of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit; and Flann Fobhair vero anno uno interfuit, et omnes exprobraverunt.[3]

Kal. Ceallach, son of Cerbhall, son of Muirigen, Royal heir of Laighen, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Twelve hundred[4] Foreigners were drowned in Loch Rudhraighe. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, tanist-*Abbot* of Cluain-Iraird, and Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by his brother. Spealan, son of Congalach, King of Conaille, [was slain] by his own people. Foreigners on Loch Ribh, *i.e.* Colla, son of Barid, King of Luimnech, by whom Echtighern, son of Flannchadh, King of Breghmhaine, was slain. Birth of Brian,[5] son of Cennedigh. [923.]

Kal.[6] Lorcan, son of Donnchadh, King of Bregh, moritur. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of the three *divisions*[7] of Connacht, moritur. Dubhgall, son of Aedh, Royal heir of Uladh, was slain by the Cinel Maeilche. Domhnall, son of Cathal, Royal heir of Connacht, was slain by his own brother, by Tadhg, son of Cathal. Faelan, son of Muiredhach, [924.]

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interf^{t}. et oēm expbraverit." The abbrev. "oēm" is probably a mistake for "omnes." But in either case the entry appears unintelligible.

[4] *Twelve hundred.* Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise has "200;" but the Ann Ult. have "900, aut amplius."

[5] *Brian*; *i.e.* Brian Boruma. O'Flaherty prefixes the date 924.

[6] *Kal.* This is the year 925, according to O'F.

[7] *Divisions.* The characters "R. ɔ.," for "Rıg Connacht," "King of Connacht," are added in the marg. in the orig. hand.

Cat̃ail. Faolan mac Muirgheasa, Rí Laicẽn, do gabail do gallaib Ath cliath [con]a maccaib.

Ict. Colman mac Aililla (.i. do Conaillib Muirtemne; ir leis do fineb Daimliag Cluana muc Nois), Princeps Cluana muc Nois et Cluana Iraird, quieuit. Orgain Duin Suobairge do gallaib Locha Cuan. Orgain Cille dara do gallaib Fuirt Lairge. A hargain aridiri ó Ath̃ cliath irin bliadain ceona. Ar na nGall do cur la hUlltoib, du ro marbta oct ccéo la Muircertaċ mac Neill, um an Rí .i. Albdan mac Goṫfrid, ocus Auser ocus Roilt.

Ict. Maelbrigde mac Torndáin, comarba Patraic ocus Coluim Cille, céno cratobaṫ Erenn, uitam penilem finiuit, (uel quieuit). Sitriuc .h. Imair, Rí Finngall et Dubgall, moritur. Gall Ath̃a cliaṫ do ṫol a hEirinn. Oenaċ Taillten do cumurcc do [Muircertaċ] mac Nell, um Donnchaṫ, membrum iniquum inobedienr captiuo (uel captiui) iniquo. Caindealban mac Maoilcroin, Rí Laogaire, moritur. Fogartaċ mac Lachtnain, Rí Teabṫa, moritur.

Ict. Muirgeal, ingen Flainn mic Maoileclainn, in penectute dierrima, quieuit a cCluain muc Nois. Cainech ingen Canadain, Rigan Rig Temrach. Finnachta Abb Corcuige, quieuit. Donnchadh mac Domnaill, Ridamna an Tuaisgeirt, a Normandir inter-

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[1] [*Together with*] *his sons.* a m̄cab, A. B.; apparently a mistake for cona m̄cab (cona maccaib). The Ann. Four Mast. (923) have "cona mac .i. Lorcan," "with his son, *i.e.* Lorcan."

[2] *Quievit*; *i.e.* died. This word is transposed in the text, being placed between the names "Cluain-muc-Nois" and "Cluain-Iraird." O'F. prefixes the date 926.

[3] *Slaughter.* O'Flaherty has added a marg. note, now partially mutilated, "[28] Decembris, feria 5, ut ha[bent] Dungall: Annal: [Liter]a Dominic: [A], 926." The Annals of the Four Mast. have the event under the year 924; but they state that the battle took place "on the 28th of December, being Thursday," which would agree with the year 926.

[4] *Maelbrighde.* O'F. has added a marg. note, which is now mutilated and illegible.

[5] *Capiti.* A. and B. incorrectly read captiuo, the characters "ti" (ti over the word, signifying that it

King of Laighen, was captured by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, [together with] his sons.[1] A.D. [924.]

Kal. Colman, son of Ailill, (*i.e.* of the Conaille Muir-themne; it was by him the stone church of Cluain-muc-Nois was made), Superior of Cluain-muc-Nois and of Cluain-Iraird, quievit.[2] Plundering of Dun-Suobhairce by the Foreigners of Loch Cuan. Plundering of Cill-dara by the Foreigners of Port-Lairge. It was again plundered from Ath-cliath in the same year. A slaughter[3] of the Foreigners was committed by the Ultonians, in which 800 were slain by Muircertach, son of Niall, including the King *i.e.* Albdan, son of Gothfrith, and Aufer, and Roilt. [925.]

Kal. Maelbrighde,[4] son of Tornan, successor of Patrick and Colum Cille, head of devotion of Erinn, vitam senilem finivit, (vel quievit). Sitric, grandson of Imhar, King of the Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill, moritur. The Foreigners of Ath-cliath left Erinn. The Fair of Taillten was interrupted by [Muircertach], son of Niall, against Donnchadh; membrum iniquum inobediens capiti[5] iniquo. Caindelbhan, son of Maelcroin, King of Laeghaire, moritur. Fogartach, son of Lachtnan, King of Teabhtha, moritur. [926.]

Kal.[6] Muirgheal, daughter of Flann, son of Maelech-lainn, in senectute ditissima,[7] quievit at Cluain-muc-Nois. Cainech, daughter of Canadan, Queen of the King of Temhair.[8] Finnachta, Abbot of Corcach, quievit. Donn-chadh, son of Domhnall, Royal heir of the North, was [927.]

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should probably be captivi. This curious testimony appears to have been borne of Muircertach, regarding whom the translator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 922 = 927, says, "my author sayeth of Mortaugh that he was 'Membrum iniquum inobediens capiti iniquo.'"

[6] *Kal.* OF. prefixes the date "928."

[7] *In senectute ditissima.* In the translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise (923 = 928), Muirgheal is stated to have died "an old and rich woman." The death of her father, Flann, King of Ireland, is entered under the year 915, *supra*.

[8] *Temhair.* After this word the orig. scribe adds, "a leṡtóiṙ ni ṙunna ṙíl a háit;" *i.e.* "Reader, her place is not here;" implying that the entry is out of place. He also adds the word oeṁnaro, "*forgetfulness*," in the marg. The *obit* of Cainech is entered under the next year.

fectur ert. Orgain Cille dara do mac Cotfrid ó Furt Lairge.

Kt. Tuathal Ó Enecain, epscop Daimliag ocus Lusca, quieuit. Cainech, ingen Canadain, Rigan Rig Temrach, in penitentia quieuit; ben Donnchada mic Flainn. Diarmaid mac Cerbaill, Rí Osraige, mortuus ert. Cele mac Scannail, comarba Benncuir, ogus epscop, quieuit. Gabail for Loch Oirbren do gallaib Luimnig, ocus innsi an locha dargain doib.

Kt. Obsessio Deirce fersna ocus a togail, ubi mille hominer moriuntur. Ar na nGall robattur for Loch Oirbren do cur la Connachtoib. Gaill Luimnig do gabail a Maig Raigne. Torolb do gabáil for Loch Echach. Nuada epscop Glinne da loca, quieuit.

Kt. Gaill Luimnig do gabail for Loch Rib. Tigernide mac Ainnsine de aíb Briuin, princeps Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Dacall Ciaran do bathad a Loch Techet, et da fer .x. maille fria, ocus a fagbail fri fo cetoir. Cruntmaol, epscop Cille dara, quieuit. Cernachán mac Tigernaig, Rí Breifne, mortuus.

Kt. Flann mac Maoilsinna, Ri Breg, do marbad dalb Echach. Loingsech .h. Lechlabair, Rí Dáil Araide, mortuus. Colla .h. Dairida, Rí Luimnig, mortuus.

Kt. Raimeth fria Fergal mac Domnaill, ocus fria [Sigfrith] mac Uathmaráin, for Muircertach mac Nell, dú attorcair Máelgarb mac Gairbig, Rí Deisiar ocus Conmál mac Bruatturáin, et alii. Raimeth fria Daaig mac Néll, co gallaib Locha Echach, for cocet

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[1] *Gothfrith*; i.e. Godfrey. Cotfrid (Cofthrith), for Cotfrid, A.; Cortfrid, B.

[2] *Kal.* This is the year 929, according to O'Flaherty.

[3] *Canadan.* "Canannan," Four Mast. (927=929).

[4] *Kal.* The correct year is 930, according to O'F.

[5] *Perished.* m., for moriuntur (moriuntur), A.; mortui sunt (mortui sunt), B.

[6] *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 931.

[7] *Tighernach.* "Tigherman," Ann. Ult. and Four Mast.

[8] *Maelsinna.* "Maelfinnia," Four Mast. (930). This is the year 932, according to O'Flaherty's computation.

slain by the Norsemen. Plundering of Cill-dara by the son of Gothfrith,[1] from Port Lairge. A.D. [927]

Kal.[2] Tuathal O'Enecain, Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca, quievit. Cainech, daughter of Canadan,[3] Queen of the King of Temhair, in pœnitentia quievit: *she was* the wife of Donnchadh, son of Flann. Diarmaid, son of Cerbhall, King of Osraighe, mortuus est. Cele, son of Scannal, comarb of Bennchar, and Bishop, quievit. The Foreigners of Luimnech settled upon Loch Oirbsen, and the islands of the lake were plundered by them. [928.]

Kal.[4] The siege and demolition of Derc-Ferna, where 1,000 men perished.[5] A slaughter of the Foreigners who were on Loch Oirbsen was committed by the Connachtmen. The Foreigners of Luimnech settled in Magh Raighne. Torolb established himself upon Loch Echach. Nuadha, Bishop of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. [929.]

Kal.[6] The Foreigners of Luimnech took up *their station* on Loch Ribh. Tipraide, son of Ainnsen, of the Ui Briuin, Superior of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The crozier of Ciaran was drowned in Loch Teched, and twelve men along with it; but it was found immediately. Crunnmael, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. Cernachan, son of Tighernach,[7] King of Breifne, moritur. [930.]

Kal. Flann, son of Maelsinna,[8] King of Bregh, was slain by the Ui-Echach. Loingsech Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dal-Araidhe, moritur. Colla, grandson[9] of Barid, King of Luimnech, moritur. [931.]

Kal. A victory by Fergal, son of Domhnall, and by [Sigfridh], son of Uathmaran, over Muircertach, son of Niall, in which Maelgarbh, son of Gairbhith, King of Derlas, and Conmal, son of Bruadaran, and others, were slain. A defeat by Daigh,[10] son of Niall, with the [932.]

[9] *Grandson.* Colla is called "son of Barid" at the year 923, *supra.*

[10] *Daigh.* "Conaing," Ann. Ult. and Four Mast., which is the correct name. Conaing (Conaing) is frequently written ꝯaing, the reversed C [ꝯ] being an abbrev. for Con; and as when written in a loose and careless manner it resembles a 7), the mistake may have so arisen.

nEṙenn, ou ṙo maṙbta na ceo decc uel ampliuṙ. Gaill do gabail ṙoṙ Loċ hEṙne coṙ loiteṙaṙ il tuaṫa aguṙ ecalṙa, co Loċ gamna. Aṙo Maċa daṙgain do mac Gotṙiṫ o Loċ Cúan. Maonan mac Aoḃa co cuicceḃ Eṙenn, ocuṙ Amlaiḃ mac Goṫḃṙiṫ go nGalloiḃ, guṙ oṙtaṫaṙ go sliaḃ Beṫa, conuṙ taṙṙaiḃ Muiṙceṙtach mac Néill, guṙ ṙagṙaḋ na .xx. dég ocuṙ angabail. Cuilén mac Ogṙain, Rí Oṙṙaiġe, moṙituṙ. Baṙo Bone, ṙṙim ṙile Eiṙenn, do maṙbaḋ do lḃ Coṙmaic .h. neċaċ.

Ict. Gaill Luimniġ dinnṙaḃ Connacht go Maġ Luiṙg ṙo thúaiḃ, ocuṙ go Baṅġna ṙaiṙ. Goṫbṙiṫ Rí gall ó galoṙ ṙo docṙaiḃ do héc.

Ict. Cinaoṫ mac Coiṙbṙe, Rí .h. cCinnṙiaiġ, do maṙbaḃ do galloiḃ Loċa Gaṙman.

Ict. Duo heṙeder Paṫṙicii .i. Ioṙeph, ṙcṙiba et Epiṙcopuṙ, et Maolpaṫṙaic mac Maoiltuile, Epṙcop quieueṙunt. Cluain muc Noiṙ daṙgain ó Aṫ cliaṫ. Ceallaċan Caiṙil ocuṙ ṙiṙ Muṁan da ṙlaḋ aṙiaiṙ. Gaill Locha Eiṙne do ṫeċt ṙoṙ Loċ Riḃ. Loṙccaḃ Aṫa cliaṫ o Donnchaḃ mac Flainn, ó Riġ Temṙach.

Ict. Gaill Locha Riḃ do dul dAṫ cliaṫ. Bṙuaṫaṙ mac Duibgille, Rí .h. Cinnṙiolaiġ, moṙituṙ. Cleiṙcen mac Tigeṙnain, Rí Breiṙne, moṙituṙ.

Ict. Feṙgal mac Domnaill, Rí an Tuaiṙgeiṙt, moṙituṙ. Maelpaṫṙaic Epṙcop Lugmaiġ, quieuit.

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[1] *Fifth of Erinn.* O'F. writes Ult, for Ulaḋ, over the word Eṙenn, to signify that the "fifth," or "Province" of Ulidia was intended. The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. have "Uladh," or Ulidia, which was one of the five provinces into which Erinn was anciently divided. It is occasionally referred to in this Chronicle as coiceḋ Eṙenn (coiced Erenn), "*the* fifth of Erinn."

[2] *Twelve score.* da .xx. dég, A. B. This is also the expression in the Ann. Ult. (932=933); but Dr. O'Conor erroneously renders it by "1200."

[3] *Son of Oghran.* O'F. corrects this to "son of Ceallach." Cuilen is called "son of Ceallach" in the Ann. Ult. and Ann. Four Mast., and also in the ancient List of the Kings of Osraighe, or Ossory, preserved in the *Book of Leinster.*

[4] *Kal.* O'F. considers 934 to be the correct year.

Foreigners of Loch-Echach, over the Fifth of Erinn,[1] in which 1,200, or more, were slain. The Foreigners established themselves on Loch Erne, so that they destroyed many territories and churches, as far as Loch Gamhna. Ard-Macha was plundered by the son of Gothfrith, from Loch-Cuan. Madudhan, son of Aedh, with the Fifth of Erinn,[1] and Amhlaibh, son of Gothfrith, with the Foreigners, ravaged as far as Sliabh-Beatha, but Muircertach, son of Niall, overtook them, and they lost twelve score[2] *men* and their spoils. Cuilen, son of Oghran,[3] King of Osraighe, moritur. Bard Bone, chief poet of Erinn, was killed by the Ui-Cormaic of Ui-Echach. A.D. [932.]

Kal.[4] The Foreigners of Luimnech ravaged Connacht as far as Magh Luirg northwards, and eastwards to Badhghna. Gothfrith, King of the Foreigners, died of a most grievous disease. [933.]

Kal.[5] Cinaeth, son of Cairbre, King of Ui Cennselaigh, was slain by the Foreigners of Loch Garman. [934.]

Kal.[6] Two heirs of Patrick, viz., Joseph, a scribe and Bishop, and Maelpatraic, son of Maeltuile, Bishop, quieverunt. Cluain-muc-Nois was pillaged from Ath-cliath. Ceallachan Caisil[7] and the men of Mumhain pillaged it again. The Foreigners of Loch-Erne went upon Loch-Ribh. Burning of Ath-cliath by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Temhair. [935.]

Kal. The Foreigners of Loch-Ribh went to Ath-cliath.[8] Bruadar, son of Dubhgilla, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, moritur. Cleircen, son of Tighernan, King of Breifne, moritur. [936.]

Kal.[9] Fergal, son of Domhnall, King of the North, moritur. Maelpatraic, Bishop of Lughmhagh, quievit. [937.]

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[5] *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 935.

[6] *Kal.* The year 936 has been noted in the marg. by O'F.

[7] *Ceallachan Caisil*, or Callaghan of Cashel. The letters R. M., for "Rex Momoniæ," have been added in the marg. by O'F.

[8] *Ath-cliath.* Cℭt, B. O'F. makes this the year 937.

[9] *Kal.* The correct year is 938, according to O'F.

Tṙuaġ ṙin a Ḃiṙi iodnac
Et do daoine doġṙaċ,
O testa Flann . . . marb
Do Ri ṙogorm ṙoġlac.

Anoroit mac Ruarać, Rí Bretan, moritur. Niall Glundub, mac Aeda, regnare incipit. Oenać Taillten datnuaġaḃ la Niall.

Ict. Sluaicceḃ ṙer nErenn la Niall mac Aeda, go galloiḃ Locha da caeć, gur marbta Gall ocur Gaoiḃil ann, um Riġ Caiṙṙge Braċaide, ocur um taiseć .h. Cernaiġ .i. Maolṙinnén mac Donnagáin, ocur um taoiseć .h. Cremtainne .i. Fergus mac Muiṙigén, ocur alii multi occiṙi sunt. Catraoineḃ Cind ṙuait for Laigniḃ re nUa Imair; re ceo, uel ampliur, im an ṙigraiḃ et imon Airdricć .i. Ugaire mac Aililla, ocur im Riġ Airḃir Líre .i. Maolmorda mac Muiṙigén, ocur um Mugron mac Cindeoiġ, Rí na tri Comann ocur Laiċri, ocur Cinaeḃ mac Tuatail, Ri .h. Feneclair, et alii multi, et im an Ard epscop. Orgain Cille dara do galloiḃ Cinn ṙuait. Gabail Aṫa cliaṫ do galloiḃ ar hécin for feraib Ereann. Niall Glúndub go ṙorgla ṙer nEreann, et co feraiḃ Breaġ, ocur Miḋe, hi criċ Mumhan, co ṙarcaiḃ dréim mór dia muintir ann .i. um Riġ Teaḃṫa .i. Donncúan mac Flannagáin, ocur um Riġ Caiṙṙge Braċaide. Coirne mor in hoc anno, ocur ṙnecta aṫbal, co tárt ár for innilib.

Ict. Muiṙenn ingen Suairt, abbatissa Cille dara, quieuit. Ceall dara darġain do Gentiḃ aridiri ó Aṫ

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[1] *Anoroit*; *i.e.* Anaraut, or Anarawd, whose obit appears in *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 913, and in the *Annales Cambriæ* under 915.

[2] *Many others were slain.* a. m. o. ṙ. for alii multi occiṙi ṙunt (alii multi occisi sunt), A. B.

[3] *The Archbishop*; i.e. Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmait, whom the Ann. Four Mast. describe as "Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and Scotic language."

[4] *Kal.* O'F. has added a marg.

Pity, this, O warlike Erinn, A.D.
And thy anguished people; [915.]
For Flann is missing . . . dead,
Thy noble, most valiant King.

Anoroit,[1] son of Ruari, King of Britain, moritur. Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, begins to reign. The fair of Taillten renewed by Niall.

Kal. A hosting of the men of Erinn with Niall, [916.] son of Aedh, to the Foreigners of Loch-Dachaech, where Foreigners and Gaeidhel were slain, including the King of Carraic-Brachaidhe, and the chieftain of Ui-Cernaigh, viz., Maelfinnen, son of Donnagan, and the chief of Ui-Crimhthainn, viz., Fergus, son of Muirigen; and many others were slain.[2] The victory of Cenn-fuait was gained over the Lagenians by the grandson of Imhar, *in which* 600, or more, *were killed*, together with the chieftains and the chief-King, *i.e.* Ugaire, son of Ailill; and the King of Airther Life, viz., Maelmordha, son of Muirigen; and Mughron, son of Cennedigh, King of the three Comanns, and of Laighis; and Cinaedh, son of Tuathal, King of Ui-Fenechlais, and many others, together with the Archbishop.[3] Plundering of Cill-dara by the Foreigners of Cenn-fuait. Ath-cliath forcibly taken by the Foreigners from the men of Erinn. Niall Glundubh, with the choice part of the men of Erinn, and with the men of Bregh, and of Midhe, went into the territory of Mumhan, where he lost a great number of his people, together with the King of Teabhtha, *i.e.* Donncuan, son of Flannagan, and the King of Carraic-Brachaidhe. Great frost in this year, and prodigious snow, which inflicted slaughter on cattle.

Kal.[4] Muirenn, daughter of Suart, Abbess of Cill-dara, [917.] quievit. Cill-dara was again plundered by Gentiles from

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note, now mutilated, but apparently implying that the correct date is 918, the chronology of this period being one year in advance of the true reckoning, owing to the omission noticed in note [3], p. 180.

cliaṫ. Eiṫne ingen Aeda mic Neill, rigan fer mBreg, ocus Mór ingen Cearbaill, mic Dungaile, rigan Laigen dergabar, in penitentia quieuerunt. Tigernaċ .h. Clerig, Rí Aiṫne, mortuus est.

Kt. Dallaḋ Aeḋa mic Flainn .h. Maoilečlainn la Donnchaḋ mac Flainn. Caṫ Aṫa cliaṫ for Gaoidelaiḃ ria ngalloiḃ .i. ria nImar .i. Sitriuc Gaile, in quo ceciderunt Niall Glúndub, mac Aeda, Rí Temrach, et Concubar .h. Maoilečlainn, Rídamna Eirenn .i. Rí Miḋe, ocus Aeḋ mac Eočuccan, Rí Ulaḋ, et Maolmithiḋ mac Flannagáin, Rí Breag, ocus Maolcraoibe .h. Duibrinaig, Rí Airgíall, et Maolcroib mac Doligen, Rí Tortan, Ceallach mac Fogantaig, Rí deisceirt Breg, Eiremon mac Cinneidig, flaiṫ Cineoil Maine, ocus alii multi ducer qui non nominati sunt cum Niall i ccaṫ Aṫa cliaṫ interfecti sunt. Cormac mac Moḃlai, Rí na nDeisi, mortuus. Duḃgilla mac Lachtnain, Rí Teaḃṫa, mortuus. Donnchaḋ regnat. Loingseċ, Epscop Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Cairc for .uii. Kt. Mai, ocus min Cairc a samraḋ.

Kt. Caṫraoineḋ ré Donnchaḋ mac Flainn .h. Maoileclainn for Gentiḃ, go ttuccaḋ ár forra conar rédaḋ airem fair, gur mó, umorro, do galloiḃ do marbaḋ ann inár do Gaoideloiḃ do marbaḋ isin caṫ roiṁe. Muirceṫaċ mac Tigernáin do tuitim a ffriṫgnum ann. Cenannus do innsaḋ do galloiḃ

[1] *From Ath-cliath.* Caṫ cliaṫ, A. B., for o aṫ cliaṫ.

[2] *Of Dungal.* Gungaile (of Gungal), B.

[3] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 919.

[4] *By Imhar; i.e. Sitric Gaile.* "Ria nImur .i. Sitriuc Gaile," A. B. This seems to be a mistake, as Imhar's death is entered under the year 873, *supra*. Probably the text should read "Ua nImair .i. Sitriuc Gaile," "the grandson of Imhar, *i.e.* Sitric Gaile." The Ann. Four Mast. (917) have "by Imhar and Sitric Gaile." This Sitric Gaile is called "Sitriucc caeċ ua nIomair" ("Sitric the blind, grandson of Imhar"), in the *Wars of the Gaeidhel with the Gaill*, ed. Todd, p. 35.

[5] *Dubhgilla.* Dubgall (Dubhgall), A.

[6] *Donnchadh.* The orig. hand has

Ath-cliath.[1] Eithne, daughter of Aedh, son of Niall, Queen of the men of Bregh, and Mór, daughter of Cerbhall, son of Dungal,[2] Queen of Laighen-Desgabhair, in pœnitentia quieverunt. Tighernach Ua Clerigh, King of Aidhne, mortuus est. A.D. [917.]

Kal.[3] Blinding of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, by Donnchadh, son of Flann. The battle of Ath-cliath *was gained* over the Gaeidhel, by Foreigners, viz., by Imhar, *i.e.* Sitric Gaile,[4] in which fell Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, King of Temhair; Conchobhar Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Erinn, *i.e.* King of Midhe; Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Uladh; Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, King of Bregh; Maelcraeibhe Ua Duibhsinaigh, King of Airghiall; Maelcroibhe, son of Dolighen, King of Tortan; Ceallach, son of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregh; Eiremhon, son of Cennedigh, lord of Cinel-Maine, and many other leaders who have not been named, were slain along with Niall, in the battle of Ath-cliath. Cormac, son of Mothla, King of the Deisi, moritur. Dubhgilla,[5] son of Lachtnan, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Donnchadh[6] reigns. Loingsech, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Easter on the 7th of the Kalends of May,[7] and Little Easter[8] in summer. [918.]

Kal.[9] A battle gained by Donnchadh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, over the Gentiles, when such slaughter was inflicted on them as could not be estimated, so that the number of Foreigners killed there was greater than the number of Gaeidhel slain in the preceding battle.[10] Muircertach, son of Tighernan, fell there in the heat of battle. Cenannus was afterwards plundered by Foreigners, and [919.]

added the letters "R. E." in the marg. in A., to signify that Donnchadh was Rig Erenn, "King of Erinn."

[7] *The 7th of the Kalends of May*; i.e. the 25th of April. This indicates the year 919, in which Easter Sunday fell on that day. O'F. has added a note on the subject, but it is now partly mutilated.

[8] *Little Easter*; i.e. Low Sunday.

[9] *Kal.* This is the year 920, according to O'Flaherty.

[10] *The preceding battle*; i.e. the battle recorded under the preceding year.

Ict. Catraoineð re Ceallačan Caiſil for Cinneidiġ mac Loſcain i Muiġ duine, ubi multi ceciderunt. Flaiðbertač mac Imanain, Rí Caiſil, quieuit. Ġuaire mac Mailacain, ragart Cluanu [muc Noiſ], quieuit. Orġain Ata cliaṫ do Congalač mac Maoilmithiġ co freraib Breġ, et Braén mac Mailmora go Laiġniḃ, dú attorcratar cetra ced do gallaiḃ ag gabáil an dúine, gur loiscit é, ocus co rugrat ar a feoda ocus a maíne ocus a brata. Conn mac Donnchaḋa, Rigdamna Temrach, do marbad dfergaiḃ Fernmaiġe .i. a éc dia guin. Donnchaḋ mac Flainn mic Maoilechlainn, Rí Erenn dort annor .xxu. in regno, moritur. Congalač mac Maoilmithiġ regnat.

Ict. Ġaill Locha Eṫač do marbaḋ imon Riġ, immbreiri, la Domnall mac Muircertaiġ Ui Néill. Oengus mac Donnchaḋa mic Flainn, Rí Mide, moritur. Dia colamain tentiḃe draigin rectmain ria Samain, gur foillriġit an biṫ uile. Ġéll Connacht la Congalach mac Maoilmithiġ.

Ict. Aimergin mac Cinaeda, Rí .h. fFoilge, moritur. Domnall mac Maoilmuaiḋ, Rí Luigne Connacht, [occisus est] o mac Uaṫmarain mic Dobailén, ocus o Corco [Fi]rri.

Ict. Catraoineḋ re Donnchaḋ mac Ceallaiġ, Rí Orraiġe, for Laiġniḃ, dú attorcair Braon mac Maoilmora, Rí Laigen, cum multis, et Ceallach mac Cinaoḋa, Rí .h. cCinnfealaigh. Annus mirabilium,

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[1] *Kal.* The correct year is 944, according to O'F.

[2] *With the men.* co frē, for co freraib, A. co freair, B.

[3] *He died.* aeć, A. B., for a éc.

[4] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 945.

[5] *Ua Neill.* This is the first mention of Ua Neill, or O'Neill, as a hereditary surname, in the Irish Annals.

[6] *Was slain.* There being a slight omission in the text, and the entry manifestly implying the death of Domhnall, by violence, the words "occisus est" have been supplied. The Annals of the Four Masters (944)

Kal.[1] A battle was gained by [illegible] A.I. over Cennedigh, son of [illegible], at Magh-[illegible], where 946. many fell. Flaithbheartach, son of [illegible], King of Caisel, quievit. Gnimre, son of [illegible], Prior of Cluain[-mac-Nois], quievit. Plundering of Ath-cliath by Congalach, son of Maelmuruadh, with the men of Breagh and Braen, son of Maelmordha, with the Laeghaires, when 400 Foreigners were slain at the mixing of the fire which they [illegible] met, and they took therefrom its precious things, and its goods and spoils. Conn, son of Donnchadh, Lawa[illegible] of Emhain, was slain by the men of [illegible] at the first of its women. Donnchadh, son of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, King of Erinn, after having been [illegible] in the monastery moritur. Congalach, son of Maelmuruadh, reigns.

Kal.[4] The Foreigners of Loch-Eirne were slain along 946. with their King in a battle by Dubhinnsi, son of Muircertach Ua Neill.[5] Gregor, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Mide, moritur. Two very glorious suns were seen a week before Allhallowtide, which illuminated the whole world. The prisons of Connacht were taken by Congalach, son of Maelmuruadh.

Kal. Ainbhrigin, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui Failghe, 946. moritur. Domhnall, son of Maelmordha, King of Laighen of Connacht, [was slain] by the son of Cathasach, son of Dobhailen, and by the Cinel-Fiachri.

Kal. A battle was gained by Dunadhach, son of 946. Ceallach, King of Osraighe, over the Lagenians, in which were slain Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Laighen, and Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui Ceinnselaigh, with many more. A year of prodigies, i.e. in which the Leaf[7]

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state that he died a natural death. O'F. prefixes the date "946."

[7] *The Leaf.* Duilleann. In the Bodleian *Annals of Inisfallen* this Leaf is stated to have descended on the altar of Imlech-Ibhair, now Emly, in the co. Tipperary. But Dr. O'Conor translates the word "duilleann," "pluvia." See his ed. of the Ann. Inisfal., ad an. 931, *recte* 947.

ro erc attarla an duillenn do nim et attudčaiď an Cele Dé don fairrge andes do procept do Gaoidelaiď.

Kt. Blacairne .h. Imair, Rí Normandorum, do marbaď tre celg, go daoiniď imdhaiď .i. mile, la Congalač mac Maoilmithiď. Ainmire .h. Catlain dUí mic Uair Mide, princepr Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Gormflaiť ingen Flainn mic Maoilečlainn, in penitentia extenra obiit. Creač lar na galloiď dar Druim fraiče, gur loiscid an derdeč, ocus decneđar ar feacht .xx. ann.

Kt. Flaitbertač mac Muircertaig mic Nell, Rigdamna Temrach, iugulatur ert o Cinel Conaill. Domnall mac Finn Rigdamna Laigen, moritur. Fogartach mac Donnagán, Rí Airgiall, moritur. Oenagan mac Egertaig, Airchinnech Egailsi bige, qui fuit germanus atau Cuinn na mbočt, Epscop Cluana muc Noir, [quieuit].

Kt. Donnchaď mac Domnaill .h. Maoilechlainn, Rigdamna Temrač, iugulatur ert ó Fergal Got mac Congusa. Cloigteč Slaine do loscaď do Gentiď, cona lán do daoiniď ann .i. im Conecan ferlegind Sláine. Madudan mac Coďa, Rí Ulaď, a suis occisus ert. Cať Muine Bricán eidir Galloiď et Gaeidheliď, dú attorcair Ruaidri ó Canannain arrdiďgain an caťa, et dú attorchair ile do Galloiď. Gotfrit fugit. Congalach mac Maoilmithiď victor fuit. Donnchaď mac Domnaill, let rí Mide, moritur. Creč la Congalach mac Maoilmithiď sin Mumain, gur airg lar-Mumhan ocus gur marb da mac Cinneidig .i. Ectigern

[1] *To instruct.* do propcet, for do procept, or do procect, A. B. O'F. adds the date 947.

[2] *Gormflaith.* O'Flaherty has added the words "Regina Hiberniæ" in the marg. in A. She was thrice widowed, having been first married to Cormac Mac Cuilennain, King of Munster, who was killed in 907; and, secondly, to Cerbhall, King of Leinster, slain in 909; her third husband being her cousin, King Niall Glundubh, killed in 919. "After all which royall marriadges," observes the translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnois* (905, *rectè* 913), "shee begged from doore to doore, forsaken of all her freinds and allies, and glad to bee relieved by her in-

came from Heaven, and the Cele-Dé was wont to come across the sea, from the south, to instruct[1] the Gaeidhel. A.D. [946.]

Kal. Blacaire, grandson of Imhar, King of the Norsemen, was treacherously slain, together with many men, viz., 1,000, by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh. Ainmire Ua Cathalain, of the Ui-mic-Uais of Midhe, Superior of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Gormflaith,[2] daughter of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, died in great penitence. A preying expedition by the Foreigners through Druimraithe, so that they burned the oratory and seven score and ten persons in it. [947.]

Kal.[3] Flaithbhertach, son of Muircertach, son of Niall, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by the Cinel Conaill. Domhnall, son of Finn, Royal heir of Laighen, moritur. Fogartach, son of Donnagan, King of Airghiall, moritur. Oenagan, son of Egertach, Airchinnech of Eglais-beg, who was "germanus atavi" of Conn-na-mbocht, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, [quievit]. [948.]

Kal. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair,[4] was slain by Fergal Got, son of Aengus. The belfry of Slane was burned by Gentiles, with its full of people in it, including Conecan, Lector of Slane. Madudhan, son of Aedh, King of Uladh, was slain by his own *people*. The battle of Muine-Brocan between Foreigners and Gaeidhel, in which Ruaidhri O Canannain was slain in the heat of the battle, and in which many Foreigners perished. Gothfrith fled. Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, was the victor. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, half-King of Midhe, moritur. An expedition by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, into Mumhain, and he plundered Iar-Mumhain, and killed two sons of Cennedigh, viz., [949.]

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feriours." O'F. makes this the year 948.

[2] *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date 949.

[3] *Royal heir of Temhair.* "R[ex] Midiæ;" marg. note by O'F. The heir apparent to the sovereignty of Temhair, or Tara (i.e. of Ireland), when of the southern branch of the Ui Neill, or Hy Neill, seems to have been regarded as *ex officio* King of Meath.

ocus Donnacan. Ruarcc .h. Laegačan, Rí Fer Cul Teabťa, moritur.

Kt. Aoď mac Maoilruanaiď, rigdamna Temrach, iugulatur est ó Domnall mac Donnchadha. Decć mac Duinncuainn, Rí Teabta, moritur. Cinneidiġ mac Lorcain, Rí Dáil cCais, moritur. Goďfraď mac Sitriucca do gabáil Aťa cliať, ocus dargain Cenannsa agus Domnaiġ Patraiġ, ocus Airt Breacain, ocus Tuilén, ocus Disirt Ciaráin, ocus Cille Scire, fed Deus uindicauit; mortuus est in breui tempore; ubi capta sunt tria millia hominum cum maxima auri et argenti. Saoire Cluana Iraird ó Congalach mac Maoilmithiď.

Kt. Flann .h. Beccan, Airchinech Droma cliab, moritur. Concubar mac Domnaill .h. Maoileclainn [do marbaď la a cenel feirrin]. Ferdomnach .h. Maonaiġ, Abb Cluana muc Nois, quieuit .i. i nGlinn da loca mortuus .i. do Corca Moga. Domnall Donn mac Donnchaďa, Rigdamna Temrach, moritur; aďair Maoilseclainn Moir.

Kt. Cluain muc Nois dargain dresiď Muman go nGalloiď Luimnigh. Eične, ben Congalaiġ mic Maoilmithiď .i. ingen Fergaile, Airdrig Breann, moritur. Maolcoluim mac Domnaill, Rí Alban, a suis occisus est.

Kt. Ceallačan, Rí Cairil, moritur. Aoď mac Gairbiť, Rí Cairbre moire ocus Dartraiġe, a suis [occisus est]. Celecair mac Robartaiġ do lď mic Uair Miďe, comorba Finnain ocus Ciaráin, quieuit. Robartach comarba Coluim Cille, quieuit. Niall .h.

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[1] *Donnacan.* "Donnchuan," *Four Mast.* "Donchwan," *Ann. Clonmacnois, (Mageoghegan's transl.).*

[2] *Kal.* The correct year is 951, according to O'F.

[3] *Tribe.* The nature of Conchobhar's death being omitted in A. and B., the liberty has been taken of supplying, in the text, the clause in brackets from the Ann. Four Mast. (950=952).

[4] *Corca-Mogha.* The portion of this entry from "*i.e.*" to the end is

Echtighern and Donnacan.[1] Ruarc Ua Laeghachan, King of Feara-Cul-Teabhtha, moritur. A.D. [949.]

Kal.[2] Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh, Royal heir of Temhair, was slain by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh. Becc, son of Donncuan, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, King of Dal-Cais, moritur. Gothfrith, son of Sitric, took possession of Ath-cliath, and plundered Cenannus, and Domhnach-Padraig, and Ard-Brecain, and Tulen, and Disert-Ciarain, and Cill-Scire, (but God took vengeance, *for* he died shortly after), on which occasion 3,000 men were taken *prisoners*, together with an enormous *quantity* of gold and silver. The freedom of Cluain-Iraird *was granted* by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh. [950.]

Kal. Flann Ua Beccan, Airchinech of Druim-cliabh, moritur. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maelechlainn, [was killed by his own tribe[3]]. Ferdomhnach Ua Maenaigh, Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit; *i.e.* in Glenn-dalocha he died; viz., he was of the Corca-Mogha.[4] Domhnall Donn, son of Donnchadh, Royal heir of Temhair, father of Maelsechlainn Mór, moritur. [951.]

Kal. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the men of Mumhain, with the Foreigners of Luimnech. Eithne, *i.e.* daughter of Fergal,[5] wife of Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, chief King of Erinn, moritur. Maelcoluim, son of Domhnall, King of Alba, a suis occisus est. [952.]

Kal.[6] Ceallachan, King of Caisel,[7] moritur. Aedh, son of Gairbhith, King of Cairbre-mór and Dartraighe, a suis [occisus est]. Celechair, son of Robhartach, of the Ui-mic-Uais of Midhe, comarb of Finnan and Ciaran, quievit. Robhartach, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. [953.]

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added as a gloss in A., over the name of Ferdomhnach. It is transposed in B., in which it is placed after the entry immediately preceding. O'F. prefixes the date 952.

[5] *Daughter of Fergal.* These words are slightly misplaced in the text. O'Flaherty considers this the year 953.

[6] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 954 as the correct date.

[7] *King of Caisel.* "Rex Momoniæ," marg. note, O'F.

Tolairrcc, flaiṫ Cuirrcne, mortuus, a quo Carn .h. tTolairrcc for bru Loču Riṫ.

Ict. Sluaiġeṫ la Domnall mac Muirċertaiġ, go longaiṫ, for Loch Erne. Dunaḋač mac Egertaiġ Errcop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit.

Ict. Congaluč mac Maoilmithiṫ, Rí Eirenn, do marbaṫ cona frosgraiṫ do gallaiṫ Aṫa cliaṫ, ocus la Laigniṫ, ocus Aod [mac] Aictire, Rí Teaḃṫa, ocus Madudan mac Aoda mic Maoilmithiṫ, ocus Cormac mac Caṫalain Rí fFer nAra. Maonac comarba Finnén, quieuit. Taog mac Catail, Rí Connacht, mortuus.

Ict. Caṫusach mac Doiligén, comarba Patraig, Saoi Errcop Gaoideal, quieuit. Maolrotartaiġ, Rí Cairil, mortuus. Maelcoluim .h. Canannain, Ri Cinél Conaill, mortuus. Flann mac Aodagain, comarba Glinne da loca, quieuit. Muiredach .h. Lachtnain, Rí Tebta, mortuus.

Ict. Tanairi mac hUidir, comarba Comgaill, do marbaṫ do gallaiṫ. Túathal mac Ugaire, Rí Laigen, mortuus.

Ict. Cluain muc Noir dargain dredaiṫ Mumhan. Dubduin comorba Colaim Cille, quieuit. Durdabairenn mac Domnaill, Rí Cairil, a fuir occisus est. Sluaiċċeṫ la Domnall mac Muirċertaiġ go Dal nAraiḃe, go ttuġ gialla ar. Caṫmog Princepr Lir moir et Errcop Corcaige, [quieuit].

Ict. Plaiġ mor for inniliṫ la fneachta ocus

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[1] *Kal.* The correct year is 955, according to O'F.

[2] *Comarb of Patrick*; *i.e.* successor of Patrick, and consequently Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh. O'F. prefixes the date "957."

[3] *King of Caisel.* The letters "r. M." are written in the marg. in the orig. hand, to signify that Maelfothartaigh was "ri Mumhan," *i.e.* "King of Mumhain," or Munster, the Kings of Caisel, or Cashel, being always so accounted.

[4] *Son of Odhar.* "Mac Uidhir." This is the first appearance in the Annals of the name of Mac Uidhir, now written MacGuire, or Maguire.

Niall Ua Tolairg, Chief of Cuircne, (a quo Carn-Ui-Tolairg on the brink of Loch Ribh), moritur. A.D. [953.]

Kal.[1] An expedition by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, with ships, on Loch Erne. Dunadhach, son of Egertach, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [954.]

Kal. Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, King of Erinn, was slain, together with his chieftains, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and by the Lagenians; and Aedh, [son] of Aichtidhe, King of Teabhtha, and Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Maelmithidh, and Cormac, son of Cathalan, King of Feara-Arda, *were slain*. Maenach, comarb of Finnen, quievit. Tadhg, son of Cathal, King of Connacht, moritur. [955.]

Kal. Cathusach, son of Doilgen, comarb of Patrick,[2] sage-Bishop of the Gaeidhel, quievit. Maelfothartaigh, King of Caisel,[3] moritur. Maelcoluim Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Flann, son of Aedhagan, comarb of Glenn-da-locha, quievit. Muiredhach Ua Lachtnain, King of Teabhtha, moritur. [956.]

Kal. Tanaise, son of Odhar,[4] comarb of Comgall, was slain by Foreigners. Tuathal, son of Ugaire, King of Laighen, moritur.[5] [957.]

Kal. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the men of Mumhain. Dubhduin, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. Dubhdabhairenn, son of Domhnall, King of Caisel,[6] a suis occisus est. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, to Dal-Araidhe, from which he carried off hostages. Cathmogh, Superior of Lis-mor and Bishop of Corcach, [quievit]. [958.]

Kal. A great mortality *brought* upon cattle, by snow [959.]

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[1] The Christian name of this ecclesiastic is written "Tanaidhe" in the Ann. Ult. and Four Mast., and "Taney" in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. O'F. adds the date "958" in the margin.

[5] *Moritur.* Omitted in B.

[6] *King of Caisel.* O'F. has written "R. M." for Rex Momoniæ," in the marg., and added the year "959" as the correct date.

galra. Fergbraid mac Clerig, Rig Cairil, a fuit occisus est.

Ict. Cred la Flaithbertach mac Concubair, la Rig nAilig, a nDal nAraide, gur indis Connacht, go tarrsad Ulad forra, gur marbad ann, ocus a da derbbratair .i. Tadg ocus Conn. Illulb, Ri Alban, mortuus. Oengus .h. Maeldoraid, Ri Cinel Conaill, iugulatus. Mugron .h. Maelmuaid, Ri Fer cCeall, mortuus.

Ict. Gofraid mac Amlaib, mortuus. Caoincomracc mac mac Curain, princeps Tigernaigh Cluana hEoais, sui Epscop, quieuit. Longa la Domnall mac Muircertaig de Daball tar Sliab Fuait co Loch nAinnin, quod non factum est ante. Eignech mac Dalaig, Ri Airgiall, ocus a mac, do marbad da brathair, do Murchadh, ocus a marbad fen fo cédóir ó Ua Canannáin. Guin Donnchada mic Ceallachain, Ri Cairil. Fergal .h. Ruairc a rige Connacht, ocus maidm na Caisinne leis ar Muimnechib, ocus Dál cCais dargain dó.

Ict. Ceall dara dargain do gallaib Ath cliath, ocus dAmlaib mac Sitriucca. Muirenn ingen mic Colmáin, Abbatissa Cille dara, quieuit. Argalt mor ocus uacht ocus tercca etha. Muircertach mac (t .h.) Canannain, Ri Cinel Conaill, a fuit iugulatus. Dubguile mac Cinaeda, comarba Coluim Cille, quieuit. Muircertach mac Congalaig mic Maelmithig, occisus est a fratre suo .i. la Domnall, infelicitet. Maelruanaid .h. Egnechain, Ri Cinel

[1] *Occisus est.* O'F. intimates, in a note, that this event occurred in the year 961, though he prefixes the date 960 to the preceding record.

[2] *Illulbh; i.e.* Ildulf, or Indulph, son of Constantine.

[3] *Son of Mac-Curain.* "Son of Curan," Ann. Four Mast. (961).

[4] *Successor.* Princeps (Princeps), A.B.; but the word comarba, "heir or successor," would have been more correct. O'F. prefixes the date 962.

[5] *King of Caisel.* O'F. adds the letters "R. M.," for "Rex Momoniæ," in the marg. in A., to signify that Donnchadh was King of Munster, to which the title "King of Caisel," or Cashel, was equivalent. But Dr. Todd has proved that Donnchadh

and distempers. Fergraidh, son of Clerech, King of Caisel, a suis occisus est.[1] A.D. [959.]

Kal. A preying expedition by Flaithbhertach, son of Conchobhar, King of Ailech, into Dal-Araidhe, and he plundered Connor; but the Ulidians overtook him, and he was slain there, together with his two brothers, viz., Tadhg and Conn. Illulbh,[2] King of Alba, moritur. Oengus Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, jugulatus. Mughron Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, moritur. [960.]

Kal. Gothfrith, son of Amhlaibh, moritur. Caeincomhrac, son of Mac-Curain,[3] successor[4] of Tighernach of Cluain-eois, a sage-Bishop, quievit. Vessels *were transported* by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, from the Dabhall, across Sliabh Fuaid, to Loch Ainnin, which was not done before. Eignech, son of Dalach, King of Airghiall, and his son, were slain by his brother Murchadh, and Murchadh was himself immediately after killed by Ua Canannain. *Mortal* wounding of Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan, King of Caisel.[5] Fergal Ua Ruairc in the sovereignty of Connacht, and the victory of the Catinche *was gained* by him over the men of Mumhain, and Dal-Cais was plundered by him. [961.]

Kal. Cill-dara was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and by Amhlaibh, son of Sitric. Muirenn, daughter of Mac-Colmain, Abbess of Cill-dara, quievit. Great famine, and cold, and scarcity of corn. Muircertach, Mac (or O[6]) Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, a suis jugulatus. Dubhsgaile, son of Cinaedh, comarb of Colum Cille,[7] quievit. Muircertach, son of Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, was slain by his brother, *i.e.* Domhnall, unluckily. Maelruanaidh Ua Egnechain, King of [962.]

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was never King of Munster. *Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, p. 239.

[6] *Or O.* The characters "Ꝯ. h.," for no ua ("or O"), are added to the preceding word. The Four Mast. (963) have hUa Canannain, *i.e.* O'Canannain, or descendant of Canannan.

[7] *Cille.* C., abbrev. for Cille, A. Ctua, for Cluana (of Cluain), B., which is incorrect. O'Flaherty considers the real year to be 963.

Conaill, a ruir [occisus est]. Domnall mac Decce, Ri Teabta, interfectus est.

Kt. Aod mac Maoilmithig in peregrinatione moritur .i. hi Cinn rimonaid. Sluaicced la Domnall mac Muirchertaig, Ri Temrach, go tuc gialla .h. Ruairc .i. Fergail, Ri Connacht. Claochlódh Abbad a nArd Macha .i. Dubdaleithe aninad Muiredaig.

Kt. Muiredach mac Fergusa, comarba Patraic .uii. annis in principatu, quieuit. Marbhthar for .h. Ruairc a mBairrinn Corcumruaid re Comaltan .h. Clerig, ocus re Maelfeclainn mac Arcda, dá atthorchatair da .xx. ced, um Taithlech .h. nGadhra .i. Rig Luigne. Catusach mac Murchadain, Escop Ard Macha, quieuit. Finguin, Escop muintire Iae, quieuit. Donnchad mac Tuathail, rigdamna Laigen, moritur. Ceallach mac Faeláin, Ri Laigen, moritur. Cormac .h. Cillín do Uib fFiachrach Aidhne, comorba Ciaráin ocus Comáin, ocus comarba Tuama grene, et ar aige do fonad tempul mor Tuama grene et a claigtech, Sapiens et senex, et Escopur, quieuit in Christo. Fergal .h. Ruairc, Nabcodón na nGaidhel .i. Ri Connacht, port innumerabilia mala, do tuitim la Domnall mac [Congalaig] Rig Cnogba.

Kt. Cath eidir Cinel nEogain ocus Cinel Conaill, du atthorcair ile um Maeilisa .h. Canannáin, et um Muircertach mac Concubair, et um mac Rig Connacht.

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[1] *Cinn-rimonaidh.* This name, which is also written Cill-righmonaidh, was the ancient name of St. Andrew's, in Scotland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 385, *n.* [1]. O'F. has prefixed the date 964.

[2] *Of Muiredach.* Muire, A. Muire, B., in which the sign of abbreviation is omitted.

[3] 4,000. Da .xx. c., for da .xx. ced, "two score hundred," A. B.

[4] *Its Cloigtech;* i.e. its "Bell-house," or Round Tower. This is the earliest record extant of the erection of a Round Tower. See Petrie's *Essay, Trans. R. I. Acad.*, vol. xx., p. 377. The following orig. note, referring to Cormac Ua Cillin, is written in the marg. in A., but omitted in B., viz.: ".i. Liath na ttri lemenn, da bliadan .x. ocus cethre ced o ég Ciaráin go Liath na ttri lemend;" "*i.e.* Liath-na-ttri-lemenn: twelve years and four hundred from the death of Ciaran to Liath-na-ttri-lemend." But the death of St.

Cinel Conaill, a suis [occisus est]. Domhnall, son of Becc, King of Teabhtha, interfectus est. A.D. [962.]

Kal. Aedh, son of Maelmithidh, dies in pilgrimage, viz., at Cinn-rimonaidh.[1] A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, King of Temhair, and he carried off the pledges of Ua Ruairc, *i.e.* Fergal, King of Connacht. A change of Abbots at Ard-Macha, viz., Dubhdalethe in place of Muiredhach.[2] [963.]

Kal. Muiredhach, son of Fergus, comarb of Patrick, *who was* seven years in the government, quievit. A victory was gained over Ua Ruairc, in Boirinn of Corcomruaidh, by Comaltan Ua Clerigh, and by Maelsechlainn, son of Arcda, in which 4,000[3] were slain, including Taithlech Ua Gadhra, *i.e.* King of Luighne. Cathusach, son of Murchadhan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Finghin, Bishop of the family of Hi, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Tuathal, Royal heir of Laighen, moritur. Ceallach, son of Faelan, King of Laighen, moritur. Cormac Ua Cillín, of the Ui Fiachrach Aidhne, comarb of Ciaran and Coman, and comarb of Tuaim-greine, by whom the great church of Tuaim-greine, and its Cloigtech,[4] were constructed, sapiens et senex, et Episcopus, quievit in Christo. Fergal Ua Ruairc, the Nabcodon[5] of the Gaeidhel, *i.e.* King of Connacht, after innumerable evils, fell by Domhnall, son [of Congalach[6]], King of Cnoghbha. [964.]

Kal. A battle between the Cinel Eoghain and Cinel Conaill, in which many were slain, together with Maelisa Ua Canannain and Muircertach, son of Conchobhar, the son of the King[7] of Connacht. Cerbhall, son of Lorcan, [965.]

Ciaran is recorded under the year 544, *supra*. "*Liath na ttri lemenn*" means "the gray man of the three leaps."

[5] *Nabcodon*; *i.e.* Nabuchodonosor, as some annotator has noted over the name in A.

[6] *Of Congalch.* Interlined by O'Flaherty in A.

[7] *Son of the King.* The text reads "ocuꝛ um mac Rıg Connachc," "and along with the son of the King of Connacht;" the person referred to being Muircertach, son of Conchobhar. It is not unusual to find in Irish MSS. such an expression as "and Muircertach, the King," written "and Muircertach, and the King." O'F. considers the correct date to be 966.

Cerbaill mac Loigéin, Rroanna Lagen, do marbad do Domnall mac Congalaig Ri Breg.

Kt. Slogced la Domnall .h. Neill go Lagmin, gur rodr o Berba sar co sarsige, go tuc borama mor leis, ocus go tuaid forbais for gallu Ata cliat, ocus for Lagmin, fria fé dá mís.

Kt. Eogan mac Cleirig, Epscop Connacht, quievit. Maelsinnan mac Cuchtainn, Epscop Cenannsa, ocus comorba Ultan, quievit. Deollán mac Cuananac, Ri Loču Gabar, mortuus. Cassach calma .i. Donnchad, .h. Maelleclainn, sogdamna Mide, per dolum occisus est o Asc mac Cassachaigh.

Kt. Cenannus dargain dAmlaib Cuinn go ngallaib ocus go Lagmin, go rus borama mór leis, ocus co fraiccaib fochaide dia muintir, um Breasal mac nAilellen, ocus gur bus marbh for Oib Neill og Aromaolcon. Cat Cille mona re Domnall mac Congalaig go ngallaib Ata cliat, for Domnall mac Muirchertaig, for rig Temrach, dá attorcair ile, um Arogain mac Mardubain, Ri Ulad, um Donnagán mac Mailmure, Ri Airgiall, ocus im Fergus Fial, Ri Cualgne, ocus um .h. Cuilennain, Ri Conaille, et alii nobiles. Fromnteč Lainne Leire do loscad la Domnall mac Muirchertaig, Ri Temrach, ocus cetra ced do dul martra ann, eidir fira ocus mna. Lugbad ocus Druim inarglainn dargain [la Glu]n hIlair .i. Murchad.

Kt. Cuilen mac Iluilb, Ri Alban, do marbad do Bretnaib atcig teneb. Domnall mac Muirchertaig do innarbad a rige Mide do maccaib Aeda. Tuatal

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[1] *Borumha*; *i.e.* a prey of cows. O'F. adds the date 967.

[2] *Kal.* This is the year 968, according to O'F.

[3] *Lost.* go fraiccaib, lit. "he left."

[4] *Battle of Cill-mona.* O'F. adds the note "970, rectius," in the margin; thus implying that another year has been here omitted, or that the events of two years have been mixed up in the one entry. See note [2], p. 180.

Royal heir of Laighen, was slain by Domhnall, son of Congalach, King of Bregh. A.D. [965.]

Kal. A hosting by Domhnall Ua Neill to the Lagenians, so that he ravaged from Berbha eastwards to the sea, and he brought with him a great borumha,[1] and besieged the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the Lagenians, for the space of two months. [966.]

Kal.[2] Eoghan, son of Clerech, Bishop of Connacht, quievit. Maelfinnian, son of Uchtan, Bishop of Cenannus, and comarb of Ultan, quievit. Beollán, son of Ciarmhac, King of Loch Gabhar, moritur. Carrach-calma, *i.e.* Donnchadh Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Midhe, was slain through treachery by Art, son of Carthach. [967.]

Kal. Cenannus was plundered by Amhlaibh Cuaran, with Foreigners and Lagenians, and he carried off a great prey of cows, and lost[3] a great number of his people, including Bresal, son of Ailillen; but he gained a victory over the Ui Neill, at Ard-maelcon. The battle of Cill-mona[4] *gained* by Domhnall, son of Congalach, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, over Domhnall, son of Muircertach, King of Temhair, in which a great many were slain, including Ardgar, son of Madudhan, King of Uladh, and Donnagan, son of Maelmuire, King of Airghiall, and Fergus Fial, King of Cuailgne, and Ua Cuilennain, King of Conaille, and other nobles. The refectory of Lann-leire was burned by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, King of Temhair, and 400 persons suffered martyrdom there, between men and women. Lughbhadh and Druim-inasglainn were plundered [by Glu]n hIlair,[5] *i.e.* Murchadh. [968.]

Kal. Cuilen, son of Ilulb, King of Alba, was killed by Britons, in a house on fire. Domhnall, son of Muircertach, was expelled from the sovereignty of Midhe, [969.]

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[5] *Glun-hIlair.* The letters enclosed within brackets are supplied from the Ann. Four Mast., a blank space being left for them in A. They are also omitted in B.; in which the concluding words, "hIlair. Murchadh," are incorrectly placed after the word "Alban" in the next line.

comarba Ciaran, ocus Erco, rubita morte post ieiunium trecentanum obiit. Maelfaṁna, comorba Cainnig, quieuit. Domnall mac Muirchertaig iterum i Mide, gur loit eitir cealla ocus daine, do neoch fúair ar a cénn. Maonach mac Maeilmichil, Erco Cluana muc Nois [quieuit]. Niall mac Aeda, Ri Ulach, moritur.

Kt. Cath eitir Ultaib ocus Dál nAraide, du attorcair Aed mac Loingsig, Ri an coicceth, et alii. Eochaid uictor fuit. Cluain Iraird, ocus Fobar, ocus Lann ela, ocus Dirsit Tola do lorccad ocus dargain la Domnall mac Muirchertaig. Murchad mac Finn, arrdri Laigen, do marbad la Domnall Claén, tre tangnacht.

Kt. Concubar mac Taidg, airo rig Connacht, moritur. Cath Cairi Coirinn eitir Glun hIlair et Connactoib, dú attorcair ile, um Cathal mac Taidg, Ri Connacht, ocus Tadg mac Muirchertaig, Ri .h. nDiarmada, ocus [M]urchad mac Flainn mic Glethechain, taoiseach Clainne Murchada, ocus um Gebennach mac Aeda, Ri .h. Maine, ocus um Serrid .h. fFlaithbertaig i fFidgunn, et alii. Inrad Connacht la Glun hIlair .i. Murchadh, iarsin. Deccan comorba Finnén, Erco, quieuit. Ailill mac an Laignig, comarba Caoimgin, quieuit.

Kt. Maidm dar Domnall mac Congalaig re nDonnchad Fionn mac Aeda, du attorchar Congalach mac Laidgnén, ocus Cathal mac Flanagain, ocus alii. Muirchertach .i. Ri Mide, .i. mac Aeda mic Flainn .h. Maeleclainn, do marbad la Domnall mac Congalaig.

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[1] *Sons of Aedh.* The Four Mast. (969) and the Ann. Ult. (970=971) have "Clann Colmain," *i.e.* the O'Melaghlin's of Westmeath. By "Maccoib Aeda," "sons of Aedh," are meant the descendants of Aedh Slaine, who were situated in East Meath, or the present county of Meath. O'Flaherty thinks 971 the correct year.

[2] *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date 972.

[3] *The Province; i.e.* the Province of Uladh, or Ultonia. Some hand has

by the sons of Aedh.[1] Tuathal, comarb of Ciaran, and a Bishop, died a sudden death after a three days' fast. Maelsamhna, comarb of Cainnech, quievit. Domhnall, son of Muircertach, again in Midhe; and he destroyed whatever he found in his march, both churches and people. Maenach, son of Maelmichil, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, [quievit]. Niall, son of Aedh, King of Uladh, moritur. A.D. [969.]

Kal.[2] A battle between the Ultonians and Dál-Araidhe, in which Aedh, son of Loingsech, King of the Province,[3] and others, were slain. Eochaidh was the victor. Cluain-Iraird and Fobhar, and Lann-ela, and Disert-Tola were burned and plundered by Domhnall, son of Muircertach. Murchadh, son of Finn, chief-King of Laighen, was slain by Domhnall Claen, through malice. [970.]

Kal.[4] Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, chief-King of Connacht, moritur. The battle of Ceis-Corainn between Glun-hilair and the Connachtmen, in which a great number were slain, including Cathal, son of Tadhg, King of Connacht; and Tadhg, son of Muircertach, King of Ui-Diarmada; and [M]urchadh, son of Flann, son of Glethnechan, chieftain of Clann-Murchadha; and Gebhennach, son of Aedh, King of Ui Maine; and Serridh Ua Flaithbhertaigh, *who fell* in the heat of battle, and others. The plundering of Connacht afterwards by Glun-hilair, *i.e.* Murchadh. Beccan, comarb of Finnen, a Bishop, quievit. Ailill Mac-an-Laighnigh,[5] comarb of Caemhghen, quievit. [971.]

Kal. A victory *was gained* over Domhnall, son of Congalach, by Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, in which were slain Congalach, son of Ladhgnen, and Cathal, son of Flannagan, and others. Muircertach, *i.e.* King of Midhe, son of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, was [972.]

added the year "979" in the marg., that being the date under which this battle is recorded in the Ann. F ur Mast.

[4] *Kal.* This is the year 973, according to OT.

[5] *Mac-an-Laighaigh*; *i.e.* "son of the Laighneach (or Leinsterman)."

[illegible] mac [illegible] mac [illegible]. do marbad la hEth son [illegible] Oenaim Cinaim ique membal. Mugeidnid [illegible] mac [illegible] mac ri Erenn, do marbad la Cnoc Caerill. Marcan mac h. aDunlaing pi Muman[illegible] do accachim la mac Donnchada mic Cathail[illegible] ri h. aEmnaig ar in nabaid.

[illegible] Cenn ri Alban, saigsiur pax. mapcap. Lunge. mac Cormaic, cananic Cinaili. scap Pasca, anaic. Onaid h. Eachdeach Dominicus Late Cena, mortuus. Domnall. mac Eogan. ri Osraige. do elepcach quiesc. Cenn[illegible] mac Flandrechtaigh mic Domnaill. 4 Ri[illegible] dinit mac hua Cerr[illegible] in Christ.

[illegible] Donnchada mac Cathail[illegible] ri Muman. mapcap. Maelmithig mac Domnaig, ri Mumhan. do marbad do Mael[muiri] mac Brain. do Ri h. aEdair. ocus do creagad do Domnabain mac Cathail. do Rig h. Fidgenti appl. Scapa Colum Cille sapcana do mac Domnaill mic Murcadain. Donchad mac Brain, do Ri Murcadain a Tealach Fiac. comarba Caipin Cluana mic Nois. do rat a nailcpe oipo Macha, co pard fiam pe tri mbliadnaib dec a sparebero ann.

[illegible] *Aedh.* The Ann. Ult. 973 say that Donnchadh Finn was killed "by Aghda, son of Duibhcenn:" and the Four Mast. 972 have "Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, son of Taffagan, Lord of Teathbha:" but neither of these authorities contains any reference to the *Berum Ciaruin*.

[illegible] *Berum Ciaruin*: i.e. the "gapped bell of Ciaran." In the Irish Life of St. Ciaran or Kieran, of Saighir (*MS.* 23, *M.* 30. *R. I. Acad.* p. 68), this bell, which is there called "*Bercan Ciaruin*," is stated to have been given to St. Ciaran by St. Patrick, and to have been used as a swearing relic in the district surrounding Seirkieran, in the King's County. In Colgan's Latin version of the Irish Life, the bell is called "*Bardan Ciaruin*," and the translator adds: "*forte Bodhran*: i.e. unicum, pretiosissimum videtur: cum hic legatur illud cymbalum nullum simile edidisse, donec venerit ad locum à Deo Monasterio Sapientiæ extremis destinatum." *AA. SS.* p. 456. It is also referred to under the year 1041=1043, *infra*. The bell is not now known to be in existence.

[illegible] *Donnchadh.* The Ann. Ult., the Four Mast., and the Ancient List of Kings of Ui-Cennselaigh in the Book of Leinster, have "Domhnall." O'F. also substitutes "Domhnall," and prefixes the date 974 to the entries under this year.

[illegible] *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the year 975, which is the correct date.

killed by Domhnall, son of Congalach. Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, son of Flann, was slain by Aedh,[1] against the protection of the Bernan Ciarain,[2] through treachery. Murchadh Glun-ilair, chief-King of Ailech, was killed by the Cinel Conaill. A victory *was gained* over the Ui-Cennsealaigh by the Osraighe, in which a great many were slain, along with Donnchadh,[3] son of Ceallach, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, and other nobles. A.D. [972.]

Kal.[4] Edgar, King of the Saxons, religiosus Rex, moritur. Ardgal, son of Cosrachan, comarb of Comgall and Finnen, quievit. Cinaedh Ua Artagan, chief poet[5] of Leth-Chuinn, moritur. Domhnall, son of Eoghan, King of Britain,[6] in clericatu[7] quievit. First expedition of Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, from[8] Ath-cliath, on which occasion he broke the Foreigner's leg. [973.]

Kal.[9] Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, King of Osraighe, moritur. Mathghamhain, son of Cennedigh, King of Mumhain, was slain by Mael[mhuaidh], son of Bran, King of Ui-Echach, after having been treacherously surrendered *to him* by Donnabhan, son of Cathal, King of Ui-[10] Fidhghente. Scrin of Colum Cille was plundered by the son of Domhnall, son of Muircertach. Dunnchadh, son of Bran, of the Sil Muiredhaigh, *i.e.* "Tribhus Fliuch,"[11] comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, went in pilgrimage to Ard-Macha, and he was there during the space of thirteen years, in devotion. [974.]

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[5] *Chief Poet.* ꝑꝛımh̄ıuꝛ, for ꝑꝛımhégıuꝛ (prim hégius), A. ꝑꝛımCnuꝛ, B.

[6] *King of Britain.* Rı Bꝛ̄., for Rı Bꝛeꝛan, A. B. Probably King of the Britons of Strath Clyde. The *Brut y Tywysogion*, under the year 974, records the departure to Rome of Dunwallon, King of Strath Clyde. "Ac ydaeth Dunwallaun brenhin Ystrat Clut y Rufein."

[7] *In clericatu.* The corresponding expression in Tighernach and the Ann. Ult. is "a naıꝺıꝛꝛe," "in pilgrimage."

[8] *From.* o, MSS. A. and B. It should probably be oo or co, "to."

[9] *Kal.* O'Flaherty prefixes the date "976."

[10] *Ui.* Omitted in B.

[11] *Tribhus Fliuch; i.e.* "Wet trouse," or trowsers. In the Ann. Four Mast. (974) this sobriquet is applied to Domhnall, son of Congalach, whose death is recorded in the next entry.

Domnall mac Congalaiġ, Rigdamna hErenn, moritur.

Kt. Inis Cathaiġ do farracad do Bruan mac Cinneidiġ for gallaib Luimnigh .i. Imar et a da mac .i. Amlaib ocus Dubcenn. Amlaoib mac Illuilb, Ri Alban, do marbad la Cinaed mac Maoilcoluim. Maolruanaid Got .h. Maoileclainn, Rigdamna Temrach, per dolum occisus.

Kt. Scrin Adamnain darigain do Domnall .h. Néill. Cad eidir Brían et Maolmuad, go tucsat Maolmúad ann, Ri .h. nEchad. Cad Bitlainne for Laignib re gallaib Ata cliath, dú attorchair Ri Laigen .i. Ugaire mac Tuathail, ocus Muiredhach mac Riain, Ri .h. Censelaiġ, ocus Congalach mac Flainn Ri Lege ocus Reched, et alii. Catraoineb ria nAirgialla for Cinel Conaill, dú attorchair ile um Niall .h. Canannain, ocus um .h. Congalaiġ, ocus mac Murchada Glun ilair, et alii. Comaltan .h. Clerigh, Ri .h. Fliacrach Aidne, moritur.

Kt. Flann mac Maoilmidil, ferleginn Cluana mic Nois, ocus Epscop, ocus Airchinneach Cluana Deocra, quieuit. Muirenn, ingen Congalaiġ, comarba Brigde, quieuit. Concubar mac Finn, Ri .h. Fhoilge, moritur. Domnall Claen, Ri Laighen decgabáil do gallaib Ata cliath. Lectobar .h. Finn, Ri Dail Araide, ocus Tigernan, Ri Cinel Conaill, occisi sunt.

Kt. Domnall .h. Nell, Ri Temrach, fort penitentiam obiit. Maolsechlainn regnare incipit for Erinn. Cad Temrach ria Maolsechlainn mac Domnaill, la

[1] *Domhnall.* See a. 11, p. 223.

[2] *Kal.* O'F. prefixes the date 977. A blank space of four lines precedes the first entry, "Inis Cathaigh," &c., in A.

[3] *Profaned.* The meaning is, that the right of sanctuary of Inis Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, was violated, or profaned.

[4] *A battle.* O'F. notes that this battle was fought in 977, but he prefixes 978 as the date of the other entries under this year.

[5] *Cluain-Deochra.* "Cluain-Deora," B. Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*) places Cluain-Deochra in Westmeath; but in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 11th

Domhnall,[1] son of Congalach, Royal heir of Erinn, moritur. A.D. [974.]

Kal.[2] Inis Cathaigh was profaned[3] by Brian, son of Cennedigh, against the Foreigners of Luimnech, *i.e.* Imhar and his two sons, viz., Amhlaibh and Dubhcenn. Amhlaibh, son of Illulbh, King of Alba, was slain by Cinaedh, son of Maelcoluim. Maelruanaidh Got Ua Maeilechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, per dolum occisus. [975.]

Kal. Scrin of Adamnan was plundered by Domhnall Ua Neill. A battle[4] between Brian and Maelmhuaidh, in which Maelmhuaidh, King of Ui-Echach, was slain. The battle of Bithlann *was gained* over the Lagenians by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, in which were slain the King of Laighen, *i.e.* Ugaire, son of Tuathal, and Muiredhach, son of Rian, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, and Congalach, son of Flann, King of Leghe and Rechet, and others. A victory was gained by the Airghialla over the Cinel Conaill, in which a great many were slain, along with Niall Ua Canannain, and Ua Conghalaigh, and the son of Murchadh Glun-ilair, and others. Comaltan Ua Clerigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, moritur. [976.]

Kal. Flann, son of Maelmichil, Lector of Cluain-muc-Nois, and Bishop, and Airchinnech of Cluain-Deochra,[5] quievit. Muirenn, daughter of Congalach, comarb of Brigid, quievit. Conchobhar, son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghe, moritur. Domhnall Claen, King of Laighen, was taken prisoner by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Lethlobhar Ua Finn, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Tighernan, King of Cinel Conaill, occisi sunt. [977.]

Kal. Domhnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, died after penitence. Maelsechlainn begins to reign over Erinn. The battle of Temhair *gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Erinn, over the Foreigners of [978.]

Jany., it is stated to be in the county Longford. It is probably the place now called Clondara, in the parish of Killashee, barony and co. of Longford.

This is the year 979, according to O'F.

Rig hErenn, for Gallaib Atha cliath, ocus for maccaib Amlaoib an tainriuth, dú attorchair ile um Raghnall mac Amlaoibh, Rigdamna Gall, ocus um Conamail mac Gille Airre (tAirri), ocus Arlabraid Atha cliath ocus rocaide. Braon mac Murch[ad]a, Rigdamna Laigen, ocus Congalach mac Flainn, Ri [Gailenga], ocus a mac .i. Maolan, ocus Fiacra ocus Cudulighi, [da mac] Dublaith, da Rig Fer Tulach, ocus Lachtnan Ri Mugdorn Maigen, do tuitim arfritheguin an catha. Morfluaigeth la Maeleclainn mac Domnaill, la Rig Temrach, ocus la Eochaid mac Aedgail, Ri Ulath, go Gallaib Atha cliath, go ttugrat forbair tri la ocus tri noidce forra, go ttugrat gialla hErenn arr, um Domnall Claon, Ri Laigen, et um aitire .h. Néill arcena, a nogreir o Gallaib, fiche ced [bo] co fedoib et maoinib archena, go raoire .h. Néill o Sinainn go muir, gan cain gan cabach. Ar annsin tra foruagair Maolfeclainn, gach aon do Gaidelaib fail accrich Gall andaoire, ocus a ndoscraide, ced arr dá tír fen ar cenn fiche ocus fubachuir. Da fri brad Daibiléin na hErenn an fluaigeth sin. Murchad mac Riatai, Ab Ruis Comain, et tanaisi Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Mugron Ab Iae, scriba et episcopus, quieuit. Amlaib mac Sitriucca, ard rí Gall Atha cliath [do dul] go hi andeoraidacht iar sanct, iar naithrighe, mortuus est.

[1] (*Or Airri*). The word Airre is written in an abbreviated form in A., the characters "ı" ("or i") being written over the last letter (e), to signify that the word should probably be written "Airri." The transcriber of B. incorrectly reads "deg," the abbreviation being a rather unusual form.

[2] *The Orator*. Arlabraid, A. B. Saerlabraid, *Four Mast.* Irlabraid, *Tighernach*. It has not been ascertained who "the Orator" was. Instead of arlabraid, the *Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill* (Todd's ed., p. 46), has "mati gall," "the nobles of the Foreigners," which is probably more correct.

[3] 2,000 [*cows*]. fiche .c. (twenty hundred), A. fiche ced, B. The *Four Mast.* (979) state that this was the number of the Irish hostages released from the Foreigners; but *Tighernach* (980) makes it the number of cows which the latter were obliged to deliver, along with other considerations, to the victors.

A.D.
[978.]

Ath-cliath, and over the sons of Amhlaibh, particularly, in which a great many were slain, together with Raghnall, son of Amhlaibh, Royal heir of the Foreigners, and with Conamhail, son of Gille-Airre (or Airri[1]), and the Orator[2] of Ath-cliath, and a multitude *besides*. Braen, son of Murcha[dh], Royal heir of Laighen; and Congalach, son of Flann, King [of Gaileng], and his son, *i.e.* Maelan; and Fiachra and Cuduiligh [two sons] of Dubhlaith, two Kings of Fera-tulach, and Lachtnan, King of Mughdhorn-Maighen, fell in the heat of battle. A great hosting by Maelechlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Temhair, and by Eochaidh, son of Ardgal, King of Uladh, to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, whom they besieged for three days and three nights; and they carried off thence the hostages of Erinn, together with Domhnall Claen, King of Laighen, and the pledges of the Ui-Neill likewise. *They obtained* their demand from the Foreigners, viz., 2,000 [cows[3]], with jewels and goods besides, and the freedom of the Ui-Neill from the Sinainn to the sea, without tribute or exaction. It was then, moreover, Maelechlainn proclaimed "let every[4] one of the Gaeidhel who is in the territory of the Foreigners, in servitude and bondage, depart thence to his own country, to enjoy peace and happiness." That hosting was the Babylonian captivity[5] of Erinn. Murchadh, son of Riada, Abbot of Ros-Comain, and vice-*Abbot* of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Mughron, Abbot of Hi, a scribe and Bishop, quievit. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, chief King of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, [went] to Hi, on a pilgrimage, *and* died after holiness[6] and penance. Aghda,[7] son of

[4] *Every.* ē, for ꝑaċ, A. ꝑo, B.

[5] *Babylonian Captivity.* Ḃṗaꝺ Ḃabiḷóin, A. B. So in *Tighernach.* But the entry is probably incomplete; as the effect of the expedition was to deliver the Irish, who were under the subjection of the Foreigners, *from* such subjection.

[6] *After holiness.* Iaṗ ꝓanc̄., for iaṗ ꝓancᵹitatem, "post sanctitatem," A. B. O'F., in a marg. note, refers the death of Amhlaibh to the year 981.

[7] *Aghda.* Oᵹ2, A. Oᵹaꝺ (Agad), B.

Agda mac Duibcinn, Ri Teabtha, iar naitriġi, mortuus est.

Kt. Eogan .h. Cathan, comarba Brenainn Cluana ferta, mortuus. Anmchad, episcop Cille dara, quieuit. Domnall .h. Aiteid, Ri .h. nEchach, ocus Loingsiġ, taoiseċ .h. Niallain, do comtuitim diblinid. Clerchén, mac Donngaill, comarba Fechin, quieuit.

Kt. Bruatur, mac Echtigern, Rí .h. Cinnsiolaiġ mortuus. Oigain Cille dara ó Imar Suirt Laigse. Aed mac Neill, Riġdamna Ulad, a suis per dolum occisus est. Dal cCais darigain do Maelsechlainn mac Domnaill, ocus bile Maige adair do tesccad. Muiredach mac Ruadrach, comarba Fechin, quieuit.

Kt. Cathracinedh re Maelsechlainn mac Domnaill, ocus re Glún iarainn mac Amlaid, for Domnall Claen, ocus for Imar Suirt Laigse, dú attorchair ile etir bardud ocus marbad, um Gilla Padraig, mac Imair, et alii. Glenn da locha darigain do Gallaid Atha cliath. Inrad Laigen, ocus a oigain la Maelsechlainn go muir.

Kt. Domnall Claon, Rí Laigen, do marbad la Aed mac Echtigern, dUi Cennsiolaiġ. Aed .h. Duibda, Rí tuaisgert Connacht, mortuus. Tri meic Cearbaill, mic Lorcain, darcain tesmainn Caoimgen, ocus a marbad attsiur re naidce. Domnall mac Lorcain, Rí Laigen, occisus est ó Ui Cennsiolaiġ.

Kt. Maelsechlainn mac Domnaill, sinnsiad Connacht, ocus do toghail a hinnsiu, ocus do marbad a

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[1] *Mortuus est.* So in A. deg ("died"), B.

[2] *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the date "981."

[3] *The tree of Magh-Adhair.* This was a celebrated tree which stood in the plain of Magh-Adhair (now Moyre, near Tullagh, in the county of Clare), under which the O'Briens were inaugurated as Chieftains of Dal-Cais, or Thomond. Dr. O'Conor, in his ed. of *Tighernach* (982), incorrectly translates *Magh-Adhair* "campus Adorationis." O'F. has prefixed the date "982" to these entries. See under the year 1049, *infra*.

[4] *Fechin.* Se, A., the sign of abbreviation being omitted.

Dubhcenn, King of Teabhtha, after penance, mortuus est.[1] A.D. [978.]

Kal.[2] Eoghan Ua Cathain, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta, moritur. Anmchadh, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. Domhnall Ua Aiteidh, King of Ui-Echach, and Loingsech, chieftain of Ui-Niallain, fell by one another. Clerchen, son of Donngall, comarb of Fechin, quievit. [979.]

Kal. Bruadar, son of Echtighern, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, moritur. Plundering of Cill-dara, by Imhar of Port-Lairge. Archu, son of Niall, Royal heir of Uladh, a suis per dolum occisus est. Dal-Cais was plundered by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and the tree of Magh-Adhair[3] was cut down. Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, comarb of Fechin,[4] quievit. [980.]

Kal.[5] A victory was gained by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Glun-iarainn, son of Amhlaibh, over Domhnall Claen, and over Imhar of Port-Lairge, in which a great number perished, between drowning and killing, together with Gilla-Padraig, son of Imhar, and others. Glenn-da-locha was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Laighen was wasted and plundered by Maelsechlainn, as far as the sea. [981.]

Kal.[6] Domhnall Claen, King of Laighen, was slain by Aedh, son of Echtighern, of the Ui-Cennsealaigh. Aedh Ua Dubhda, King of the North of Connacht, moritur. The three sons of Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, plundered the termon of Caemhghen, and the three were killed before night. Domhnall,[7] son of Lorcan, King of Laighen, was slain by the Ui-Cennsealaigh. [982.]

Kal. Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, ravaged Connacht, and demolished its islands,[8] and killed its chief- [983.]

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[1] *Kal.* The correct date, 983, has been prefixed by O'F.

[2] *Kal.* The correct date is 984, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

[7] *Domhnall.* This is a repetition of the first entry under this year.

[8] *Its islands*; i.e. its island fortifications, or residences. The correct year is 985.

taoiseachd. Diarmaid mac Uaithnian, Ri Laigne, mortuus.

Kt. Mor ingen Donnchada mic Ceallaigh, banrigan hErenn, mortua. Maolciaráin .h. Maigne, comarba Coluim Cille, do dul deirg martra lar na Danaroib a nAth cliath. Fuasdal Scrine Faoiseng la Maolsechlainn o Ath Fidiad go Ath Sige tria cosaib mic Cainellán. Sith do denam doib iarf[um], ocus siar Faoiseng ó Maolsechlainn .i. cuaisi fer Mide eisi cill, ocus tíaith; erignam gach duine ó Maolsechlainn seisi, la taob seacht ccumal, et ogsiara airdena. Muiredach mac Domnaill, Ri .h. Maine, iugulatus est. Cluain muc Nois do loscadh aidce aoine sia Cairc móir.

Kt. Treagad fichtnaisi o Demnaib a naisidir Erenn, gur la ár daoinib, gombidís ar suilib daoinib i soilsi. Sancta uirgo Cellach in Christo quieuit. Togail an bó áir .i. an Mailgairb, an cetnai na tuidchadh riam.

Kt. Ár Muman et Gall suisi Laigse la Connachtaib, dú attosechair Dunlang mac Duibdoabairenn, Rigdamna Muman, et alii. Muiredach mac Concubair, Rigdamna Connacht, do tuitim arrsidigud. Dunsean, aiso Epscop Saxan uile, quieuit. Dunchadh .h. Brain, comarba Ciarain mic an traoisi, dhéc a nailithe a nArd Macha. Scrin Coluim Cille do sasuccadh do Maoilsechlainn.

Kt. Glun iarainn, mac Amlaib, Rig Gall, do marbadh da mogadhaigh feisin .i. Colbain. Godfrid mac Aralt, Ri Innsi Gall, do tuitim la Dál Riada.

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[1] *Red martyrdom.* Deirg martra. "Red martyrdom" involved the shedding of blood. O'F. has prefixed 986 as the correct date.

[2] *Rebellion.* Cog., for cogad, lit. "war," A. B.

[3] *Of Patrick;* i.e. of the successor of Patrick.

[4] *Seven cumhals.* The "cumhal" meant three cows, or their value in money or other property.

[5] *They;* i.e. the Demons. The correct year is 987.

[6] *The same.* An cetnai, A. B. An aicenta, "unusual," *Tighernach* and *Four Mast.*

[7] *Dunstan.* "Dunstanus Cantuar:" marg. note, O'F. This entry is

tains. Diarmaid, son of Uathmuran, King of Luighne, moritur. A.D. [983.]

Kal. Mor, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, Queen of Erinn, moritur. Maelciarain Ua Maighne, comarb of Colum Cille, suffered red martyrdom[1] from the Danes at Ath-cliath. The abduction of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelsechlainn, from Ath-Firdiadh to Ath-Sighe, in consequence of the rebellion[2] of the sons of Cairellan. They made peace after[wards], and the award of Patrick[3] *was submitted to* by Maelsechlainn, viz., the visitation of the Feara-Midhe, both church and state, a banquet for every fort from Maelsechlainn himself, together with seven cumhals,[4] and complete obedience besides. Muirghius, son of Domhnall, King of Ui Maine, jugulatus est. Cluain-muc-Nois was burned on the night of Friday before great Easter. [984.]

Kal. A magical colic *was brought on* by Demons in the east of Erinn, which caused a great mortality of people; and they[5] were plainly before men's eyes. The holy virgin Cellach in Christo quievit. Commencement of the cow mortality, *i.e.* the Maelgarbh, the same[6] which had not come before. [985.]

Kal. A slaughter of *the men of* Mumhain, and of the Foreigners of Port-Lairge, by Connachtmen, in which fell Dunlang, son of Dubhdabhairenn, Royal heir of Mumhain, and others. Muirghius, son of Conchobhar, Royal heir of Connacht, fell in the heat of the battle. Dunstan,[7] chief Bishop of all the Saxons, quievit. Donnchadh Ua Brain, comarb of Ciaran Mac-an-tsair, died in pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Scrin of Colum Cille was profaned by Maelsechlainn. [986.]

Kal.[8] Glun-iarainn, son of Amhlaibh, King of the Foreigners, was killed by his own slave, *i.e.* Coltain. Gothfrith, son of Aralt, King of Insi-Gall, fell by the [987.]

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slightly misplaced in A., and omitted in B.

[8] *Kal. O'F.* has prefixed the year 989.

Cať Ata cliaṫ for Gallaiḃ re Maolsechlainn mac Domnaill, ubi multi occisi sunt, ocus forbais an dúine forra iarsin fri fiche aidche, conar ibsiot usce fuisen acht sal, go tarsorat a osbiar fen dó cén ba Rí, ocus uinge óir gaca gaisḃa gaṫ aidche Notlac moir tri biṫ sior. Concubar mac Domnaill, Rí Luigne, mortuus. Muiredaṫ .h. Cleirig, Rí Aiḃne, mortuus.

Kt. Erard mac Coisi, primhégeis Gaoidel in pententia ag Cluain muc Nois [m]ortuus. Aod .h. Maoldoraiḃ, Rí Cinel Conaill, mortuus. Maidm, no cať, Cairn fortroma, ubi multi occisi sunt, dú attorcair Domnall mac Lorcain, Rí Muscraiḃe tíre, ocus .h. Forga, et ar mor arcena, la Maolsechlainn mac Domnaill.

Kt. Donchaḃ .h. Congalaig, Rigdamna Temrać, peis volum occisus est la Concubar mac Cerbaill. An Sionnać .h. Leocan, Ri Gailenga, mortuus.

Kt. Sluaicčeḃ la Maolsechlainn a gConnachtaiḃ, go tuc borumu mor leis ass. Ar iarsin tainig Brían go fresaib Muman et Connachta im Mide conuige Loč Ainninde, ocus nis gab bai na daoine condecaid hi cois nelda. Dond [mac] Donngalaig, mic Duinncuan, Ri Tebta, peis volum a suis satellitibus occisus est. Maolsetair comarba Brenainn Cluana ferta, quieuit. Maolsinnia, do Ib Decon, mac Spelain, comarba Ciarain mic an traoir, quieuit. Mór ingen Taidg, mic Cathail, mic Concubair, Righan Erenn, mortuus. Gilla Colmain, mac Néill, Ri .h. nDiarmada, ocus Cucenann mac Taidg, comtuitim doib inna tir.

[1] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 990 as the correct date.

[2] *At Cluain.* Ag cluain, A. A gluin, B.

[3] *Of Lorcan.* Clorcain, "of Clorcan," B.

[4] *The Sionnach*; *i.e.* "the Fox." The correct year is 991, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

[5] *Satellitibus.* Satilibus, A. B.

[6] *Of the Ui-Becon.* Added as a gloss over the name of Maelfinnia, in A., and omitted in B. This is cor-

Dal-Riada. The battle of Ath-cliath was *gained* over Foreigners by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, where a great many were slain; and the siege of the fort *was maintained* against them afterwards during twenty nights, so that they drank no water during that time but salt-water; and they gave him his own demand while he might be King, and an ounce of gold for every garden, *to be paid* each Christmas night, for ever. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, King of Luighne, moritur. Muiredhach Ua Clerigh, King of Aidhne, moritur. A.D. [987.]

Kal.[1] Erard Mac Coisi, chief poet of the Gaeidhel, dies in penance at Cluain[2]-muc-Nois. Aedh Ua Maeil-doraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. The victory, or battle, of Carn-fordroma, where many were slain, in which fell Domhnall, son of Lorcan,[3] King of Muscraidhe-tire and Ui-Forga, and a great multitude besides, *was gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall. [988.]

Kal. Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, Royal heir of Temhair, was treacherously slain by Conchobhar, son of Cerbhall. The Sionnach[4] Ua Leochain, King of Gailenga, moritur. [989.]

Kal. A hosting by Maelsechlainn into Connacht; and he brought with him from thence a great prey of cows. It was after this that Brian, with the men of Mumhain and Connacht, came into Midhe, as far as Loch Aininne; and he took neither cows nor men, but went off stealthily. Donn [son] of Donngalach, son of Donncuan, King of Teabhtha, per dolum a suis satellitibus[5] occisus est. Maelpetair, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta, quievit. Maelfinnia, son of Spelan, of the Ui-Beccon,[6] comarb of Ciaran Mac-an-tsair, quievit. Mor, daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, Queen of Erinn, moritur. Gillacolmain, son of Niall, King of Ui-Diarmada, and Cucennan, son of Tadhg, fell by each other.[7] [990.]

rectly the year 992. as OT. has remarked in the margin.

[7] *By each other.* mirs rep. (in their land"; A. B.: probably in mistake for mirsarp, or mirsarp, "mirsam."

Ict. Magna mortalitas i Cluain muc Nois. Maelrúanaid .h. Ciarrba, Rí Cairbre, do marbad la feraib Teabta. Ruaidri mac Corcrain, Rí Connacht, do marbad la Concubar mac Maeleclainn, ocus la mac Comaltain [.h. Cleriġ].

Ict. Maelcaerda, Rí .h. mBriuin, moritur. Maelmuire mac Scannlain, Epscop Airdd Macha, quieuit. Maelseclainn do loscad Conaiġ Tete, ocus dinnsenchas Muman, et maidm for Brian ocus for feraib Muman.

Ict. Cinaed mac Maelcoluim a suis occisus est. Domnach Patraic tarġain do Gallaib Ata cliath, ocus do Muirchertach .h. Congalaiġ, ceo Deus uindicauit in fine mensis eiusdem. Fail Tomais ocus claideb Carlusa do bret do Maelseclainn mac Domnaill ar hecin ó Gallaib Ata cliath.

Ict. Airġialla tarġain Ard Maca, go rugrat riche ceo bó erre. Ard Maca do loscad, taiġid, templaid, ocus a cloictech. Gilla Patraic mac Donnchada, Rí Orraiġe, do marbad do Donndubán mac Imair. Donndubán mac Imair occisus est ó Laiġnib. Gilla Patraic .h. Flanagan, Rí Tebta, occisus est ó Fiach[ra] mac Raduib .i. taoisech Muintire Maelsinna. Domnall mac Faelain, Rí na nDesi, moritur. Tech naoidheb Droma raithe do loscad dreib Mumhan, ocus tri ceo do daoinib ann.

Ict. Cath eidir Albanchoib, ġur marbad Constantin, Rí Alban .i. mac Cuilen ann, ocus alii. Maelcoluim mac Domnaill, Rí Breatan tuaiġert, moritur.

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[1] *Kal.* This is properly the year 993, according to O'F.

[2] *Ard-Macha.* Ard.M., A. Ardan, B. The correct year is 994.

[3] *Domhnach.* Domh., A. Domnall, B. The year 995 is the correct date.

[4] *Out of it.* I.e., for erre, A. Dae, B. The date 996 has been prefixed by O'F.

[5] *Gilla-Padraig.* The death of this person is also entered under the year 996 (*rectè* 998), *infra*.

Kal.[1] A great mortality at Cluain-muc-Nois. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, was killed by the men of Teabhtha. Ruaidhri, son of Coscrach, King of the South of Connacht, was killed by Conchobhar, son of Maelechlainn, and by the son of Comaltan [Ua Clerigh]. A.D. [991.]

Kal. Maelcairerda, King of Ui-Briuin, moritur. Maelmuire, son of Scannlan, Bishop of Ard-Macha,[2] quievit. Maelsechlainn burned Aenach-Tete, and plundered Mumhain, and *gained* a victory over Brian and the men of Mumhain. [992.]

Kal. Cinaedh, son of Maelcoluim, a suis occisus est. Domhnach-[3]Padraig was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and by Muircertach Ua Conghalaigh; sed Deus vindicavit in fine mensis ejusdem. The ring of Tomar, and the sword of Carlus, were forcibly taken by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, from the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. [993.]

Kal. The Airghialla plundered Ard-Macha, and took 2,000 cows out of it.[4] Ard-Macha was burned—houses, churches, and its belfry. Gilla-Padraig,[5] son of Donnchadh, King of Osraighe, was slain by Donnabhan, son of Imhar. Donnabhan, son of Imhar, was slain by the Lagenians. Gilla-Padraig Ua Flanagain, King of Teabhtha, was slain by Fiach[ra], son of Radubh, *i.e.* chieftain of Muinter-Maeilsinna.[6] Domhnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi, moritur. The guests' house of Druim-raithe was burned by the men of Mumhain, and 300 men[7] therein. [994.]

Kal. A battle among the men of Alba, and Constantin, King of Alba, *i.e.* son of Cuilen, and others, were slain in it. Maelcoluim, son of Domhnall, King of North Britain,[8] [995.]

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[1] *Maeilsinna.* Maoilsinna, "Maoilfinna," Four Mast.

[2] *Men.* Do daoinib; lit. "of men," A. Daoinib, B.

[3] *North Britain.* "Britonum Bor(ealium) Rex." Marg. note, by O'F. The correct year is 997.

Ruaidri mac Neill .h. Canannain, Ri Cineoil Conaill, moritur.

Ict. Sluaicceð la Maolsechlainn et la Brian, go tucsat gialla Gall. Brian go fressoib Mumhan, ocus Maolsechlainn go fressoib Miðe, go Connachtaið, go tucsat a ngialla. Dubðaleice, comarba Patraic ocus Coluim Cille, quieuit. Conaing .h. Corcrain, Sui Escop Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Diarmait mac Domnaill, Ri .h. cEnsilaigh, moritur. Gilla Patraic mac Donnchadha, Ri Osraige, moritur. Gilla Enain mac Aeda, Ri Teabta, occisus est o Sil Ronain.

Ict. Donnchað mac Domnaill, Ri Laigen, do gabail do Sitriuc mac Amlaið. Lia Ailbe do tuitim. Cell dara dargain do Gallaið Aða cliaṫ. Sluaicceð mor la Maolsechlainn mac Domnaill, ocus la Brian mac Cinneiti, go Glen mama, go tancuttar Gaill Aða cliaṫ da fsobairt, gur raoineð for Gallaið ocus gur lad anár, im Asalt mac Amlaið, ocus um Culen mac Eitigen, ocus um maiðiu Aða cliaṫ, et go ndechað Maolsechlainn ocus Brian iarsin a nAṫ cliaṫ, go rabattur seachtmainn ann, go rugsat a or ocus a airged ocus a brait, ocus gur innarbsat an Rig .i. Sitriuc mac Amlaið. Niall mac Aeda, rigdamna Teabða, do marbað do Calraigið a cCluain muc Nois um sel Ciaran. Diarmaid mac Dunadhaig, Ri Sil nAnmchaða, do marbað do mac Comaltáin .i. Ri

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[1] *Cille.* Ct., for Cille, A. Cluana, B. O'F. has prefixed the date 998 to the entries for this year.

[2] *Gilla-Padraig.* See under the year 994 (*recte* 996), where Gilla-Padraig is said to have been slain. The present entry seems to be a mistake. The record in *Tighernach* (996) represents Gillapadraig as having been slain "by Donnabhan, son of Imhar, and by Domhnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi."

[3] *Moritur.* See last note.

[4] *Aghda.* Aged (Agad), B.

[5] *Kal.* This is correctly the year 999, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

[6] *Lia-Ailbhe; i.e.* "the stone of Ailbhe," or "of the plain of Ailbhe." The name of Magh-Ailbhe, is probably still preserved in that of Moynalvy, a townland in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Lower Deece, and co. of Meath. The Four Mast. (998) state that Magh-Ailbhe was

moritur. Ruaidhri, son of Niall Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. A.D. [995.]

Kal. A hosting by Maelsechlainn and Brian, and they carried off the hostages of the Foreigners. Brian, with the men of Mumhain, and Maelsechlainn, with the men of Midhe, *went* to the Connachtmen, and brought off their hostages. Dubhdhalethe, comarb of Patrick and Colum Cille,[1] quievit. Conaing Ua Cosgraigh, learned Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Diarmait, son of Domhnall, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, moritur. Gilla-Padraig,[2] son of Donnchadh, King of Osraighe, moritur.[3] Gilla-Enain, son of Aghda,[4] King of Teabhtha, was slain by the Sil-Ronain. [996.]

Kal.[5] Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Laighen, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh. The Lia-Ailbhe[6] fell. Cill-dara was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. A great hosting by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Brian, son of Cennedigh, to Glen-mama; and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath came to attack them; but the Foreigners were defeated and slaughtered, together with Aralt, son of Amhlaibh, and Culen, son of Etigen, and the nobles of Ath-cliath; and Maelsechlainn and Brian went afterwards to Ath-cliath, and remained a week there, and they carried off its gold, its silver, and its booty, and expelled[7] the King, viz., Sitric, son of Amhlaibh. Niall, son of Aghda, Royal heir of Teabhtha, was killed by the Calraighe at Cluain-muc-Nois, on the festival of Ciaran. Diarmaid,[8] son of Dunadhach, King of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the son of Comaltan, *i.e.* the King of Aidhne. A battle between [997.]

"the chief fort of all Bregh," or Bregia.

[1] *Colum Cille.* [illegible] for "[illegible]," or probably "[illegible]." A. [illegible] ("they killed"). B. "Iomoph." Tighernach (MS.), "Iommarbsat." *Four Mast.*

[2] *Diarmaid.* The transcribers of A. writes "Tuirsiusigan & Tuirsiusiusin," "Diarmaid or Diarmaid," as if in doubt as to the correct form. The latter is the form in which it occurs in other authorities.

Aibne. Cat eitir Airgiallaib ocus Cinel Conaill, ubi occisus Gilla Crist, Ri Conaille, et alii. Maelsechlainn .h. Maelruanaid [Ri] Temrach, occisus est da ib Ceallaig .i. Cucaille.

Kt. Cucaille .h. Domnaill, Ri Dalsa, do marbad tre meabail do .h. Neill .i. do Aod. Imar Pascha laithe mortuus. Na Gaill a nAth cliath .c. reflum, ocus angell do Brian. Flaithbertach .h. Canannan, ri Cinel Conaill, occisus est a suis. Ceallach .h. Maelcothaigh prim hegemon Connacht, mortuus. Céd imbas Brian et Connacht ar Maelsechlainn. Sluaigeb la Brian mac Cinneitig go slogaib degthire Connacht, et go nOrraigib, ocus Laignib, ocus Gaill Atha cliath, do thorrachtain Temrach, acht do cottar na Gaill esed marcach fempa a Mag mBreg, conus tarrsat Maelsechlainn ocus co tucc anair. Do deachaid Brian iarsin go Fertai Nime im Mag Breg gan cath gan innarb.

Kt. Fergal mac Conaing, Ri Ailig, mortuus. Maelpoil, Episcop Cluana mic Nois, et comarba Fechin, quievit. Tochar Atha Luain do denum la Maelsechlainn mac Domnaill, et le Cathal mac Concubair. Diarmaid .h. Lachtnain, Ri Teabtha, occisus est a suis. Tochar Atha cliath do denum la Maelsechlainn go ruige leth na habann. Brian fesnaise incipit.

Kt. Flann mac Eogain, arda brethem Leithe Cuinn, [mortuus]. Sluaiccheb la Brian go hAth Luain, go rug

[1] *Maelsechlainn.* This entry is omitted in B.

[2] *Kal.* The correct date is 1000, as has been noted in the margin by O'F.

[3] *Ath-cliath.* After this word the letter .c. follows in A. and B. The word which it represents (if any) is not evident, and its presence there seems a mistake.

[4] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1001 as the correct date.

[5] *Comarb of Fechin;* i.e. successor of Fechin, or Abbot of Fobhar (Fore, in Westmeath), or of Cong.

[6] *Ath-cliath.* The translator of the Annals of Clonmacnois (994, *rectè* 1001), states that Maelsechlainn "made a *bridge* at Ath-Lyag to the one-halfe of the river." The Four Mast. (1000) also specify Ath-liag (now Lanesborough, in the county Longford), as the place where the causeway, or artificial ford, was made

the Airghialla and the Cinel Conaill, in which Gilla-Christ, King of the Conaille, and others, were slain. Maelsechlainn[1] Ua Maeilruanaidh, [King] of Crimhthann, was slain by the Ui-Ceallaigh, *i.e.* by Cucaille. A.D. [997.]

Kal.[2] Cucaille Ua Domhnaill, King of Durlus, was treacherously slain by Ua Neill, *i.e.* Aedh. Imhar of Port-Lairge moritur. The Foreigners again at Ath-cliath,[3] and their hostages *were given* to Brian. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, occisus est a suis. Ceallach Ua Maeilcorghus, chief poet of Connacht, moritur. The first turning of Brian, and of Connacht, against Maelsechlainn. A hosting by Brian, son of Cennedigh, with the armies of the south of Connacht, and with the Osraighe, and the Lagenians, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, to proceed to Temhair; but the Foreigners went before them, with a plundering party of cavalry, into Magh-Bregh, until Maelsechlainn encountered them, and effected their slaughter. Brian afterwards went to Ferta-Nimhe in Magh-Bregh, without battle or plundering. [998.]

Kal.[4] Fergal, son of Conaing, King of Ailech, moritur. Maelpoil, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, and comarb of Fechin,[5] quievit. The causeway of Ath-Luain was made by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar. Diarmaid Ua Lachtnain, King of Teabhtha, occisus est a suis. The causeway of Ath-cliath[6] was made by Maelsechlainn, as far as the middle of the river. Brian begins to reign. [999.]

Kal. Flann, son of Eoghan, chief judge of Leth-Chuinn, [moritur]. A hosting by Brian to Ath-Luain,[7] so [1000.]

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by Maelsechlainn. These authorities are probably correct, as Ath-cliath, or Dublin, was at this period subject to Brian, and neither that Monarch nor his Danish subjects of Dublin would tolerate such an assumption of authority on the part of Maelsechlainn, who had recently been forced to resign the supremacy in favour of his more powerful rival.

[7] *Ath-Luain*; i.e. Athlone. The F. M. and Tighernach have "Ath-cliath," or Dublin, which is certainly wrong. The correct date is 1002.

gialla Mide ocus Connacht. Mesledan mac Cuinn, Rig Gaileng, do marbad la Maelsechlainn. Maelmuad mac Duibgille, Ri Dealbna Bethra, mortuus. Cumscugad .h. Begulain i cCluain muc Nois. Sluaicced la Brian et la Maelsechlainn, go fresrub Erenn umpu, eitir Connachtaib ocus Muimnechaib, ocus Laigniu, ocus Gallu, go rige Dún Dealga i gConaillib. Aed mac Domnaill .h. Néill, airdri Ailig, et Eochaidh mac Aedgain, Ri Ulad co nUlltaib, ocus Cinél Eogain et Conaill, ocus Airgialla, conar leigset seca sen, gur sgarsattur so ogad, gan giall gan airde.

Kt. Flannchad .h. Ruadain, do Corca Moga, comorba Ciaráin Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Dunchad .h. Manchain, comarba Caoimgin, quieuit. Ceallach mac Diarmada, Ri Osraige, do marbad do mac brathar a atar .i. Donnchad mac Gilla Patraic. Aed .h. Consiacla .i. Ri Teabtha, do marbad do Uib Conchille.

Kt. Brian mac Maelsuanaid, Ri iartar Connacht, do marbad da muintir sde celg. Eochaid .h. Flanducain, Airchinnech Lisi aigeo Airdd Macha, ocus sui sencusa Gaidel, quieuit. Cath Craidbe delcu eitir Ulltoib ocus Cinel nEogain, gur maid sos Ulltoib, go tdoscuis ann Eochaid mac Aedgain, Ri Ulad, et Dubdunne a brathair, ocus da mac Eochada .i. Cudulig ocus Domnall, et Gairbid, Ri .h. nEcach, et Gilla Patraic mac Tomaltaig, et Cumuscach mac Flaithi, et Dubslanga mac Aeda, et Cathalan mac Etroc, et Conene mac Muirceitaig, ocus sosgla Ulad

[1] *Bethra.* Ethra, A., in which the characters "ƀ b" ("or b") are written over the first letter, to signify that the word may be written Ethra, or Bethra, as at p. 138, *supra*. It is more frequently written "Eathra." The territory of *Dealbhna-Eathra* comprised the entire of the present barony of Garrycastle, King's county, except the parish of Lusmagh, which, although situated at the eastern side of the Shannon, belonged to the Sil-Anmchadha, or O'Maddens, who were seated at the western side of that river.

[2] *Kal.* The correct year, 1003, has been prefixed by O'F.

[3] *King of Teabhtha.* Ri Teabtha. These words, which occur as a gloss over the name of Aedh, in A., are

that he carried off the hostages of Midhe and Connacht. A.D.
Merlechan, son of Conn, King of Gaileng, was killed by [1000.]
Maelsechlainn. Maelmhuaidh, son of Dubhgilla, King of Dealbhna Bethra,[1] moritur. The deposing of Ua Begulain at Cluain-muc-Nois. A hosting by Brian and Maelsechlainn, accompanied by the men of Erinn, both Connachtmen, and Momonians, and Lagenians, and Foreigners, as far as Dun-Dealga in Conaille. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, chief King of Ailech, and Eochaidh, son of Ardgal, King of Uladh, with the Ulidians, and the Cinel Eoghain, and *Cinel* Conaill, and Airghialla, *came to meet them*, so that they did not let them proceed further; and they separated in peace, without pledge or hostage.

Kal.[2] Flannchadh Ua Ruadhain, of the Corca-Mogha, [1001.]
comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Donnchadh Ua Manchain, comarb of Caemhghen, quievit. Ceallach, son of Diarmaid, King of Osraighe, was killed by the son of his father's brother, *i.e.* by Donnchadh, son of Gilla-Padraic. Aedh Ua Confiacla, *i.e.* King of Teabhtha,[3] was slain by the Ui-Conchille.

Kal. Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, King of the West of [1002.]
Connacht, was killed by his own people, through deceit. Eochaidh Ua Flannacain, Airchinnech of the Lis-aiged[4] of Ard-Macha, and a distinguished professor of history of the Gaeidhel, quievit. The battle of Craebh-telcha between the Ulidians and the Cinel Eoghain, and the Ulidians were defeated, and there were slain there Eochaidh, son of Ardgal, King of Uladh, and his brother Dubhtuinne; and Eochaidh's two sons, viz., Cuduiligh and Domhnall; and Gairbhith, King of Ui-Echach; and Gilla-Padraic, son of Tomaltach; and Cumusgach, son of Flaithri; and Dubhslanga, son of Aedh; and Cathalan, son of Etroch; and Conene, son of Muircertach, and the most of the Uli-

misplaced in B., in which they appear before the name "Donnchadh" in the preceding entry.

[4] *Lis-aiged; i.e.* "Fort of the guests." This is properly the year 1004.

archena; ocus ra riacht aniomguin go Dún Eachˇ, et go Druim bó. Aodˇ mac Domnaill .h. Neill, Rí Ailiġ et Riġdamna Erenn, do tuitim arrirˇguin an cathˇa Donnchadˇ .h. Loingsiġ, Rí Dail Araidhe, ocus rigdamna Uladˇ, do marbadˇ ar na marach do Cinel Eogain. Naoman mac Maoilciaran, prim cerd Erenn, mortuus.

Kt. Raġnall, mac Gotfrit, mic Aralt, Ri na Inorˇ, mortuus. Giolla Comgaill mac Arogail, et a da mac, et da ced umpu, do marbadˇ do Maolruanaidˇ mac Arogail, oġ cornam riġe Uladˇ tre meadˇail. Sluaicedˇ la Brian go freruib Erenn, co Cinel nEogain, ocus go hUlltoibˇ, do cuinnsiudˇ giall, ar rud Mide gombattar aidce a dTaltin; arrideˇ go Ard Macha, gombattar rechtmain ann, go fragaibˇ Brian .xx. unga dˇr for altˇoir Aird Macha. Lottar arrideˇ go Dal Araidhe, go tucsat aitire Dail Araidhe, et aitire Uladˇ. Aˇ cliadˇ do loscadˇ do deisgert Breg i Mide. Cinaodˇ mac Duibˇ mic Maoilcoluim, Rí Alban, do marbad la Maolcoluim mac Cinaodˇa. Aodˇ, episcus Treoide, quieuit. Domnall, episcop Mainistreˇ, quieuit. Muiriccan Bocht, comarba Patraic .iii. annis, quieuit.

Kt. Impodˇ riˇ, ocus roininne, ocus bid irin gemriud ra gur far an duille et an crim ann. Maolruanaidˇ mac Aodˇa .h. Dubda, Rí .h. fFiacrach Muiritg ocus amac [.i. Maolrechlainn, ocus a brathair .i. Gebennach, mortui sunt]. Morrluaiġeb frer nErenn la Brian mac Cinnéidiġ, la Riġ Muman, go Cinel Conaill ocus

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[1] *Kal.* The correct date (1005) has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

[2] *King of the Islands*; i.e. of the western Islands of Scotland.

[3] *Muirigan Bocht*; i.e. Muirigan "the poor."

[4] *Patrick.* P., A. Papa, B.

[5] *Kal.* This is properly the year 1006, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

[6] *Food.* The Anglo-Saxon Chron. states that a great famine prevailed in England during the year 1005; and Florence of Worcester adds that Svein, King of the Danes, returned to Denmark on account of it. It may

dians in like manner; and the battle extended to Dún- A.D.
Echach and to Druim-bó. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, [1002.]
King of Ailech, and Royal heir of Erinn, fell in the heat of the battle. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Royal heir of Uladh, was slain on the morrow by the Cinel Eoghain. Naemhan, son of Maelciarain, chief artificer of Erinn, moritur.

Kal.[1] Raghnall, son of Gothfrith, son of Aralt, King of [1003.]
the Islands,[2] moritur. Gillacomgaill, son of Ardgal, and his two sons, and 200 along with them, were slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Ardgal, contending for the sovereignty of Uladh, through treachery. A hosting by Brian, with the men of Erinn, to the Cinel Eoghain and to the Ulidians, to demand hostages. *They went* through Midhe, so that they were a night at Taillten; from thence to Ard-Macha, where they remained a week, and Brian left twenty ounces of gold on the altar of Ard-Macha. They proceeded from thence to Dal-Araidhe, and they carried off the hostages of Dal-Araidhe, and the hostages of Uladh. Ath-cliath was burned by *the men of* the south of Bregh, by stealth. Cinaedh, son of Dubh, son of Maelcoluim, King of Alba, was killed by Maelcoluim, son of Cinaedh. Aedh, Bishop of Treoid, quievit. Domhnall, Bishop of Mainister-*Buite*, quievit. Muirigan Bocht,[3] comarb of Patrick[4] during three years, quievit.

Kal.[5] Return of peace and fair weather, and of food,[6] [1004.]
in this winter, in which the foliage and wild garlic grew. Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisge, and his son [*i.e.* Maelsechlainn,[7] and his brother, *i.e.* Gebhennach, mortui sunt]. A great hosting of the men of Erinn by Brian, son of Cennedigh, King of Mumhain, to the Cinel Conaill and *Cinel* Eoghain,

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be inferred from the above entry that the famine prevailed in Ireland also.

[7] *Maelsechlainn.* This entry being incomplete in A. and B., the liberty has been taken of supplying the clause within brackets from the Annals of Ulster.

Eogain, co cannaṡaḃ gall, tre lar Connachtaiḃ, for Erṡáraiḃ, var lar Conaill, tri Cinél Eogain co Ḋelaḃ vuna, ocus po gallṡat, moppo, Ulaiḃ von peachtmain, ar ní tagṡat galla ó Conaill no o Eogan. Maol na mbo, Rí Ih. Cenṡolaiġ, a ṡuṡ occiṡus est. Apmenaḋ, Epscop Airo Maḃa, quiesc.

Ict. Maelṡechnaire mac Aṡṡgail, Ri Ulaḋ, occiṡus est o Meṡraiḋ mac Domnaill. Meṡraiḋ mac Domnaill, una, do marbaḋ von Doṁ for lar Duiṁ Lechglaṁ var eṡeḃ naṁ Epenn. Cuconnacht mac Uaṁraiġ, taoiseaḃ Sil Anmcaḋa, do marbaḋ tre celg la Murchaḋ mac Briain. Anmcaḋ aonaiġ Tailten la Maelṡeclainn. Eaclais airṡe moṁ Cluana mic Nois do cosnam la Maelṡeclainn mac Domnaill, ocus ṡeṡo ceṫ li a Mide do cum. Soiṡela moṁ Colum Cille do velgnaṁ iṡin airṡe ar in seṡṁaṁ an daim-liaġ móṁ Cenannṡa. Ma Soiṡela moṁ Colaim Cille ṡaṡgal accu paṡe, var aṡaiṫ a áiṫ de, ocus a aiṡgiṫ, ocus ṡoṁ taṁaiṡ. Ia Doṁ. Ri Ulaḋ, occiṡus est tre neṡt De ocus Paṡaiṁ. Domnall mac Duibtuinne, Ri Ulaḋ, do marbaḋ do Murcaḋ mac Meṡraiḋ,

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[1] *Conaill*; i.e. the Cinel Conaill, for whom is here substituted the name of their ancestor, Conall, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

[2] *Eoghan*. By this name is signified the Cinel Eoghain, who were descended from Eoghan, another son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. The account of this expedition given by the Four Masters, at A.D. 1005, purports to be an extract from the "Book of Cluain-mac-Nois" and the "Book of the Island." The entry is not in Mageoghegan's translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnois*, the original of which is not forthcoming; and there is little doubt that, had Mageoghegan found such a record in the volume which he professed to translate, he would not have omitted it, as the authority of his version is in many places affected by his extreme partiality for his hero, Brian. It is most likely that the "Book of Cluain-mac-Nois" referred to was the ancient original of the present chronicle. See Introduction.

[3] *The Tarc*; i.e. "the Boar," an epithet of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulath, or Ulidia. See note [3], next page. The correct date is 1007.

[4] *In the middle of Dun-leth-glais* [Repa var. L. B., which is corrupt. The text has been corrected from the *Four Mast.*

to demand hostages. *They marched* through the middle of Connacht, over Eas-Ruaidh, through the middle of *Cinel* Conaill, through Cinel Eoghain, to Belach-duin; and the Ulidians, moreover, gave hostages on that occasion, but they brought no hostages from Conall,[1] nor from Eoghan.[2] Mael-na-mbo, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, was slain by his own *people*. Airmedhach, Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. A.D. [1004.]

Kal. Maelruanaidh, son of Ardgal, King of Uladh, was slain by Madudhan, son of Domhnall. Madudhan, son of Domhnall, was slain, however, by the Torc,[3] in the middle of Dun-leth-glaise,[4] against the protection of the saints of Erinn. Cuconnacht, son of Dunadhach, chieftain of Síl-Anmchadha, was treacherously killed by Murchadh, son of Brian. Renewal of the fair of Taillten, by Maelsechlainn. The Eneclar[5] of the great altar of Cluain-muc-Nois was purchased by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and a hide *was given* from each fort in Midhe on account thereof. The great Gospel[6] of Colum Cille was wickedly stolen,[7] in the night, out of the Erdamh[8] of the great Stone-church of Cenannus. The great Gospel of Colum Cille was found before the end of a quarter, after its gold and silver had been stolen off it, and sods over it. The Torc,[9] King of Uladh, was slain through the power of God and Patrick.[10] Domhnall, son of Dubhtuinne, King of Uladh, was killed by Muiredhach, son of Madudhan, and by Uargaeth[11] of [1005.]

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[5] *Eneclar.* The exact nature of this article has not been discovered. The last syllable of the name, *clar*, means a board. It is called the "Carrachan of Solomon's Temple," at the year 1125, *infra*.

[6] *Gospel.* Soiscela. This splendid manuscript of the Gospels, known as the "Book of Kells," is now preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

[7] *Was wickedly stolen.* Do dubgair, lit. "was black-stolen."

[8] *Erdamh.* See note [7], p. 133.

[9] *The Torc; i.e.* "the Boar." See note [3], last page.

[10] P., A. Papa, B.

[11] *Uargaeth.* This, if the name of a person, is not elsewhere mentioned in this chronicle. It signifies lit. "the cold wind," and possibly may not be a proper name at all.

et do Ungnaé Réte Patraic. Tuaimi .h. Mantáin, comarba Patraic in Mumain [quievit].

Iota Feperomach, comarba Colaim Cille, quievit hoc anno, acus postea o ainm in Christ Mupchad mac Epcoip, mic Ipgalaig Cinnaipe Duibh do mácaib a nuama a nEmlenaib Cupainn ó h Paupe.

Iota Tadhg Ua Cellaig, rigdomna Rig Connacht, ben Opiain mic Conchenaig, mortua. Matudan Ua gil Chuchdain, occisus est a gpaipe pua. Cloéon mac Cloéguipa, pinn pile Erpan, mortuus. Tadg Ua Ruadlec, mac Rig Connacht, occisus est ó Connacaib.

Iota Cathal mac Concaipp Pi Connacht, do éc a nailithe. Matudan mac Cinaeda, cenn Muman illed o dalpaib, quievit. Conang mac Closcuma, Epcop Cluana mic Noip, do Muzoopnaib Mazen, quievit. Slaiged la Opian go Clonloca Réte Patraic, go pug armpa Cinel Eogain et Ulad. Depbail ingen Tadg mic Cathail, mortua. Cpammad, Epcop, quievit.

Iota Flaithbertach .h. Cetnea, comarba Tigernaig et Epcop, do gabail apsaid Opeifne, occisus a éc naccoma. Slaiged la Opian go Mag Cobtha, go pucc let Rig Cinaeda Cinaith a Mailpanaid .h. Maelsechnaill pua péil go Cenn Coradh. Fland .h. Donnchada, comarba Cenaig, quievit.

Iota Tadan mag a. cnoc occup tpeigthi a nAlpo Mucha, o Eochaid go Dealtaine. cup mapp pluaig

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[1] *Comarb of Patrick*; i.e. "successor of Patrick." O'F. adds "Archiepiscopus Monasterii" in the margin. The name of Patrick is represented by a
P. in A. B. reads "Patraic."

[2] *Ainmire Bocht*; i.e. Ainmire "the poor." The correct year is 1005, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

[3] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date "1005."

[4] *Dubhsnéach*: i.e. "the black-eyed." O'F. has added a marginal note, now illegible.

[5] *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the year 1010 as the correct date.

[6] *Derbhail.* A marginal note, now mutilated, has been added by O'F., intimating that Derbhail was the mother of Aedh Ua Neill, Lord of Ailech, for the particulars of whose death he refers to the Annals of the

Sliabh Fuaid. Tuathal Ua Maeilmacha, comarb of Patrick[1] in Mumhain, [quievit]. A.D. [1005.]

Kal. Ferdomhnach, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. [1006.] Great frost and snow from the eighth of the Ides of January to Easter. Muiredhach, a sage Bishop, brother's son of Ainmire Bocht,[2] was suffocated in a cave, in Gailenga of Corann, by Ua Ruairc.

Kal.[3] Dubhcabhlaigh, daughter of the King of Connacht, wife of Brian, son of Cennedigh, moritur. [1007.] Madudhan, King of Síl-Anmchadha, was slain by his own brother. Clothna, son of Aengus, chief poet of Erinn, moritur. Tadhg Dubhsuilech,[4] son of the King of Connacht, was slain by the Conmaicne.

Kal.[5] Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, [1008.] died on a pilgrimage. Marcan, son of Cennedigh, head of Mumhain, as regards its clerics, quievit. Conaing, son of Aedhacan, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, (of the Mughdhorna-Maighen), quievit. A hosting by Brian to Claenlocha of Sliabh Fuaid; and he carried off the hostages of Cinel Eoghain, and of Uladh. Derbhail,[6] daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, moritur. Crunnmael, a Bishop, quievit.

Kal. Flaithbhertach Ua Cethnen, comarb of Tighernach,[7] [1009.] and Bishop, was wounded by the men of Breifne, and died afterwards. A hosting by Brian to Magh-Corainn, and he took with him the King of Cinel Conaill, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in submission, to Cenncoradh. Flann Ua Donnchadha, comarb of Oena,[8] quievit.

Kal.[9] A great malady, viz., boils and colic, in Ard-Macha, from Allhallowtide till May, so that it killed a [1010.]

Four Masters, at the year A.D. 1033, where Aedh, "Lord of Ailech, and heir to the sovereignty of Erinn," is stated to have died "on the night of St. Andrew's festival, after laudable penance and mortification."

[7] *Comarb of Tighernach*; *i.e.* successor of Tighernach, and consequently Abbot of Cluain-eois, or Clones, in the co. of Monaghan. The correct date is 1011.

[8] *Comarb of Oena*; i.e. successor of Endeus of Aran.

[9] *Kal.* The date 1012 has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

ocus mec Leiġinn imda, ocus a Ercop .i. Cendfaelad an tabaill.

Ict. Derbail ingen Congalaiġ mic Maelmithig, ingen Riġ Erenn, dhéc. Cred mor la hUalarg .h. Ciarda, la Riġ Coirbre, et la mac Neill .h. Ruairc, et la feraib Teabta hi nGailengaib, co tarrad Lucht tiġe Maeleclainn iar nol igin uair sin, go ttarfdat cath doib dre diumus, go ttorcair ann Donnchad mac Maeleclainn, ocus Dubtaiġlig .h. Maelcallain, taoiseach Delbna bice, et Donnchad mac Donnċada Finn, Riġdamna Temrach, ocus Cernach mac Flainn, Ri Luigne, ocus Senan .h. Leo[ċ]ain, Ri Gailenġ, et alii. Maelfeclainn do torrachtain go fargda acca na gabála, et go ttorcair ler Ualarg .h. Ciarda. Cogad mór eidir Gallaib ocus Gaidhelaib. Cred mor la Murchad mac Briain hi Laignib, gur airg an tir go Glénn da locha, ocus go Cill Maignenn, gur loirg an tir ocus gur cred. Longar mor do dect o na Gallaib isin Mumain, gur loiscit Corcach, fed Deus unidicauit fatum, arro marbad Amlaib mac Sitriucca .i. mac rig Gall, ocus Madgamain mac Dubgaill mic Amlaib, o Cathal mac Domnaill mic Duibdabairenn, dolore. Cred mor la Maelfeclainn accrich Gall, gur loisc an tir co Etar, go tarrad Sitric et Maelmordha cred da crechaib, gur marbrat da ced di im Flann mac Maeleclainn, ocus Lorcan mac

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[1] *The Sabhall.* An tabaill, for an tsabaill, A. B. The Sabhall, lit. "the Barn," was a small church, or oratory, which formerly existed at Armagh, for an account of which see the Rev. Dr. Reeves's Essay on the "*Ancient Churches of Armagh*," p. 15.

[2] *Derbhail.* O'F., who prefixes the date "1013," adds the marginal note "Mater Congalii filii Conquovari, Offaliæ Domini: Cod. Lec.," intimating that in the *Book of Lecan* (*Tract on Celebrated Women*, ff. 184 to 189), Derbhail is described as the mother of Congalach, son of Conchobhar, Lord of Ui-Failghe, or Offaly.

[3] *Ualarg.* "Ualgharg," *Four Mast.* "Ualgarc," *Ann. Ult.* The name "Ualgharg" signifies lit. "fierce shout."

[4] *Leo[ch]ain.* Leocain, A. B. Corrected from the Ann. Four Mast. and the Ann. Ult. The name Ua Leo-

great number of seniors and students, and their Bishop, *i.e.* Cennfaeladh of the Sabhall.[1] A.D. [1010.]

Kal. Derbhail,[2] daughter of Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, *i.e.* daughter of the King of Erinn, died. A great depredation *was committed* by Ualarg[3] Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, and by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and by the men of Teabhtha, in Gaileng; and the household of Maelechlainn met them, and *being* then after drinking, they gave them battle, through pride, and Donnchadh, son of Maelechlainn, and Dubhtaichligh Ua Maeilcallain, chief of Delbhna-bec, and Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, Royal heir of Temhair, and Cernach, son of Flann, King of Luighne, and Senan Ua Leo[ch]ain,[4] King of Gaileng, and others, were slain there. Maelsechlainn pursued *them*, so that the spoils were left with him; and Ualarg[5] Ua Ciardha was slain by him. Great war between the Foreigners and the Gaeidhel. A great depredation by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Laighen, and he plundered the country to Glenn-da-locha, and to Cill-Maighnenn, so that he burned and pillaged the territory. A great fleet from the Foreigners arrived in Mumhain, and they burned Corcach; but God avenged *the deed* immediately, for Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, *i.e.* son of the King of the Foreigners, and Mathghamhain, son of Dubhgall, son of Amhlaibh, were treacherously slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhairenn. A great depredation by Maelsechlainn in the territory of the Foreigners,[6] and he burned the country as far as Etar; but Sitric and Maelmordha overtook one of his preying parties, and slew 200 thereof, together with Flann, son of Maelechlainn, [1011.]

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chain, or O'Leochain, is now anglicised "Loughan," and incorrectly translated "Duck."

[5] *Ualarg.* See note [3], last page.

[6] *The territory of the Foreigners*; *i.e.* the district occupied by the Foreigners to the north of Dublin, the exact limits of which have not yet been ascertained. The name "Fine-Gall" ("territory of the Foreigners"), anglicised Fingal, is now applied to a district in the county of Dublin, extending about 15 miles to the north of the city.

Eĕtigern, Ri Cineóil Meĕair, et ceteror. Domnall mac Cathail, Rigdamna Connacht, do marbaĕ la .h. Maeldoraĕ, et Mag nAle uile do lorccaĕ et dargann.

Ict Fel Grigoir fua nimid irin bliadain si, et ann Cairec a ramraĕ, quod non audiatur etc. Sluaged la Briain mac Cinneidig, mic Lorcain, la Rig Erenn, et la Maelsechlainn, la fig Temrach, go hAth cliath Gall an domain do neoch baoi uaĕ o Lochlann siar, fo dionoilsit an aigaĕ Briain ocus Maelsechlainn; a ceo luiseĕ leó. Cuirder caĕ croda amnus eturra, do na fiuĕ féo na famail is na haimsiraĕ seo, go tucsat ann Briain mac Cinneidig, aird fi Erenn et Gall, et Bretan .lxxx°.uii°. anno aetatis suae, et Murchaĕ mac Briain, Rigdamna hErenn .lxii. anno aetatis suae, et Toirrdelbach mac Murchada, mic Briain, et Conaing mac Duinncuan, mac bratar Briain, ogus Moĕla mac Domnaill, mic Faelain, Ri na n'Deisi Muman, ocus Eoĕu mac Dunadaig, et Niall .h. Cuinn, ocus Cudulig mac Cinneidig, tri caomaĕ Briain, et Tadg .h. Ceallaig, Ri .h. Maine, et Maelruanaiĕ .h. Eĕin, Ri Aiĕne, et Gebennaĕ mac Dubucan, Ri Fer Maige, et Mac Betaĕ mic Muiredhaig Claoin, Ri Ciarraige Luachra, ocus Domnall

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[1] *Domhnall.* "Hoc infra post Cluain Tarbh prœlium." Marg. note, O'F. The killing of Domhnall, which, as O'F. has remarked, is also entered under the next year, is likewise twice recorded in the Ann. Ult., and the Ann. Four Mast., viz., under the years 1012 and 1013, equal to 1013 and 1014, respectively.

[2] *Little Easter; i.e.* Low Sunday. O'Flaherty has added the criteria for the year in the margin, viz.:—"Lit. Dom. C. Aureus Numerus, 8. Octava Paschæ, 2° Maii, sed 50ma (Quinquagesima) 7° Martii." The Ann. Four Mast., which have the battle of Clontarf under the year 1013, state that it was fought on Good Friday; and in the Chronicle of Marianus Scotus, that day is said to have been the 9th of the Kalends of May, *i.e.* the 23rd of April. The correct year, therefore, was 1014. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 435.

[3] *Battle.* The orig. hand has added the words "cath Cluana tarb," "battle of Cluain Tairbh (Clontarf)," in the marg.

and Lorcan, son of Echtighern, King of Cinel-Mechair, and others. Domhnall,[1] son of Cathal, Royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Ua Maeildoraidh, and all Magh-nAei was burned and plundered. A.D. [1011.]

Kal. The feast of Gregory before Shrovetide in this year, and Little Easter[2] in summer, which was not heard *before*. A hosting by Brian, son of Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, King of Erinn, and by Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, to Ath-cliath. The Foreigners of the World —such as were of them from Lochlann westwards— assembled against Brian and Maelechlainn. *The Foreigners had* with them 1,000 coats of mail. A spirited, fierce battle[3] was fought between them, for which no equal, or likeness, has been found in these times, and Brian, son of Cennedigh, chief King of Erinn, and of the Foreigners, and of Britain, was slain there, in the 88th[4] year of his age; and Murchadh, son of Brian, Royal heir of Erinn, in the 63rd year of his age; and Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh, son of Brian; and Conaing, son of Donncuan, the son of Brian's brother;[5] and Mothla, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi-Mumhan; and Eochu, son of Dunadhach, and Niall Ua Cuinn, and Cuduiligh, son of Cennedigh—the three companions[6] of Brian; and Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine; and Maelruanaidh Ua Edhin, King of Aidhne; and Gebhennach, son of Dubhagan, King of Feara-Maighe; and the son of Betadh, son of Muiredhach Claen, King of Ciarraighe-Luachra; and Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, King [1012.]

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[4] *The 88th.* The birth of Brian is entered under the year 922 (*rectè* 923), *supra*. He was, therefore, in the 91st year of his age. But the Ann. Ult. have the "Nativity of Brian" at the year 941=942, according to which he was only 72 years old at the time of his death. This, however, is inconsistent with the statement that his son, Murchadh, was 63 years old when he was slain.

[5] *The son of Brian's brother; i.e.* Conaing was the son of Donncuan, who was Brian's brother.

[6] *Companions.* Caoimtı, A. B. Cometıoı, "guards." *Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, p. 166.

mac Diarmata, Rí Corca Baiscinn, ocus Scanlan mac [Cathail][1] Rí Eoganacta Loču Lén, et Domnall mac Emini, mic Cainnig, et alii . . . . . .i. o Tulcand go Aṫ cliaṫ, gur raoineḋ for Gallaiḃ ocus for Laigniḃ, tria nert catharṫe, et imbualta, et crodachta, go tdorchair ann Maolmórda mac Murchaḋa, mic Finn, Rí Laiġen, et Tuaṫal .h. [U]gaire, riġdamna Laigen, et mac Brogarbáin, mic Concubair rigdamna .h. Fhailge, et multi, ocus go tdorcair ann Dubgall mac Amlaiḃ, et Gilla ciaráin mac Gluin iarainn, ḋa riġdamna Gall, ocus Siċfrad mac Lodair, larla Innsi Orc, et Bruadar taoiseaċ na nDanar, ocus ar e ro marb Brian, ocus luċt na noeċ ceḋ luinec uile, nar luga de do rochratsar tria ceḋ do Gallaiḃ ann. Caṫ eidir Uib Eaċ marḋ, eidir Cian mac Maoilmuaiḋ et Domnall mac Duibḋabairenn, go tdorchair ann Cian et Cathal, ocus Rogallach, tri meic Maoilmhúaiḋ, ocus ár imda. Sluaiġeḋ la Donnchaḋ mac Briain a noesgert nEirenn, gur marb Cathal mac Domnaill, et go tug giall o Domnall. Imairesg eidir da mac Briain .i. Donnchaḋ et Tadg. Maoidheḋ for Donnchaḋ. Do tuit ann Ruaidri .h. Donnagain, Rí Arad, et alii. Dunlang mac Tuathail, Rí Laigen, mortuus. Sluaiġeḋ la .h. Maeldoraiḋ, et la .h. Ruairc a Maġ naoi. gur marbsat Domnall mac Cathail, ocus ruccsat gialla Connacht. Flaiṫbertaċ mac Domnaill .i. oi Clainn Colmáin dó, comarba

[1] *Of Cathal.* Supplied from the Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast., a blank being left for the name in A., as if the transcriber found it illegible in his original. It is also omitted in B.

[2] *Domhnall.* In the Ann. Ult., and Ann. Four Mast., he is called "Mor maer Mar i nAlbain," "great steward of Mar, in Alba" (Scotland). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., cap. 81.

[3] *Grandson.* h. for hua, or ua, A. B. The Four Masters state that Tuathal was the son of Ugaire, on which Dr. O'Donovan remarks, "this is a mistake, because Tuathal, son of Ugaire, died in 956. It should be, as in the Annals of Inisfallen, 'Mac Tuathail,' *i.e.* son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire, or Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire." *Ann. F. M.* ad an. 777, n. y. But the death of this

of Corca-Bhaiscinn; and Scanlan, son [of Cathal],[1] King of Eoghanacht-locha-Léin; and Domhnall,[2] son of Emhin, son of Cainnech, and others. *The battle raged*, viz., from the Tulcadh to Ath-cliath, and the victory was gained over the Foreigners and the Lagenians, through dint of battling, striking, and bravery; and there fell Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Laighen; and Tuathal, grandson[3] of [U]gaire, Royal heir of Laighen; and the son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar, Royal heir of Ui-Failghe; and many *others*. And there were slain there Dubhgall, son of Amhlaibh, and Gillaciarain, son of Glun-iarainn, two Royal heirs of the Foreigners; and Sichfrith, son of Lodar, Earl of Innsi-Orc;[4] and Bruadar, chief of the Danars—and it was he that killed Brian;—and the entire band of 1,000 men in armour; so that not less than 3,000 Foreigners fell there. A battle between the Ui-Echach themselves, *i.e.* between Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh, and Domhnall, son of Dubhdhabhairenn, in which Cian, and Cathal, and Raghallach, three sons of Maelmhuaidh, were slain, and a multitude[5] about them. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, to the south of Erinn; and he killed Cathal, son of Domhnall, and received hostages from Domhnall. A conflict between the two sons of Brian, viz., Donnchadh and Tadhg. Donnchadh was defeated. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, King of Aradh, and others, fell there. Dunlaing,[6] son of Tuathal, King of Laighen, moritur. A hosting by Ua Maeildoraidh and by Ua Ruairc, to Magh-nAei; and they killed Domhnall,[7] son of Cathal, and carried off the hostages of Connacht. Flaithbhertach, son of Domhnall (*i.e.* he was of the

A.D. [1012.]

Dunlaing appears a little further on under this year, where he is said to have been "King of Laighen," not "Royal heir."

[4] *Innsi-Orc.* Oɲc, B. By "Innsi-Orc" are meant the Orcades, or Orkney Islands.

[5] *A multitude.* áɲ, lit. "a slaughter."

[6] *Dunlaing.* See note [3], last page.

[7] *Domhnall.* This entry, slightly varied, is also found under the year 1011. See note [1], p. 250.

Ciaráin, ocus Finniain, quieuit in Christo. Conn .h. Duigraid, comarbaḋ Caoimgin, quieuit. Domnall ú hAilpi, Rí Teabṫa, moritur.

Ict. Sluaiġeḋ la Domnall mac Duibdabairénn go Luimnech. Da mac Briain .i. Donnchaḋ et Taḋg go fluaġaḃ Tuad Mumhan [ar a cind]. Gnitir cat etorra. Maidheḋ for dergeirt nErenn, ocus do tuit ann Domnall. Sluaiġeḋ [la Maelsechlainn ocus la .h.] Nell, ocus la .h. Maeldoraidh [go Ath cliaṫ, gur] loiscsiot in dun [ocus gaċ araiḃe ó dun amaċ do taiġiḃ], et condeaċadar [iarom in Uiḃ Cinnsiolaiḃ] gur loiscsit an tir [uile ocus tucsat il] mile do braid ocus inniliḃ, co [tcairsaset] creċ da crechaiḃ ann, gur marbaḃ drem dib im mac riġ Connacht, et alii, et gur gabaḃ ann Congalaċ mac Concubair, Ri .h. fFoilge, et Gilla Coluim .h. Aeda, ri Teabṫa. Sluaiġeḋ la Maelsechlainn, et la .h. Nell, et la .h. Maeldoraiḃ allaigniḃ, go tucsat gialla Laigen, et go tucsat riġe Laigen do Dunncuan mac Dúnlainġ, gur innisset Osraiġe. Mac Ragnall, mic Imair, Ri Fuirt Lairge, do marbaḃ ó Uiḃ Liaṫain. Aeḋ .h. Ruairc, Ri Breifne, ocus Rigdamna Connacht, do marbaḃ la Taḋg mac Cathail, mic Concubair, la Riġ Connacht, dolose. Creċ mor la hUlltoiḃ, gur airgsit Ard Maċa o raiṫ imaċ, go rugrat gabala imda erte.

[1] *Clann-Colmain.* The words in parenthesis are added by way of gloss over the name of Flaithbhertach, in A. They are misplaced in B., where they precede the name. The Clann-Colmain were a branch of the O'Melaghlins of Meath, descended from Colman Mor, son of Diarmaid Mac Cerbhaill, King of Ireland, whose death is recorded under the year 565, *supra*.

[2] *Comarb of Ciaran and Finnian;* i.e. successor of St. Ciaran and St. Finnian, and consequently Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois and Cluain-Iraird.

[3] *Kal.* The correct year is 1015, as O'Flaherty has noted in the margin, in A.

[4] *To meet them.* Ar a cind. Supplied from the Ann. Four Mast.

[5] *A hosting.* This entry stands thus in A., viz.:—

Slū nell, ocus la .h.
Maeldoṁ loiscsiot
in dun et Doeaḋ
adar gur loiscsit an
tir mile do braid ocus īn
iliḃ co creċ da crechaiḃ ann gur
mbaḋ

Clann-Colmain[1]), comarb of Ciaran and Finnian,[2] quievit in Christo. Conn Ua Diugraidh, comarb of Caemhghen, quievit. Domhnall Ua hAirt, King of Teabhtha, moritur. A.D. [1012.]

Kal.[3] A hosting by Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhairenn, to Luimnech. Brian's two sons, viz., Donnchadh and Tadhg, with the army of Tuadh-Mumhain [*were there* to meet them[4]]. A battle was fought between them. The *men of the* South of Erinn were defeated, and Domhnall fell there. A hosting[5] [by Maelsechlainn, and Ua] Neill, and Ua Maeildoraidh [to Ath-cliath, so that] they burned the fortress [and all the houses that were from the fortress outwards]; and they went [afterwards unto Ui Cennsealaigh], and burned the country [entirely, and carried off many] thousands of captives and cattle; but one of their plundering parties [was overtaken] there, and a number of them were killed, along with the son of the King of Connacht, and others; and Congalach, son of Conchobhar, King of Ui-Failghe, and Gillacoluim Ua Aghda,[6] King of Teabhtha, were there taken prisoners. A hosting by Maelsechlainn, and by Ua Neill and Ua Maeildoraidh, into Laighen; and they took the hostages of Laighen, and gave the kingdom of Laighen to Donncuan, son of Dunlaing, and ravaged Osraighe. The son of Raghnall, son of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge, was slain by the Ui-Liathain. Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne, and Royal heir of Connacht, was treacherously killed by Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht. A great depredation *was committed* by the Ultonians, so that they plundered Ard-Macha from the [1013.]

It would therefore appear that the transcriber had copied from a damaged MS.; and the omission to fill up the blanks, which he might easily have done from other authorities, may be taken as an indication of Mac Firbis's desire to reproduce his original with fidelity. The liberty has now been taken of completing the entry, which is also imperfect in B., by supplying from the Ann. Four Mast. the clauses enclosed within brackets.

[6] *Aghda.* Oġro (Agad), B.

Gaoẗ mor irin fogmar do na frit fédo na famail irin aimsir si, dú attorcair dair mor Reglera Pingin hi cCluain muc Noir. Cor galor ic Gallaiḃ, ocus plag loċad ic Gallaiḃ ocus ig Laigniu.

Kt. Sluaiġeḋ la Maolfeclainn i nUlltoiḃ go tuc gialla Ulaḋ. Giolla Colaim .h. Agda, Rí Teabṫa, do marbaḋ o mac Duinn mic Donngaili i nDruim faiṫe. Donnagan mac Dunlainġ, fig Laigen, do marbaḋ, ocus Tadg .h. Riagain, Rí .h. nDrona, la Donnchaḋ mac Gille Padraic, for lar Leiṫglinne. Cluain muc Noir dan, Cluain ferta Brenainn, et Cenannus do loscaḋ. Mac Liag .i. Muirceṫaċ, aro ollam Erenn, optimus homo, mortuus i nInis Gall duiḃ for Sinainn. Ceo fann Mic Liag:—

Muirceṫac beg mac Mailceṫaiġ,
Bís ag ingaire na mbo,
Acre an tinnsaic naċ aimsi loit;
Tabair sgeanaḋ sinnsair do.

Connacda dargain Cille Dalua. Cat eidir Dal Araiḃe et Ultoiḃ. Maoidheḃ ar Dal Araiḃe, ocus do tuit ann Domnall .h. Loingsiġ, Rí Dail Araiḃe, et Niall mac Duibduinne, mic Argaġail, aro Rí Ulaḋ, ocus Concubar .h. Domnaill, Rí .h. tTuirtre, et alii. Fir Muman dargain Innsi Clothran, et Innsi bo finne.

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[1] *Out of it.* 2e, for erce, A. In this curious form of abbreviation the character "2," the contraction for the Latin *est*, by the addition of the letter e is made to represent the Irish word "erce," "from it," or "out of it." B. reads "dae," the transcriber having understood the character 2 as simply representing the figure 2, which in Irish is written "da."

[2] *And a plague of putrefaction.* Ocus plag loċad (ocus plag lochad). Omitted in B. Loċad is probably the same as Logaḋ, "rotting, putrefying," the letters ċ and ġ being frequently used, the one for the other, in the text of this Chronicle, as well as in all Irish MSS. See O'Donovan's Irish Grammar, p. 2. The expression plag loċad is rendered "a plague of rats (or mice)," as if the word loċad were intended for luch, in Sir W. R. Wilde's valuable *Table of Cosmical Phenomena*, &c. *Census of Ireland for* 1851, part v., vol. i., p. 65); but it would seem from the context that the plague was one affecting a people, not a district of country. Moreover,

Rath outwards, and took numerous spoils out of it.[1] A.D.
Great wind in the autumn, the like or equal of which [1013.]
has not been witnessed in these times, by which the great oak of Regles-Finghin at Cluain-muc-Nois was prostrated. A disease of the legs among the Foreigners, and a plague of putrefaction[2] among the Foreigners and Lagenians.

Kal.[3] A hosting by Maelsechlainn to the Ultonians, and he brought off the hostages of Uladh. Gillacoluim [1014.]
Ua Aghda,[4] King of Teabhtha, was slain by the son of Donn, son of Donngal, in Druim-raithe. Donnagan, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, and Tadhg Ua Riain, King of Ui-Drona, were slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillapadraig, in the middle of Lethghlinn. Cluain-muc-Nois, also Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Cenannus were burned. Mac-Liag, *i.e.* Muircertach, chief poet of Erinn, a most excellent man,[5] died in Inis-Gaill-duibh[6] on the Sinainn. Mac-Liag's first quatrain *was* :—

> Little Muircertach, son of Maelcertach,[7]
> Who is wont to be herding the cows—
> He is the innocent who attempts not to wound;
> Give him a handful of finnraip.[8]

The Connachtmen pillaged Cill-Dalua. A battle between the Dal-Araidhe and the Ultonians. The Dal-Araidhe were defeated, and Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Niall, son of Dubhtuinne, son of Ardgal, chief King of Uladh, and Conchobhar Ua Domhnaill, King of Ui-Tuirtre, and others, fell there. The men of Mumhain plundered Inis-Clothran, and Inis-bo-finne.

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the Foreigners, or Danes, were widely scattered throughout Ireland in the year 1015, so that a "plague of mice" could hardly reach their several bands without infesting the whole island.

[3] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date "1016," which is the correct year.

[4] *Aghda.* Ꝯgad (Agad), B.

[5] *Man.* ho, A. homo, B.

[6] *Inis-Gaill-duibh.* More correctly "Inis-an-Gaill-duibh," *i.e.* "the Island of the black Foreigner," now probably the King's Island, at Limerick.

[7] *Of Maelcertach.* Mailcertaċ, A. B.; Muircertaiġ is the correct gen. form of the name.

[8] *Finnraiṗ.* This is probably the name of some precious metal.

Kt. Diarmaid .h. Maoiltelcha, Epscop, quieuit. Oengus mac Carrtaig Calma, rigdamna Temra, ocus tuir ordain Erenn, moritur. Fergus mac Domnaill, mic Concubair, rigdamna Ailig, do marbad ó Cinel Eogain fadesen. Donnchad mac Donnchada .h. Congalaig, Rigdamna hErenn, do marbad o Feruib Breg per dolum.

Kt. Gormgal ind Ard ailean, prim ancharad Erenn, in Crirdo quieuit. Broen mac Maoilmorda, mic Murchada, Ri Laigen, do dallad i nAth cliath la Sitriucc mac Amlaoib tre meabail. Congalach mac Concubair, mic Finn, Ri .h. Foilge, moritur.

Kt. Orgain Cenannsa do Sitriug mac Amlaib, co nGallaib Atha cliath, [go rucsat brait diarmi] et gur marbad daoine ar a lár. Mac Cathasaig mic Aeda, do lb Cairrin, do teagmail do cum Donnchad mac Briain, go tard béim da claidiom na cenn, et dar a laim ndeis, gur ben de. Terna iarum mac Briain, ocus ro marbad mac Cathasaig.

Kt. Maolmuad .h. Maoilmúaid, Ri fFer cCeall, do tabairt ar hécin a damliag Duirmuige, la Muircertach .h. Cárraig, ocus a marbad im Maig Lena. Sluaigeb la Maolsechlainn, et la .h. Néll, et la Donnchad mac mBriain, ocus la hAirt .h. Ruairc, go Sinainn, go ttugsat gialla Connacht do Maoilsechlainn. Culuacra mac Concubair, Ri Ciarraige Luachra,

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[1] *Kal.* This is properly the year 1017, as O'Flaherty has noted in the margin, in A.

[2] *Kal.* The correct date is 1018, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

[3] *Anchorite.* Ancli., for Anchara, A. B. Anmchara (*i.e.* "soul-friend"), Four Mast. The Ann. Ult. (1018) have "annchara," which Dr. O'Conor renders by "Anachoreta." But his translation of the word seems to have been owing to his conception of the meaning of "Ard-ailean," which he did not consider the name of a place, but simply signifying "alta rupes." Ard-ailean, or High Island, is a steep island off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, in the county of Galway, containing the ruins of a pri .itive building erected by St. Fechin, in the seventh century. It was a more suit-

Kal.[1] Diarmaid Ua Maeiltelcha, Bishop, quievit. A.D.
Oengus, son of Carthach Calma, Royal heir of Temhair, [1015.]
and pillar of dignity of Erinn, moritur. Fergus, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, Royal heir of Ailech, was slain by the Cinel Eoghain themselves. Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, Royal heir of Erinn, was slain by the men of Bregh, through treachery.

Kal.[2] Gormgal of the High-Island, chief anchorite[3] of [1016.]
Erinn, in Christo quievit. Braen, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, King of Laighen, was blinded in Ath-cliath, by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, through treachery. Congalach, son of Conchobhar, son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghe, moritur.

Kal.[4] Plundering of Cenannus by Sitric, son of [1017.]
Amhlaibh, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, [so that they carried off innumerable spoils[5]], and men were slain in the middle of it. The son of Catharnach, son of Aedh, of the Ui-Caissin, approached Donnchadh, son of Brian, and gave him a stroke of his sword on his head and across his right hand, so that he cut off *the hand*. The son of Brian escaped afterwards, and the son of Catharnach was slain.

Kal.[6] Maelmhuaidh Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara- [1018.]
Ceall, was forcibly taken out of the Stone-church of Duirmagh, by Muircertach Ua Carraigh, and slain in Magh-Lena. A hosting by Maelsechlainn, and Ua Neill, and Donnchadh, son of Brian, and Art[7] Ua Ruairc, to the Sinainn; and they gave the hostages of Connacht to Maelsechlainn. Culuachra, son[8] of Conchobhar, King of

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able residence for an anchorite than for a "soul-friend," or confessor. See Hardiman's ed. of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, pp. 114, 115.

[4] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1019.

[5] *Spoils.* The clause enclosed within brackets is supplied from Tighernach, as the words ("ec gur—and so that") which follow imply the omission of such a clause.

[6] *Kal.* The correct date (1020), has been prefixed by O'F.

[7] *Art.* hairt, A. bairt, B.

[8] *Son.* mac, A. B. "Ua," "grandson," or "descendant," in all the other Annals.

mortuus. Lorccán Cluana mac Noir. Airo Macha do lorccad gur an Rard, genmota an ceat reseadtra, ocus ro lorcced an damliag mor, et an clasgtec, et an carbad, ocus imad ón ocus airgid. Maelmuire, comarba Patraic, cenn cleriġ Erenn, quieuit.

Ict. Fiar crabaidecta dregtain i nOrthaġaib. Brandacan .h. Maeluroir, airo rectaire Mide, do barbad la bealltaine illoċ Aimnine. Aod mac Flainn, mic Maelsechlainn, rigdamna Erenn. do marbad da laid Mangceadain dregoib Dile. Longarg .h. Maeltrom, secnab Cluana mac Noir, quieuit. Ua Geuennaid, Rigdamna .h. Manne, occisus est.

Ict. Ab Incarnatione Domini .M°. ac .xxii°.; anno Decennouenalis Circuli .xii. Sitriuc mac Imair Portlairge do marbad le Rig Orthaġe. Mac Leġinn mac Cairill, Ri Airgiall, penitens quieuit. Maelsechlainn mac Domnaill, mic Donnchada, airo Ri Erenn uile, tuile oidoain iartain domain, do héc i gCro Inis Loċa Aimnine, in .xlii°. anno regni sui, in .iiii^a. nonas Septembris, die dominico, luna .ii^a.; millesimo, uero, ac .xxii°. post Incarnationem Dominicam anno, praesentibus ac sibi astantibus uenerabilium Sanctorum, Patricii, scilicet, et Columbae ac Ciaraini heredibus penitens in pace pausauit.

Trí cet post is an Rig.
Ima tobair bruit ir bió:
Aitrom o Rig na nduile
A medon gaé duine dioḃ.

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[1] *Teach-screabtra*; *i.e.* the library; lit. "house of writings."

[2] *The Carbad*; *i.e.* "the chariot." "carpat na nAbbad," "the chariot of the Abbots." Four Mast.

[3] *Comarb of Patrick.* O'F. adds the marg. note "Ardm. 3°. Junii ♀," to intimate that Maelmuire was Abbot, or Bishop of Armagh, and died on the third of June, being Friday.

[4] *Kal.* The correct date is 1021.

[5] *The 43rd*; *i.e.* counting the 12 years which intervened between the period of his deposition by Brian, in 1002, and the death of Brian in 1014, after which Maelsechlainn resumed the sovereignty. O'Flaherty has added a marginal note recapitulating the criteria, and indicating 1022 as the correct year, but it is now mutilated.

Ciarraighe-Luachra, moritur. Burning of Cluain-muc-Nois. Ard-Macha was burned, together with the Rath, except the Teach-screabtra;[1] and the great Stone-church was burned, and the belfry, and the Carbad,[2] and a great deal of gold and silver. Maelmuire, comarb of Patrick,[3] head of the clergy of Erinn, quievit. A.D. [1018.]

Kal.[4] A shower of wheat fell in Osraighe. Branagan Ua Maeiluidhir, chief law-giver of Midhe, was drowned on May-day, in Loch Ainninn. Aedh, son of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, Royal heir of Erinn, was slain by the Ui-Maighteachain, of the Feara-Bile. Longarg Ua Maeiliduin, vice-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Ua Gebheannach, Royal heir of Ui Maine, occisus est. [1019.]

Kal. From the Incarnation of the Lord, 1022; the 16th year of the cycle of 19. Sitric, son of Imhar of Port-Lairge, was slain by the King of Osraighe. Macleghinn, son of Cairell, King of Airghiall, pœnitens quievit. Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, chief King of all Erinn, flood of dignity of the west of the world, died in Cro-Inis of Loch Ainninn, in the 43rd[5] year of his reign, the 4th of the nones of September, viz., on Sunday, the 2nd of the moon's age, and in the thousand and twenty-second year after the Lord's Incarnation; the successors of the venerable saints, that is to say, of Patrick,[6] Columba, and Ciaran, being present and standing beside him, pœnitens in pace pausavit. [1020.]

Three hundred[7] forts has the King,
From which he gives clothes and food;
There are guests from the King of the elements
In the middle of each fort of them.

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[6] *Patrick.* ꝑꝛ̄ıcı, A. ꝑꝛıncı, B.

[7] *Three hundred.* O'Flaherty has rendered the first quatrain of this eulogy on Maelsechlainn, which he calls an "epitaph," into Latin, in the margin, but it is now mutilated. The paraphrase seems to have been literally the same as that which he gives in *Ogygia*, p. 436, viz.:—

"Præbuit è castris vestes, victumque trecentis:
Quarum quæque inopum sedes penetralibus altrix."

Dabaċ fir na Telca tiar,
Mángeba Rí Mróe méin
Dia Domnaiġ, ibas daġ dá
Dia luain i marcain Mroe.

Muirchertaċ mac Cairpthaiġ Cailma do marbaḋ an Gaṁ, per dolum. Domnall .h. Murchaḋa Glun ilair, Rí an tuaiscirt, do marbaḋ o Crannachtaiḃ Glinne Gemin.

Ict. Erca grene immeḃon laoi, ocus erca eġa fri mís cecna. Domnall mac Aeḋa brig .h. Maelrechlainn, leiṫ ri Mróe, do marbaḋ o mac Seanáin .h. Leoċain, ocus ó Luiġniḃ. Táḋg mac Briain do marbaḋ dEilib iarfill, iar na erail do Donnchaḋ mac Briain. Concubar mac Aenġusa, mic Cairpthaiġ Cailma, do marbaḋ lar na Gotaiḃ tre celg. Maelmuire .h. Cainnén Escop Suirdi, quieuit. Leoḃelin fáiġ Bretan, mortuus. Sluaiġeḋ la .h. Concubair, la fiaġ Connacht in Uíḃ Briúin, gur marbaḋ ann Domnall .h. Eġra, Rí Luiġne Connacht. Oenus Rí an domain in pace quieuit. Cuanu fa gab dar a éis fáiġe.

Ict. Ugaire mac Dunlainġ, Rí Laiġen, et Maelmorda mac Lorcain, Rí .h. Censelaiġ, et a mac, dec do gabail forra og Dubloċ, do Duinnsleḃe, gur marbaḋ ann. Ioseḃ mac Duncaiḋ, anmcara Cluana muc Nois, quieuit: aṫair Cuinn na mBoċt. Sluaiġeḋ la mac nEochaḋa go Gallaiḃ, gur loisg iad, ocus go

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[1] *Man of the Tulach.* fir na tulca. An allusion is probably here contained to the Fearta-tulach, a district in the county of Westmeath, comprising the present barony of Fartullagh, in that county. The sense of this quatrain is very obscure.

[2] *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the date 1023, which is the correct year, and added a chronol. note in the margin, which is now nearly destroyed.

[3] *Desire.* Erail, A. B., for urail, or furail. In O'Conor's edition of Tighernach the corresponding word is "umail" (umail), *i.e.* "submitting," which makes the passage to signify that "Tadhg was murdered by the Eile, after submitting to his brother Donnchadh;" but in the Bodleian copy of Tighernach (*Rawlinson*, 488), the word is written "urail," in an abbreviated form.

[4] *The Gots;* *i.e.* the Stammerers, a nickname of a family of the O'Melaghlins of Meath.

[5] *Leobhelin;* *i.e.* Llewelyn, son of

The vat of the man of the Tulach[1] in the west— A.D.
If the King of Midhe feels any desire
On Sunday, he quaffs a drink of it [1020.]
On Monday morning in Midhe.

Muircertach, son of Carthach Calma, was slain by the Got, through treachery. Domhnall, grandson of Murchadh Glun-ilair, King of the North, was slain by the Ciannacht of Glenn-Geimhin.

Kal.[2] An eclipse of the sun at mid-day, and an [1021.]
eclipse of the moon in the same month. Domhnall, son of Aedh Beg Ua Maeilseachlainn, half-King of Midhe, was killed by the son of Seanan Ua Leochain, and the Luighne. Tadhg, son of Brian, was treacherously slain by the Eile, at the desire[3] of Donnchadh, son of Brian. Conchobhar, son of Aengus, son of Carthach Calma, was slain by the Gots,[4] through treachery. Maelmuire Ua Cainnén, Bishop of Sord, quievit. Leobhelin,[5] King of Britain, moritur. A hosting by Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, into Ui-Briuin, where Domhnall Ua Eghra, King of Luighne of Connacht, was slain. Oenric,[6] King of the world, in pace quievit. Cuana[7] *it was* who assumed the sovereignty after him.

Kal.[8] Ugaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, and [1022.]
Maelmordha, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and his son, *had* a house taken against them at Dubhloch, by Donnsleibhe; and they were slain there. Joseph, son of Donnchadh, anmchara[9] of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit: *he was* the father of Conn-na-mbocht. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh to the Foreigners, so that he burned them,[10]

Seisil, whose death is entered in the *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 1021 and in the *Annales Cambriæ* under 1023.

[6] *Oenric.* "Henricus II., Imperator, obiit 1024; Conradus II. successit." Marg. note, O'F.

[7] *Cuana*; *i.e.* Conrad. See last note.

[8] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1024.

[9] *Anmchara.* Confessor, or spiritual director: lit. "soul-friend."

[10] *Burned them*: *i.e.* their territory.

ttuȝ ȝialla Ȝaoiðeal uaiðiḃ. Cuan .h. Loċcain, prim héciur Ḃrenn, ocur ȝaoi Senċusa, do marbaḋ i tTeabta, ocus bṙenait a naon uair an luchd ṙa marb, ocus ar ṙiort ṙileḋ ṙin. Domnall .h. Egra, Rí an Coṙainn, moritur.

Kt. Niall .h. Concubair, Riȝdamna Connaċt, et Maolṙeclainn Ȝot Rí Mide do héc. Saoṙbṙeatac Ab Imleċ Iobair, oṙdan hḂrenn, quieuit. Muiṙeḋaċ mac Muȝróin do muintir Imliȝ ṙoṙdeoṙaiȝ, comarba Ciaran, quieuit. Comaltan, Rí .h. fFiacraċ Aiḋne, occiṙur est.

Kt. Sluaiȝeḋ la mac Briain ȝo ttuȝ ȝialla Miḋe, et Breȝ, ocur Ȝall, ocur Laiȝen, ocur Oṙṙaiȝe. Sluaiȝeḋ la Flaiṫbertaċ .h. Néill, ocur la mac Maoilṙeclainn mic Maoilruanaiḋ im Miḋe ȝo ttuȝrat ȝialla, ocur ȝondecatur ṙoṙ lic aiȝriḋ, ȝur innirrit Inir Mochta. Maolruanaiḋ .h. Maoldoṙuiḋ, Ri Cinel Conaill, do dul tar muir da ailitre. Conall .h. Cillin, comarba Cronáin Tuama ȝreine, quieuit. An cloċan o Ȝarda an bainb co lland ċiland na ttri ccroṙ do denam la Breṙal Conailleċ. Trí caṫa ria Roén .i. Raon .i. caṫ ṙoṙ ṙiru Miḋe et caṫ ṙoṙ ṙiru Breȝ, et caṫ ṙoṙ Ȝalloiḃ Aṫa cliaṫ.

Kt. Sluaiȝeḋ la mac Briain i nOṙṙaiȝiḃ, ȝur ṙaoineḋ ṙoṙ drem dia muintir, ȝur marbad ann Ȝarda mac Dunadaiȝ, et Domnall mac Sencáin mic

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[1] *And professor.* ocur ṙaoi, A. Omitted in B.

[2] *In one hour.* a naonmar, t'anaonar, "together," A. B.

[3] *A poet's miracle.* This event is thus given in the Annals of Loch-Cé, at the year 1024:—"Cuan .h. Loċain .i. prim eigeṙṙ Ḃrenn, do marbad la Tetra. Do ṙigne Dia ṙirt ṙileḋ co ṙollur ar an luchd ṙo marḃ, ar ṙo báṙṙaiȝed a nduṙoċ oiȝhed iad, ocur ni ṙo hadnuiced a cuirp, ȝur ṙoȝuil ṙeoil ocur ṙoluamain iad," i.e. "Cuan Ua Lochain, chief poet of Erinn, was killed in Tethfa. God performed a 'poet's miracle,' manifestly, on the party who killed him, for they died an evil death, and their bodies were not buried, but beasts and birds devoured them."

[4] *Kal.* The correct year is 1025, according to O'F.

and carried away the hostages of the Gaeidhel from them. A.D.
Cuan Ua Lothchain, chief poet of Erinn, and professor[1] [1022.]
of history, was killed in Teabhtha; and the party that killed him became foul in one hour;[2] and that is a "poet's miracle."[3] Domhnall Ua Eghra, King of the Corann, moritur.

Kal.[4] Niall Ua Conchobhair, Royal heir of Connacht, and [1023.]
Maelsechlainn Got, King of Midhe, died. Saerbreathach, Abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, the dignity of Erinn, quievit. Muiredhach, son of Mughron, of the family of Imlech-fordeoraigh, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. Comaltan, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, occisus est.

Kal. A hosting by the son of Brian,[5] who carried off [1024.]
the hostages of Midhe and Bregh, and of the Foreigners, and Lagenians, and Osraighe. A hosting by Flaithbhertach Ua Neill, and by the son of Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, into Midhe, and they took hostages, and went on the ice, so that they plundered Inis-Mochta. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, went across the sea on his pilgrimage. Conall Ua Cillin, comarb of Cronan of Tuaim-greine, quievit. The paved way from Gardha-an-bhainbh to Ilaid-Chilaid-na-ttricros was constructed by Bresal Conaillech.[6] Three battles *were gained* by Roen, *i.e.* Raen, viz., a battle over the men of Midhe, and a battle over the men of Bregh, and a battle over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath.

Kal. A hosting by the son of Brian into Osraighe; but [1025.]
a division of his people was defeated, and Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, and Domhnall, son of Senchan, son of

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[5] *The son of Brian*: i.e. Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha. O'P. has prefixed the date "1026."

[6] *Ilaid-Chilaid-na-ttri-cros*; i.e. the monument or mound of "Cilaid of the three crosses." The Four Mast. (1026), write this name "Uaṁ na ccṙu ccṙoṙ," "the monument (or heap) of the three crosses." The translator of the Annals of Clonmacnois also, at the year 1026, calls the place "the heap of stones of the Three Crosses." The word "Cilaid" in the text is therefore probably a repetition of "co Uaṁ."

Flaithbertach, rigdamna Muman, ocus Maelsechlainn .h. Concobair, Ri Cocaiscraide, et da mac Cathal mic Conchobair, Ri ocus Rigdamna .h. Connill, et dá mac Egertach Ri ocus rigdamna tuaiscirt Gaidhel, ocus Ogam .h. Cairpre, mic Amlaim, mic Connecan, et alii. Bachall Iosa do briseadh. Maelsámaid .h. Maeldoraid dhéc i nanitire. Riacad Ri Francc, mortuus. Sluaiged la Sitric mac Amlaib, ocus la Donnchad, Ri Breag im Mide go Lec mBlaithe ocus go Muine milinn, go ndernadar cath fri Mide, go tucsat Raon Ri iartain Mide, ocus Donnchad Ri Breg, ocus Ri .h. mBruin Cualann et alii.

Kl. Tuathal .h. Dubanaig, Episcop Cluana Iraird, quiescit. Ant Episcop .h. Suanlig quiescit. Sitric mac Amlaib do dul do Rom, ocus Flannagan .h. Ceallaig Ri Breg. [Sitric] mac Amlaib [do tiachtain] o Rom. Brian mac Cathail .h. Concobair, rigdamna Connacht, do marbad la Maelsechlainn .h. Maelruanaid.

Kl. Amlaib mac Sitric do gabail do Mathgamain .h. Riagain, Ri Deiscirt Breg go fraigid da cet déc bó, ocus se .xx. ec Bretnach, et tri .xx. unga dór, ocus claidiom Carlura, ocus marc ind ir forneigid. Mortalid mor i nInis Galainne hi gCairbre mór do in so loiscthea da .xx. déc duine do maithib Cairbre, ocus Ri Dartraige, ocus ri Coirbre, et airchinnech

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[1] *Ua.* .h., for Ua, or O'. A. B. "Mac," "son," Tighernach and Four Mast. The correct year is 1027.

[2] *Bachall Iosa.* The Baculus Jesu, for an interesting account of which see *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*, by the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., pp. viii–xxii., and O'Curry's *Lectures*, pp. 600-605.

[3] *Richard.* There is no such name in the list of the Kings of France. The personage referred to was probably Richard III., Duke of Normandy, who died in the year 1028.

[4] *King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann.* The Four Masters call him Gillamaille, son of Gillacaeimghin.

[5] *Sitric—returned.* Supplied from Tighernach, A.D. 1028, which is the correct date.

[6] *A mark for the man who captured him.* M ind ir forneigid, for

Flaithbhertach, Royal heir of Mumhain; and Maelsechlainn Ua[1] Conchobhair, King of Corcumruaidh; and the two sons of Cuilen, son of Conchobhar—the King and Royal heir of Ui-Conaill; and the two sons of Egartach, the King and Royal heir of the Northern Eoghanacht; and Ogan, grandson of Corc, son of Anluan, son of Cennedigh, and others, were slain there. The Bachall Iosa[2] was broken. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeildoraidh died in pilgrimage. Richard,[3] King of France, moritur. A hosting by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, and by Donnchadh, King of Bregh, into Midhe, to Lec-mbladha, and to Muna-Milain, until the men of Midhe encountered them, when Raen, King of the West of Midhe, and Donnchadh, King of Bregh, and the King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann,[4] and others, were slain. A.D. [1025.]

Kal. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, quievit. The Bishop Ua Suairligh quievit. Sitric, son of Amhlaibh went to Rome, and Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, King of Bregh. [Sitric[5]], son of Amhlaibh [returned[5]] from Rome. Brian, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, Royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Maelsechlainn Ua Maeilruanaidh. [1026.]

Kal. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, was captured by Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, King of the South of Bregh, *and detained* until he delivered 1,200 cows, and six score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and a mark for the man who captured him.[6] A great loss of life in Inis-na-lainne, in Cairbre-mór, in which were burned twelve score men of the nobles of Cairbre, and the King of Dartraighe, and the King of Cairbre, and [1027.]

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mapc imo ṗiṛ ṗoṡneṛgaiḃ, A. B. The abbrev. ^{c}ṁ may stand for mapc, a mark, and also a horse, or for mac, a son. Dr. O'Conor (*Tighernach*, ad an. 1029), translates this clause "filium Anfiri *Rot*, captivum." But he has totally misunderstood the meaning of the word ṗoṡneṛgaiḃ, which is simply the verb ṗo-eṛgaiḃ (he captured), with the infixed pronoun ṡ. See Zeuss's *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 334.

Droma cliab. Muircertach .h. Maeldoraid, Ri Cineóil Conaill, do marbad do Uib Canannain, oc Ros Canannain.

Ict. Breraí Conallec, do Conallib Muircheme, comarba Ciaráin, quieuit. Flaithbertach .h. Neill do teacht do Roim. Bachall Iosa do farcaid um tri canlib, ocus ro marbad fé cenn tri la an fer ro farcaig. Ros Comain ocus Cilfin ocus Mag nAse uile do fáithiugud. Fargaid Mide do .h. Maelsechlainn. Ruaidri .h. Canannain do marbad ag Mordun la Cloth .h. Néill. Rige Mide do gabáil do .h. Maelsechlainn iar na marbad dar Loc Rib. Aed .h. Maeldoraid do marbad la Art .h. Ruairc. Tadg mac Cathail mic Concubair, Ri Connacht, do marbad o Maelsechlainn .h. Maelruanaid, Ri Cruithentuinn, ocus o Clann Cosgraid imeachtaib .h. Cathusin. Domnall Got, ri Mide, do marbad tre meabail ó Concaing .h. Maelcallainn, ó a amus fén. Tadg mac Lochlainn, Ri .h. Censelaig dhéc i nairtige. Maeldoor Dall .h. Ancarall, fer léiginn [Cille achaid], quieuit. Gormlaith ingen Murchada mic Finn, matair ríg Gall .i. Sitriucc, ocus rig Muman .i. Donnchada mic Briain, moritur. Concubar mac Taidg .h. Ceallaig, Ri .h. Maine, do marbad dremuib Teabta.

Ict. Flaithbertach .h. Neill do tiachtain ó Roim. Aird mBreacáin dalgain do Gallaib Ata cliath, et da ced duine do loscad isin duimliag, ocus da ced ele do breith imbraid. .h. Donnagan, Ri Aird tire do marbad dU Briain. Cathalach comarba Caoimgin do

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[1] *Canannain.* Instead of this name O'Flaherty would write Cathain, or Cane; but "Canannain" is the name in the other Annals. The correct year is 1029.

[2] *Went to Rome.* Do teacht do Roim. Tighernach (1030), has "Do tocht do Roim," which Dr. O'Conor incorrectly translates "rediit a Roma." "Do dul do Roim," "Went to Rome." Four Mast.

[3] *Bachall Iosa; i.e.* "Baculus Jesu." See note [2], p. 266.

[4] *Canannain.* O'F. corrects this

the Airchinnech of Druim-cliabh. Muircertach Ua Maeil- A.D.
doraidh, King of Cinell Conaill, was slain by the Ui [1027.]
Canannain,[1] at Rath-Canannain.

Kal. Bresal Conaillech, of the Conaille Muirthemne, [1028.]
comarb of Ciaran, quievit. Flaithbhertach Ua Neill went to Rome.[2] The Bachall Iosa[3] was profaned regarding three horses, and the man who profaned it was killed before the end of three days. Ros-Comain and Ailfin, and all Magh-nAei, were spoiled. Wasting of Midhe by Ua Maeilsechlainn. Ruaidhri Ua Canannainn[4] was slain, at Modhorn, by Aedh Ua Neill. The sovereignty of Midhe was assumed by Ua Maeilsechlainn, after he had been expelled beyond Loch-Ribh. Aedh Ua Maeildoraidh was slain by Art Ua Ruairc. Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, was slain by Maelsechlainn Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Crimhthann, and by the Clann Cosgraidh, together with Echsaidi Ua Cathluain. Domhnall Got, King of Midhe, was treacherously slain by Cucairid Ua Maeilcallann, his own servant. Tadhg, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, died in penitence. Maelodar Dall Ua Ancapaill, lector [of Cill-achaidh[5]], quievit. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, mother of the King of the Foreigners, *i.e.* Sitric, and of the King of Mumhain, *i.e.* Donnchadh, son of Brian, moritur. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, was slain by the men of Teabhtha.

Kal.[6] Flaithbhertach Ua Neill returned from Rome. [1029.]
Ard-Breacain was plundered by the Foreigners of Athcliath, and 200 men were burned in the Stone-church, and 200 more carried off in captivity. Ua Donnagain, King of Aradh-tire was slain by Ua Briain.[7] Cathasach,

name to Cathain (Cane), in which he is followed by the transcriber of B. But the name in the text is right.

[5] *Of Cill-achaidh.* Supplied from Four Mast. (1030).

[6] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1031, which is the correct date.

[7] *Ua Briain*; i.e. O'Brien. The Four Mast. call him Toirrdhealbhach, or Turlough.

ballaḃ do Domnall mac Dunlainġ, et ar ġniom nanaitniḋ ſin. Ua Ardġa, Rí Teabta, occiſus eſt a fratribus ſuis.

Ict. Domnall mac Maoilṁúanaiḋ .h. Maoilḋoraiḋ, Rí Cinéil Conaill, do marbaḋ do Clainn Fiangusa. Maoltuile Epscop Airdd Macha, quieuit. Romanus Papa Romae, quieuit. Tene gelainn i Saxain ġur loiscc daoine imda et Caer Abroc.

Ict. Murchaḋ .h. Maoilseclainn do marbaḋ tre meabail do mac Iarnan taoiseċ Cuirenn. Maoliosa, Epscop Alban, quieuit. Aoḋ mac Flaiṫbertaiġ .h. Néill, Rí Ailiġ, penitens moritur. Fogartaċ .h. Aeḋa, Rí Fer Luirg ocus .h. Fiacraċ Airda Sraḃa, do marbaḋ dSeranḃ Manaċ. Muiredaċ .h. Manacain, uasal Epscop, quieuit.

Ict. Maelcoluim mac Cinaeda, Rí Alban, ordan iartain Eorpa, obiit. Amlaiḃ mac Sitriogа do marbaḋ do Saxanoib oġ dul do Roim. Fir Muman do gabáil taiġe for drem do Teaċbachoiḃ i cCluain mic Noir, ubi multi ceciderunt, im mac mDéc .h. Ardġa. Dubdainġen .i. mac Donnchaḋa, Rí Connacht, a suis occisus est .i. de Aiḃ Maine .i. o Sitric .h. F . . . . . Gilla Patraig .h. Flannagáin, Rí Teabṫa, moritur. Muiredhaċ .h. Flaiṫbertaiġ, Rí .h. mBriuin [S]eola, per dolum occisus est.

Ict. Cnut mac Stain, Ri Saxan, moritur. .h. Ruairc .i. Art, tarġain Cluana ferta Brenainn, ocus

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[1] *Caemhghen.* The Four Mast. say "Finghin;" but the Annals of Loch Cé have "Caemhghen," as in the text.

[2] *Unprecedented.* anaitnid (anaithnidh); lit. "unknown."

[3] *Kal.* The correct year is 1032, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

[4] *Romanus.* O'F. has added the marg. note "1032: 6. Id. Nov., Joannes 19 obiit."

[5] *Lightning.* Tene gelainn (Tenegelain). O'F. translates this "fulmen," in the marg. The name is at present applied to the light known as "Will o' the wisp."

[6] *Caer-Abroc.* "Eboracum." Marg. note, O'F.

[7] *Cuircne.* Cuirem (Cuirem), B. The correct year is 1033, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

[8] *Kal.* The correct year (1034), has been prefixed by O'F.

comarb of Caemhghen,[1] was blinded by Domhnall, son of Dunlaing; and that was an unprecedented[2] deed. Ua Aghda, King of Teabhtha, was slain by his brothers. A.D. [1029.]

Kal.[3] Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, was slain by the Clann Fianghusa. Maeltuile, Bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Romanus,[4] Pope of Rome, quievit. Lightning[5] in Saxonland, and it burned many men, and Caer-Abroc.[6] [1030.]

Kal. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn was treacherously slain by Mac Iarnan, chief of Cuircne.[7] Maeliosa, Bishop of Alba, quievit. Aedh, son of Flaithbhertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, pœnitens moritur. Fogartach Ua Aedha, King of Feara-Luirg and Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the Feara-Manach. Muiredhach Ua Manachain, a distinguished Bishop, quievit. [1031.]

Kal.[8] Maelcoluim, son of Cinaedh, King of Alba, the dignity of the West of Europe, obiit. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, on his way to Rome. The men of Mumhain captured a house against a party of the men of Teabhtha, at Cluain-muc-Nois, where many fell along with the son of Béc Ua Aghda. Dubhdaingen, *i.e.* son of Donnchadh, King of Connacht, was slain by his own *people*, *i.e.* of the Ui Maine,[9] viz., by Sitric O'F. . . . .[10] Gillapadraig Ua Flannagain, King of Teabhtha, moritur. Muiredhach Ua Flaithbhertaigh, King of Ui-Briuin [S]eola, was slain through treachery. [1032.]

Kal. Cnut,[11] son of Stain,[12] King of the Saxons, moritur. Ua Ruairc, *i.e.* Art, plundered Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and [1033.]

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[9] *Of the Ui Maine.* Do Ua Maine. This clause is probably transposed in the text. In Tighernach it comes after the name of "Dubhdaingen, son of Donnchadh," who does not appear in any of the authentic lists of the Kings of Connacht.

[10] *Sitric O'F. . . .* The name is also incomplete in the text of Tighernach (1034); but Dr. O'Conor, in his translation, renders it O'Flanagan, without any apparent authority except that the name O'Flanagan occurs in the entry immediately succeeding.

[11] *Cnut.* His death is entered in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the year 1036.

[12] *Stain.* O'Flaherty corrects this to "Sweno," and prefixes the date 1035.

mebrain fair irin lo cedna fia mac mBriain co fargaib ar daoinib.

Kt. Donnchad mac Dunlainge, Ri Laigen, do dallad la Donnchad mac Gilla Patraic, gur marb de. Maolsechlainn .h. Maolruanaid Ri Cruimtainn, do marbad la Cod .h. Concubair hi ceintaib Taidg ocus Briain. Scoloc .i. Niall .h. Flannagáin, Ri Teabta, a fuir occisus est. Flaithbertach mac Muircertaig .h. Nell, Ri Ailig, moritur. Oengus .h. Flainn, comarba Brenainn Cluana ferta, quieuit.

Kt. Cathal mac Ruaidri, Ri iartair Connacht, do teacht da ailithre do Ard Macha. Scrin Coluim Cille et Damliag dargain do Gallaib Atha cliath. Muirgius Dua Concennain, Ri .h. nDiarmada, moritur. Flaithbertach mac Loingsig, Episcop Cluana muc Nois, quieuit.

Kt. Cunnend Condere, Episcop, obiit. Cat eidir Dealbna et .h. Maine isfel Ciarain, in quo multi occisi sunt, acht Dealbna uictores erant. Cat eidir Cuana Ri Saxan ocus Ota Ri Frangc, dú attorchair mile um Ota.

Kt. Iaco Ri Bretan a fuir occisus est. Donnchad Derg mac Airt .h. Ruairc, Ri airther Connacht, do marbad la Cod .h. Concubair. Macnia comarba Buite et Episcop, quieuit. Donnchad mac Gillapatraic, ard Ri Laigen ocus Osraige, quieuit.

Kt. Corcrach mac Angeda, comorba Flannain ocus Brenainn, quieuit. Maolmuire .h. Uctan, comarba Coluim Cille, quieuit. Donnchad mac Critain ard ri Alban inmatura aetate a fuir occisus est.

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[1] *Lost a multitude.* Go fargaib ár (go ffargaib ár); lit. "left a slaughter."

[2] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1037.

[3] *Cunnenn.* Cunnend, A. B. "Cuindoen (Cuinden)," Four Mast. The correct year is 1038.

[4] *Cuana; i.e.* Conrad II., Emperor of Germany. He is also called "Cuana" under the year 1021 = 1023, *supra*, where he is recorded as having succeeded "Oenric," or Henry II.

[5] *Iaco.* Rico (Rico), B.

[6] *Donnchadh, son of Critan.* Mac

a victory was gained over him on the same day, by the son of Brian, when he lost a multitude[1] of men. A.D. [1033.]

Kal. Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, was blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillapadraig, of which he died. Maelsechlainn Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Crimhthann, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in revenge for Tadhg and Brian. Scolog, *i.e.* Niall Ua Flannagain, King of Teabhtha, was slain by his own *people*. Flaithbhertach, son of Muircertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, moritur. 'Oengus Ua Flainn, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta, quievit. [1034.]

Kal.[2] Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connacht, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Scrin of Colum Cille, and Damhliag, were pillaged by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Muirghius Ua Concennain, King of Ui-Diarmada, moritur. Flaithbhertach, son of Loingsech, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [1035.]

Kal. Cunnenn[3] of Condere, Bishop, obiit. A battle between the Dealbhna and Ui Maine, on the festival of Ciaran, in which battle many were slain, but the Dealbhna were victors. A battle between Cuana,[4] King of the Saxons, and Ota, King of the Franks, in which 1,000 were slain, together with Ota. [1036.]

Kal. Iaco,[5] King of Britain, was slain by his own *people*. Donnchadh Derg, son of Art Ua Ruairc, King of the East of Connacht, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Macnia, comarb of Buite, and a Bishop, quievit. Donnchadh Mac Gillapadraig, chief King of Laighen and Osraighe, quievit. [1037.]

Kal. Cosgrach, son of Angidh, comarb of Flannan and Brenainn, quievit. Maelmuire Ua Uchtan, comarb of Colum Cille, quievit. Donnchadh, son of Critan,[6] chief King of Alba, was slain by his own *people* at an unripe[7] age. [1038.]

Cɼınɑın, "son of Crinan," Tighernach and Ann. Ult., more correctly. The true year is 1040.

[7] *At an unripe.* Inmaturu (inmatura), A. B., which O'F. corrects to immatura, in A.

Ict. Glenn Uirnenn[1] dargain do mac Maoil na mbó, ocus an duirtech do bruiden, ocus céo do daoinib do marbad ann, ocus rect céo do breith eirre .i. anergal Ferna dargain do mac Briain.

Ict. Maolbrigde Epscop Cille dara, quieuit. Loingsech .h. Flaithnáin, do Cuircnib, comarba Ciaráin ocus Cronain, quieuit. Murchad mac Dunlaing, Rí Laigen, et Donnchad mac Aeda Rí .h. mBairrche do tuitim la Gilla Patraic mac Donnchada, la Rig nOrraige, ocus Macraith .h. Donnchada, Rí Eoganachta, ag tabairt crece aillaigniu.

Ict. Flaithbertach, Epscop Duinlethglairi, mortuus. Domnall .h. Fergaile, Rí Forthuath Laigen, do marbad do mac Tuathail. Trogcad do ramhad Ciaráin i tTulaig Garbha for Aed .h. Conriacla, oirru Tebta, gur benus Bearnan Ciarain fair go lor Dacla ira ann. An tinad iarum fa imrad a druim fair na clercaib, irin inad sin tallad a cenn de fia cenn mír o feroib Mide.

Ict. Maolmochta, Epscop Lugbad, quieuit. Cluain muc Nois dargain do Conmaicnib, go tard Dia ocus Ciarán digal forra inn .i. an tan anaithnid, gur marbad iomor a ndaoinib ocus a ninnilib.

Ict. Flaithbertach .h. Canannan, Rí Cinel Conaill, mortuus. Cluain ferta Brenainn do loscad do Uib Maine, et Cuconnacht mac Gadra .h. Dunadhaig do

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[1] *Glenn-Uisnenn. Recte* Glenn-Uissen. This is properly the year 1041, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

[2] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1042.

[3] *Community of Ciaran.* An interlinear Latin gloss has been written over this entry, in A., by a more recent hand than O'Flaherty's; but as the phraseology of the entry presents no difficulty, it has not been considered necessary to copy the gloss.

[4] *Bearnan Ciarain; i.e.* the "gapped bell of Ciaran." Dr. O'Conor (*Tigh. ern.*, ad an. 1043) incorrectly translates the name "Cithara S. Ciarani." Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1043, note [b]) implies that the "Bearnan Ciarain" was the bell of St. Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois; but it was more probably that alleged to have been given by St. Patrick to St. Ciarain of Saigher, or Seir-Kieran. See note [2], p. 222, *supra*. The correct date

Kal. Glenn-Uisnenn[1] was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory broken, and 100 persons were slain therein, and 700 taken out of it; *i.e.* in revenge for the plundering of Ferna by the son of Brian. A.D. [1039.]

Kal.[2] Maelbrighde, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. Loingsech Ua Flaithnain, of the Cuircne, comarb of Ciaran and Cronan, quievit. Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Laighen, and Donnchadh, son of Aedh, King of Ui-mBairche, fell by Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh, King of Osraighe, and by Macraith Ua Donnchadha, King of Eoghanacht, whilst *the latter were* plundering in Laighen. [1040.]

Kal. Flaithbhertach, Bishop of Dun-leth-glaise, moritur. Domhnall Ua Ferghaile, King of the Fortuatha of Laighen, was slain by the son of Tuathal. The community of Ciaran[3] fasted at Tulach-Garbha, against Aedh Ua Confiacla, dynast of Teabhtha, and the Bearnan Ciarain[4] was rung against him there with the end of the Bachal-Isa; and the place, moreover, where he turned his back upon the clergy—in that place his head was cut off, before the end of a month, by the men of Midhe. [1041.]

Kal.[5] Maelmochta, Bishop of Lughbhadh, quievit. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Conmaicne; but God and Ciaran inflicted vengeance on them therefor, viz., the unknown plague, so that the greater part of their people and cattle were killed. [1042.]

Kal. Flaithbhertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn was burned by the Ui Maine, and Cuconnacht, son of Gadhra[6] Ua Dun- [1043.]

(1043), has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

[5] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1044.

[6] *Cuconnacht, son of Gadhra.* This entry is confusedly written in A. and B., which read "acur .ñ. Ua Dunadh- | aiġ do marbad Cuconnacht mac Gadra," "and Ua Dunadhaigh killed Cuconnacht, son of Gadhra." The text has been corrected from Tighernach and the Ann. Four Mast. O'F. has supplied the proper year, 1045, in the marg.

marbaḃ. Amalcaḃ mac Flainn, Rí Calrainge, do héc do galar anaḋnid re cenn tri trádt iar ccoinnmeḋ egne i cCluain mac Noir.

Ict. Arc .h. Ruairc, Rí Connacht, do marbaḃ do Cinel Conaill, in secundo anno iar nargain Cluana mac Noir. Feargal .h. Ciarda, Rí Coirpre, do marbaḃ dergaiḃ Teabṫa. Gormlaiṫ ingen Maoilseclainn, quieuit. Máolrúanaiḋ Got occisus est.

Ict. Snechta mor irin bliadain dona fluṫ samail. Gorta mor do tiachtain i nUlltoiḃ, gur fagsat a tír coroeḋactar i Laigniḃ; et ar sin a milleḃ catraiġ tainig an gorta sin .i. feall for ḟa mac Brain mic Maoilmordha do mac Eochaḋa et do maṫiḃ Ulaḃ, iar na mbeṫ i ccumaisce fris, et ar ar [ule fris] mac Maoilnambo do ronsat Ulaḃ an feall sin. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbaḋ do Aoḃ .h. Concubair irin Corann. Ceṫernaċ Epscop o Tiġ Collainn do ecc. .h. Ballen Epscop Ruis cre, quieuit. Mac Donnchaḋa Guit, rigdomna Temrach, quieuit. Ua Eiḃin, Rí .h. fFiacrach Aiḃne, quieuit.

Ict. Cele, Epscop Arḋachaḃ, quieuit. Sluaiġeḃ la Donnchaḃ mac mBriain dar Miḋe, et dar Breaġa, go Galloiḃ ir go Laigniḃ, go rug gialla ó mac Mailnambo, et a ṙér o Galloiḃ. Fergal .h. Maoilmhuaiḋ, Rí fFer gCeall déc. Cennfaolaḃ .h. Cuill, ollam Muman, mortuus. Gillacoluim .h. Egnig, airḋ ri Airgiall, quieuit. Maolfabaill .h. Eḃin, Rí .h. fFiacraċ Aiḃne, quieuit. Sluaiġeḃ la mac nEochaḋa et la mac

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[1] *Kal.* The correct year is 1046, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

[2] *Laighne.* Laiġ., A. B. The Ann. Four Mast. and Tighernach have Laiġn., for Laigniḃ, "into Laighen (Leinster);" but as the alleged cause of the famine was the treachery committed by them against two Leinster princes, out of hatred to their relative (Diarmaid), son of Maelnambo, then King of Leinster, it is unlikely that the Ultonians would have sought an asylum in that province.

[3] *Of Brain.* Briain, A. Brain, B.

adhaigh, was slain *there*. Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, King of Calraighe, died of an unknown disease, before the end of three days after a forcible refection at Cluain-muc-Nois. A.D. [1043.]

Kal.[1] Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connacht, was slain by the Cinel Conaill, in the second year after the plundering of Cluain-muc-Nois. Fergal Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, was killed by the men of Teabhtha. Gormlaith, daughter of Maelsechlainn, quievit. Maelruanaidh Got occisus est. [1044.]

Kal. Great snow in this year, for which no equal has been found. A great famine came amongst the Ultonians, so that they left their country and went into Luighne.[2] And it was through the violation of a covenant that the famine occurred, viz., treachery was practised against two sons of Bran,[3] son of Maelmordha, by the son of Eochaidh, and by the nobles of Uladh, after they had been *placed* under their protection; and it was through [enmity to[4]] the son of Mael-na-mbo the Ulidians committed that treachery. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in the Corann. Cethernach, Bishop, from Tech-Collainn, died. Ua Baillen, Bishop of Ros-cre, quievit. The son of Donnchadh Got, Royal heir of Temhair, quievit. Ua Eidhin, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, quievit. [1045.]

Kal. Cele, Bishop of Ard-achadh, quievit. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, across Midhe, and across Breagh, to the Foreigners[5] and the Lagenians, so that he carried off hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo, and *obtained* his demands from the Foreigners. Fergal Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, died. Cennfaeladh Ua Cuill, chief poet of Mumhain, moritur. Gillacoluim Ua Eghnigh, chief King of Airghiall, quievit. Maelfabhaill Ua Eidhin, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, quievit. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh, and by the son of Mael- [1046.]

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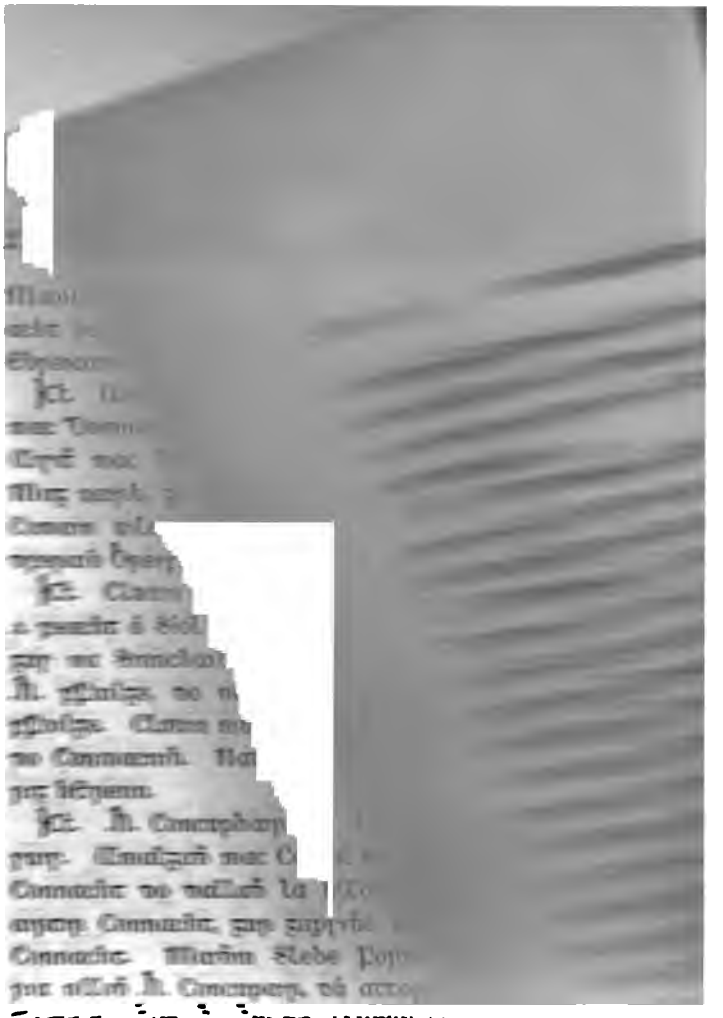
[4] *Enmity to.* "Uí[illegible]." Supplied from Ann. Four Mast.

[5] *Foreigners*: i.e. the Foreigners of Dublin. The date "1045" has been noted in the marg. by O'F.



[illegible] Tomaltach [illegible] Innsi Locha Ce[illegible]
[illegible] Tomaltach [illegible] Síle Muiredaig
[illegible] Connaught.

Ua Cerbaill do mharbhadh [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] Ua Cerbaill, ardri

[illegible] Tomaltach. The Christian Era corresponds with A.M. 5062 according to the Roman Chronology as understood by the Irish Annalists. See Appendix, No. [illegible]. The year A.M. 5200 agrees therewith A.D. 144, and the beginning of the Christian æra two years antecedent to the period.

[illegible] Innsi Locha-Ce, "the island-church."

[illegible] Eoghan. This name is supposed to mean an [illegible] Keevan's Abstract the year is 1049, [illegible] in the margin.

[illegible] quarter; i.e. of a [illegible] produced the date 1050.

[illegible] Tomaltach. Lit. "[illegible] family of O'Mahoney, [illegible] of Tuffa, in Westmeath.

[illegible] Dunlaing. Roots A. [illegible]

Ua Briain, and by the son of Mael-na- A.D.
[illegible]a Conchobhair, for assisting them; and [1063.]
[illegible]t *was given* to him by Murchadh Ua
[illegible]g him.

[illegible]ach Ua Carthaigh, chief author and [1064.]
[illegible]cht, was drowned in Loch Calgaigh.
[illegible]f Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Tadhg
[illegible] of Teabhtha was slain by Muinter-
[illegible] by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo,
Lagenians, and by Toirdhealbhach
[illegible]he men of Mumhain, to Aedh Ua
[illegible]*edh*) killed Ua Conchobhair, King
The men of Breifne, with Aedh, son
still to plunder Connacht. Their
harp, valorous battle[2] was fought
[illegible]en and the men of Breifne, in
[illegible]a Conchobhair, the champion of
Cuchulain of the Gaeidhel, the
[illegible]ty of Erinn, and the man who
of food and clothing, of gold
[illegible]inn.
[illegible], Royal heir of Erinn, *called* [1065.]
by the men of Teabhtha.
[illegible], King of Cinel Eoghain,
[illegible]ng by Murchadh, son of [1066.]
he burned Granard, and
[illegible]n slew him therefor, how-
[illegible]r of Foreigners and La-
[illegible]dhra, son of Dunadhach,
[illegible]d by Ua Madudhain.[5]]

B. The correct year [illegible] this year, which is cor-
been added in the marg[illegible] [illegible]ry, to the end.

[7] *A multitude.* [illegible] [illegible]. The words in brackets
slaughter," A. B. [illegible] from the Ann. Four

[8] *Tree of Magh-Adhair.* [illegible] being left incomplete

conoerṅrat ṡcanoṙeċa moṙa imon ouṅ, ou ittoṙchaiṙ ile, conoeachaiḃ Rí Gall .i. Eċmaṙcaċ mac Raġnaill, taṙ muiṙ, ocuṙ ṙo ġaḃ mac Mailnambo ṙiġe Gall oaṙ a éṙe. Creaċ la Aoḃ .h. Concupaiṙ i Conmaicne, ġuṙ imoiṙ ġo móṙ. Eċtiġeṙn .h. Eġṙain, oo Soġon .h. Maine, comaṙba Ciaṙain Cluana muc Noiṙ ocuṙ Comáin, ohéc a nailitṙi i gClúain Iṙaiṙo. Aṙ Callṙaiġe im a ṙiġ, um mac Aiṙechtaiġ, la Conmaicniḃ, peṙ uiṙtutem Ciaṙani. Oubeaṙṙa, ingen Briain, moṙituṙ.

Kt. Niall .h. Eccniġ, Rí Feṙmanac, et abṙaṫaiṙ, oo maṙbaḃ oFeṙaiḃ Luiṙc. Sluaiġeḃ la mac mBṙíain, ocuṙ la .h. Maoilṙechlainn, i Fine Gall, go ttuġṙat aiooiṙe ó mac Maoilnambo. Coċlan, Rí Oealbna Beṙa, a ṙuiṙ peṙ oolum occiṙuṙ eṙt.

Kt. Cloicteċ teneo oṙaicṙin i Roṙṙ Oeala oia Oomnaiġ ṙele Giuṙgi ṙṙia ṙe cuig núaiṙ. Eoin ouṙa oiaiṙmitte inn ocuṙ aṙṙ, ocuṙ aoin en móṙ ina meḃon; ocuṙ teġoiṙ ṙo a cluimṙiḃe na hén beġa an tan teġoiṙ iṙin cloicteċ. Tancuttuṙ amac ġuṙ toġbattuṙ an coin baoí ṙoṙ láṙ an baile inaiṙḃe iṙin aieṙ, et taṙlaiġṙit é ṙiuṙ conoeaṙbailt ṙo ceooiṙ, et tuaṙġaṙattuṙ tṙi bṙuit oilenn inaiṙḃe, ocuṙ ṙa leġṙiot ṙíuṙ ooṙiniṙi. An caill iaṙum ṙoṙṙan oeṙettuṙ na heóin oa ṙoċaiṙ ṙoiċiḃ, ocuṙ an oaiṙḃe ṙoṙṙan oeṙiottuṙ na heoin, ṙo baoí ṙoṙ cṙioḃ cona ṙṙemaiḃ hi talmain. Loch Suiḃe

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1 *Fortress.* A. and B. incorrectly read "ṡcanoṙeċa monimou" for "ṡcanoṙeċa moṙa imon ouṅ," as in Tighernach and the Four Mast. The liberty has been taken of correcting the text, in accordance with these authorities. The correct date, 1052, has been prefixed by O'F.

2 *Into.* 1, A. Omitted in B.

3 *Kal.* The correct year is 1053, as O'F. has noted in the marg., in A.

4 *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1054. See next note.

5 *Sunday of the festival of George.* In a note to the entry of this event in the Ann. Four Mast. (1054), Dr. O'Donovan observes:—"In the year 1054 the feast of St. George was on Saturday; the annalist must, therefore, mean the year 1055, unless by 'the Sunday of the festival' he meant 'the Sunday next after the festival,' which looks very probable, as the

fought great skirmishes around the fortress,[1] in which many persons were slain; and the King of the Foreigners, viz., Echmarcach, son of Raghnall, went across the sea, and the son of Mael-na-mbo assumed the sovereignty of the Foreigners after him. A preying expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair into[2] Conmaicne, which he ravaged very much. Echtighern Ua Eghrain, of the Soghan of Ui Maine, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, and of Coman, died in pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. A slaughter of the Calraighe, together with their King, Mac-Airechtaigh, by the Conmaicne, through the power of Ciaran. Dubheassa, daughter of Brian, moritur. A.D. [1050.]

Kal.[3] Niall Ua Eghnigh, King of Feara-Manach, and his brother, were slain by the Feara-Luirg. A hosting by the son of Brian, and by Ua Maeilsechlainn, into Fine-Gall, so that they took hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo. Cochlan, King of Dealbhna-Bethra, was slain, through treachery, by his own *people*. [1051.]

Kal.[4] A tower of fire was seen at Ross-Deala, on the Sunday of the festival of George,[5] during the space of five hours; black birds innumerable *going* into and out of it; and one large bird in the middle of it; and the little birds used to go under its wings when they went into the tower. They came out and lifted up, into the air, the greyhound which was in the middle of the town, and let it fall down again, so that it died immediately; and they lifted up three garments,[6] and let them down again. The wood, moreover, on which the birds perched fell under them, and the oak whereon the birds alighted was shaking, together with its roots in the ground. Loch Suidhe- [1052.]

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chronology of the Four Masters is at this period perfectly correct." An interlinear Latin gloss, agreeing with the above translation, has been added by some hand more recent than O'Flaherty's. The event forms one of the "Mirabilia Hiberniæ," for a list of which see Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 193.

[6] *Garments.* Ḋṗuiṫ mḋeṁo; which the glossarist explains by "velamina," in *A*.

Odrain[1] i Sleb Guaire a eloð a ndereð aidce fele Micil condeachaid irin Feabail. Cacc ingen Ragnaill, rigan Erenn, moritur. Creaċ la Aoð .h. Concubair, la rig Connacht, go Corcubaiscinn, et go Dartraicce[2], gur gab gabála mora, ocus gur marbaid don cur sin lar Aoð mac Cend[d]eiġ m]uire, ocus ordan Dáil cCaisil. .h. Gerudin, Episcop Cille Dalua, quiescit.

Kt. Creċ la Aoð .h. Concubair, rig Connacht, dar iartar Mide, go rus gabala imda, ocus braid mor air. Maelduin mac Gille Andrias, Episcop Alban, et ordan Gaedel, quiescit. Gillaparaic, Ri Osraige, moritur.

Kt. Flann fer leigind Mainistrech, ocus tiug raoi na nGaedbeal etir leigenn ocus sencus, quiescit. Odor mac Flainn, Ri Calraige, iugulatur ert.

Kt. Duncad .h. Donnchada, Ri Cassil, moritur. Mor creċ luigne la Aoð .h. Concubair. Mugron .h. Mutain, comarba Daigre, et uasal Episcop, ocus fer leigind, do marbad da muinter fein iar tdoigecht ón iarmerge.

Kt. Lulaċ Ri Alban do marbad do Maelcoluim mac Donnchada, per dolum. Creaċ la Aoð .h. Concubair et lar na Sinnchaid gur airgiod Lotra. Cat Sleibe Crot la Diarmaid mac Maeilnambó, et la Taisdealbaċ .h. mBriain, for Donnchad .h. mBriain,

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[1] *Odhrain.* Odin., for Odrain, A. B. The glossarist interprets it "ex dorso," as if it had represented "o druim."

[2] *Dartraighe.* Dartraicce, A. B. Tradraige (Tradraighe), Four Mast. Trelige (Trelighe), Tighernach (Dublin copy). The name in the Four Mast. is the correct one, as Dartraighe (now Dartry), is in the co. Monaghan, whereas Tradraighe is at present represented by the Rural Deanery of Tradry, in the diocese of Killaloe, and co. of Clare, adjoining the barony of Clonderlaw, anciently called Corca-Bhaiscinn.

[3] *Steward.* uire, A. B. The word is incomplete, a letter, or letters, being omitted at the beginning. The Ann. Ult., and Annals of Loch-Cé, have "muire," which signifies "lord," or "steward."

[4] *Kal.* The correct date, 1055, has been prefixed by O'F.

Odhrain[1] in Sliabh-Guaire stole off in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhail. Cacht, daughter of Raghnall, Queen of Erinn, moritur. A predatory expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, to Corca-Bhaiscinn, and to Dartraighe,[2] and he obtained great spoils, and Aedh, son of Cenne[digh], the steward[3] and glory of Dal-Cais, was slain by him on that expedition. Ua Gerithir, Bishop of Cill-Dalua, quievit. A.D. [1052.]

Kal.[4] A preying expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, across the West of Midhe, and he carried numerous spoils, and many captives, therefrom. Maelduin, son of Gilla-Andrias, Bishop of Alba, and the glory of the Gaeidhel, quievit. Gillapadraig, King of Osraighe, moritur. [1053.]

Kal.[5] Flann, Lector of Mainistir, and the last[6] sage of the Gaeidhel, both in reading and history, quievit. Odhor, son of Flann, King of Calraighe, jugulatus est. [1054.]

Kal. Donnchadh Ua Donnchadha, King of Caisel, moritur. A great preying of Luighne, by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Mughron Ua Mutain, comarb of Bairre, and an eminent Bishop, and lector, was slain by his own people, after returning from nocturns.[7] [1055.]

Kal.[8] Lulach, King of Alba, was slain by Maelcoluim, son of Donnchadh, through treachery. A preying expedition by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and by the Sinnacha,[9] and they pillaged Lothra. The battle of Sliabh Crot *was gained* by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, and by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, over Donnchadh Ua Briain, in [1056.]

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[5] *Kal.* O'F. has supplied 1056 as the correct date.

[6] *The last.* ᴅıuᵹ, A. ᴅıuᵹ, B.

[7] *From nocturns.* ón.ıaṛmeıṛge (ón iarmeirge). This expression is glossed "noctu surgens," in A., by some hand more recent than O'Flaherty's. The correct year is 1057.

[8] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1058.

[9] *The Sinnacha*; *i.e.* "the Foxes." See note [5], p. 278, *supra*.

vá rcapchap Lagen, comarba Colba, ocup Raghnall mac Cuncuppa, pí Ele. Mac Durnd mic Finnlaiċ espuí Albain, vo marbaḋ vo Maolcolaim mac Donnchaḋa. Gilleparc .h. Cathail, pgeimnach Temrach, vo marbaḋ la Cuncoḃar .h. Maolpoclamn, cpe mallacht Clerċeċ Cappiġu ocup map epcomm vo bpaiṫ vo mac Maolnambo na marpa, ap pabai i commarpa pip.

Kl. Maill .h. Maolcapaiġ, Rí Cuail Cuanill, mopcup erc i nailcpe. Cubai mac Tigpnáin, Rí espop Connacht, vo marbaḋ vlloḃ .h. Ruapc. Conn na mbocc [Epcop] Cluana mic Nop, quieuit. Mac Bpiain vo vul i tiaċ Aeḋa .h. Concobaip, Rí Connacht, go tucc a pirp leo.

Kl. Clerċeċ Albaiġ i nIpp Maċa .i. Cumpiccaiġ .h. Eppcoppa i mucno Dubdaleṫe. Mopt map po Eipinn in hoc anno. Mac Bpiain vo vul i tiaċ mic Maolnambó, go tucc pocpa ec maccaib uaiṫniġ aipp. Cpeach la hEli ec la .h. Fflainn o Cluain mic Nop, ocup pa marbaḋ uaip ecen Cill .i. o Cpoip na Scpiptpa. Do pacaiccecap na ba cpe popc Ciapain cpaiṫ corpo ap na marbaḋ.

Kl. Enair. Tecmanna mopa i nIarpuiḃ .i. an Bolgaċ ocup an Treapgart, gur láiḃ ap vaonuiḃ pecaóin Iarpen. Gairbiṫ .h. Catarraiġ Ri Bpeġ mopitur.

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[1] *Lighda.* Tighernach (1058) calls him Ua Lighda, *i.e.* O'Lighda. The Four Mast. and the Ann. Ult. have "Cairbre Ua Lighdi;" and the two latter authorities add that he was Airchinnech, or "Herenach," of Imlech-Ibhair, now Emly, in the co. Tipperary.

[2] *Mac-Bethadh.* "Macbeth; Rex Albanie." Marg. note, O'F.

[3] *Security.* i ccomarp, for i ccommarpoe, A. B.

[4] [*Bishop.*] In the Four Mast. (1059), Conn-na-mbocht, or "Conn of the poor," is called "oipcinn ocup aipeachap Cluana mic Nop" "the glory and dignity of Cluain-mic-Nois," or Clonmacnois. He is described as "Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois," at the year 948, *supra*. The correct date, 1059, has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

[5] *Went into the house.* An idiomatic way of saying "he submitted."

[6] *Out of it.* The meaning of this entry is, that the son of Brian made his submission to the son of Mael-na-mbó, and received many valuables by way of gratuity. See last note.

which were slain Lighda,[1] comarb of Ailbhe, and Righ- A.D.
bhardan, son of Cucoirne, King of Ele. Mac-Bethadh,[2] [1056.]
son of Finnlach, chief King of Alba, was slain by Mael-
coluim, son of Donnchadh. Galbrat Ua Cerbhaill, Royal
heir of Temhair, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeilsech-
lainn, through treachery. The sword of Carlus, and
great *considerations* besides, were taken therefor by the
son of Mael-na-mbo, for he was security[3] for him.

Kal. Niall Ua Maeildoraidh, King of Cinel Conaill, [1057.]
died in pilgrimage. Cathal, son Tighernan, King of the
East of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc. Conn-
na-mbocht, [Bishop[4]] of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The
son of Brian went into the house[5] of Aedh Ua Conchobh-
air, King of Connacht, and gave him his submission.

Kal. A change of Abbots at Ard-Macha, viz., Cumun- [1058.]
gach Ua Eradain in the place of Dubhdalethe. *Great*
fruit throughout Erinn in this year. The son of Brian
went into the house of the son of Mael-na-mbó, and
brought many jewels and valuables out of it.[6] A prey
was taken by the Eli, and by the Ui-Fogharta, from
Cluain-muc-Nois, *i.e.* from Cros-na-screaptra, and they
killed two persons at the church. The cows came back,
through the miracle of Ciaran, at the time of getting up
on the morrow.

Kal. of January.[7] *Great diseases in Laighen, viz.*, the [1059.]
Bolgach[8] and the Treughait,[9] which caused a great de-
struction of people throughout Laighen. Gairbhith Ua
Cathusaigh, King of Bregh, *moritur*. A hosting by Aedh

OF. has prefixed the date 1060 to the entries under this year.

[7] *January.* Cn. for Genair. A. B. The orig. compiler appears to have intended adding the criteria for the year, which is 1058, reckoning the number of "Kal." for the current year is 1061 as OF. has it in the marg. in A.

[8] *The Bolgach.* Omitted in B. "Bolgach" is the name at present applied to "small-pox" by the Irish-speaking population.

[9] *Treughait, i.e.* "the wife." Either way, "Bolgach" and "Treughait" [illegible] "Treughait."

Slu
Mun
Cinnco,
tripprai
iarpin.
Concubain
Ict. Mac
mac [Aeda] .i
mic Ruaidri tri
Ict. hic ert
daleite, comarba
Briain daiberrach,
condearbailt i naitri
Ict. Orgain Cluana
Uib Maine. Clúain fer
.i. dAod .h. Ruairc, Rí
Ceallaig, et a mac. Tucc
forra ar na marad tria fu
muintir ocus a longa. Di
Ceallaig, ocus a mac, do mar
ria cenn mbliadna. .h. Ruairc
.h. Matgamna, Rí Ulad, fer dol
Ict. Revla ingantach do aithi
ocus fo be a méd, ocus a foillsi
daoine fad erga hi. Gillabraid
Breirne, moritur. Tuilach dec nu

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[1] *Kal.* O'Flaherty has added the date 1063, thus indicating that a year has been omitted between this entry and the last, to which he prefixed the year 1061.

[2] [*Of Aedh.*] Supplied from the Four Mast., which have the killing of Aedh at the year 1062, as O'F. has observed in a note at the end of the entry in A.

[3] *The great Cycle.* O'F. has added a marg. note, now partly mutilated, pointing out th
here indicate
Dece[nnove]nali
cujus est litera Dom
hic Mag . . . . . P
Exigui 532 annos co
ab Anno Christi 532, qu
tus est, ad hunc 1064 a
sunt, cujus annus ultim
supra apud [Tigernach
has, however, prefixed the da
See note [1].

Ua Briain, and by the son of Mael-na- A.D.
Conchobhair, for assisting them; and [1063.]
was given to him by Murchadh Ua
him.

h Ua Carthaigh, chief author and [1064.]
ht, was drowned in Loch Calgaigh.
Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Tadhg
f Teabhtha was slain by Muinter-
by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo,
Lagenians, and by Toirdhealbhach
men of Mumhain, to Aedh Ua
lh) killed Ua Conchobhair, King
he men of Breifne, with Aedh, son
ill to plunder Connacht. Their
rp, valorous battle[2] was fought
and the men of Breifne, in
onchobhair, the champion of
uchulain of the Gaeidhel, the
of Erinn, and the man who
f food and clothing, of gold
n.

Royal heir of Erinn, *called* [1065.]
y the men of Teabhtha.
King of Cinel Eoghain,

by Murchadh, son of [1066.]
e burned Granard, and
slew him therefor, how-
of Foreigners and La-
n, son of Dunadhach,
by Ua Madudhain.[5]]

by
Ka
daleth
Brian, w
grimage,
Stephen.

Kal.[4] Plu
maicne, and by
by them on the
Breifne, and by t
son. Aedh Ua
through the grace of
and their vessels. D
and his son, were slai
of a year. Ua Ruair
Ua Mathghamhna, Ki
treachery.

Kal. A wonderful st
magnitude and brightn
it was a moon. Gillabra
moritur. The value[6] of

[4] *Kal.* O'F. has added the da
"1065" in the margin.

[5] *Appeared.* Do ατρucc, A. L.
for "do atruccad," or "do aspr
ruccad," as in the Four Mast. T
more recent hand already referred to
(see note [3], p. 274), has added a Lati

this year, which is cor-
, to the end.
ain. The words in brackets
led from the Ann. Four
ary being left incomplete

tabairt ó Tairrdealbaċ .h. Briain, ocus ó mac Maoilnambó dAodo .h. Concubair, ar congnum fris, ocus an coimméd cedna dó ó Murchaḋ .h. Briain, ar congnum fair.

Kt. Muircertaċ .h. Cairchaiġ, prim uġdar ocus prim ollam Connacht do badhaḋ i Loċ Calgaiġ Celecair Epscop Cluana muc Noir, quieuit. Tadg .h. Muirigean, Rí Teabta, do marbaḋ ó Muintir Tlamain. Sluaiġeḋ la Diarmaid mac Maoilnambo co nGalloiḃ et Laigniḃ, et la Tairrdealbaċ .h. mBriain go fresroiḃ Mumhan uile, go hAodh .h. Concubair, gur marbsiod .h. Concubair, Rí Ciarraiġe Luacra. Tancuttar fir Breifne, um Aeḋ mac Airt .h. Ruairc, dinnsaḋ Connacht beós. Tri .xx. ced a lín. Fertus caṫ amnus feocair etir Connachtaiḃ ocus fir Breifne, go tucsat ann Aodh .h. Concubair, caiṫmileḋ iarṫair domain, Cuculain na nGaoidel, tuile oirdain ocus airechair na hErenn, duine ar mó do beiseḋ do biuḋ, et dedoḋ, dór ocus do buaiḃ ar a anmain a nEirinn.

Kt. Murchaḋ .h. Briain Riġdamna Erenn, Sgiaṫ gearr, do marbaḋ dfresroiḃ Teabṫa. Domnall .h. Maoilsechlainn, Rí Cinéil Eogain, a fratre suo occisus est.

Kt. Enair. Sluaiġeḋ la Murchaḋ mac Diarmada im Miḋe, gur loiscc Granard ocus Fabar, et Ard Breacain. Ro marb dno Fecin eisiom inn, gnuis do gnus, ocus ár Gall et Laigen. Mac Gadra mic Dunadaiġ, Rí Sil Anmchaḋa, [do ṁarḃaḋ dUa Maduḋain].

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[1] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1067, which he considers to be the correct date.

[2] *Battle.* The orig. hand has added the note cat Turlaiġ Aḋnaiġ, "battle of Turlach-Adhnaigh," in the marg. Dr. O'Donovan conjectures that "Turlach-Adhnaigh" may have been the name of the place now called Turlach-Airt, in the territory of Aidhne, in the co. Galway. See Four Mast., ad an. 1067, note [y].

[3] "*Sgiath gearr;*" *i.e.* "the short shield," a sobriquet of Murchadh. The year 1068 has been prefixed to this entry by O'Flaherty.

Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and by the son of Mael-na-mbo, to Aedh Ua Conchobhair, for assisting them; and the same amount *was given* to him by Murchadh Ua Briain, for assisting him. A.D. [1063.]

Kal.[1] Muircertach Ua Carthaigh, chief author and chief poet of Connacht, was drowned in Loch Calgaigh. Celechair, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Tadhg Ua Muirigen, King of Teabhtha was slain by Muinter-Tlamain. A hosting by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, with Foreigners and Lagenians, and by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, with all the men of Mumhain, to Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and he (*Aedh*) killed Ua Conchobhair, King of Ciarraighe-Luachra. The men of Breifne, with Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, went still to plunder Connacht. Their number was 6,000. A sharp, valorous battle[2] was fought between the Connachtmen and the men of Breifne, in which was slain Aedh Ua Conchobhair, the champion of the west of the world, the Cuchulain of the Gaeidhel, the flood of dignity and nobility of Erinn, and the man who was wont to give the most of food and clothing, of gold and cows, for his soul, in Erinn. [1064.]

Kal. Murchadh Ua Briain, Royal heir of Erinn, *called* "Sgiath gearr,"[3] was killed by the men of Teabhtha. Domhnall Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Cinel Eoghain, was slain by his brother. [1065.]

Kal. of January.[4] A hosting by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, into Midhe, so that he burned Granard, and Fobhar, and Ard-Breacain. Fechin slew him therefor, however, face to face; and a slaughter of Foreigners and Lagenians *took place*. The son of Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, King of Sil-Anmchadha, [was killed by Ua Madudhain.[5]] [1066.]

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[4] *Kal. of January.* The annalist seems to have intended adding the ordinary criteria for the year, i.e. the day of the week on which the 1st of January occurred; but omitted to do so. The same omission frequently occurs from this year, which is correctly 1069, to the end.

[5] *Madudhain.* The words in brackets have been added from the Ann. Four Mast., the entry being left incomplete in A. and B.

Kl. Kalend. h. Epactarum xx. Cepit Ruaidhe ua Conchobar Connaught, quievit. Muircheartach Luighneach, rex Connacht. do marbadh do Connmacnibh ar meabail. Domhnall mac Gofraidh, tanaise Abbas Clonmacnois mic Nois, quievit.

Kl. Epact. Ruaidhri h. Canannain Ri Cinel Conaill, do marbadh h. Maelpatraicc, Ri Ulad, occisus est.

Kl. Duncadh mac Maelmaedhoc, Ri Gall, ocus Lagen. et Leithe Moga, do marbadh la Concobar h. Maelsechlainn i gcath Odba, ocus ar uno h. Flann, Ri Ulad, ocus mac Aitidh, Ri Gabla, do leccadh a taigh cneadh la fearaibh Mide.

Kl. Epact. Concobar h. Maelsechlainn, Ri Temrach, do marbadh do mac a derbhrathar .i. do Murchadh mac Flainn, tria meabail. A cenn do breith a hadhnacal o Clonmacnois co Cenn corad la Tairrdelbach h. Briain, anno cxxxix; ita dominus fo ceadoir tagad fein anoet con tig failgid ór maille friss.

Kl. Epact. Domnall Episcop Alta cluain quievit. Donnchadh h. Ceallaigh, Ri h. Manann, occisus est a fratre suo, per dolum.

Kl. Epact. h. Canannain. Ri Cinel Conaill, mortuus. Muirchertach h. Briain do fosgadh a nAlt cluain. Gofraigh, Ri Gall. mortuus.

Kl. Epact. Murchadh mac Concobair h. Maelsechlainn do marbadh dAmlaibh mac Maelain i gclointech

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[1] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the date 1070.

[2] *January.* See note [4], p. 289. The date 1071 has been prefixed by O'F.

[3] *Kal. of January.* See note [4], p. 289. This is the year 1073, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

[4] *Kal. of January.* The annalist seems to have intended adding the criteria for the year; i.e. the day of the week on which the 1st of January occurred, this being the method of indicating the date generally followed by the earlier chroniclers. The omission of the ferial number has been repeated at many entries *infra*. See note [4], p. 289. O'Flaherty has added the correct year, 1074, in the margin.

[5] *Muircertach.* The son of Teirdhealbhach, or Turlough, at this time King of Ireland. The date 1075 has been prefixed by O'F.

Kal.[1] Ailill Ua Airechtaigh, who was of the Corca-Raidhe, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. Murchadh Liathanach, Royal heir of Connacht was slain by the Conmaicne, through treachery. Donngal, son of Gorman, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A.D. [1067.]

Kal. of January.[2] Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, was killed. Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Uladh, occisus est. [1068.]

Kal. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, King of the Foreigners, and of Laighen, and of Leth-Mogha, was killed by Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn, in the battle of Odhbha, and a carnage about him. Ua Flaithri, King of Uladh, and Mac Aisitha, King of Gabhla, were burned in a house on fire, by the men of Midhe. [1069.]

Kal. of January.[3] Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Temhair, was slain by his brother's son, *i.e.* by Murchadh, son of Flann, through treachery. His head was taken from its sepulchre at Cluain-muc-Nois, to Cenn-coradh, by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, on Good Friday. On Sunday, immediately after, it was brought from the south, and two rings of gold along with it. [1070.]

Kal. of January.[4] Dunan, Bishop of Ath-cliath, quievit. Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, was treacherously slain by his brother. [1071.]

Kal. of January. Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, moritur. Muircertach[5] Ua Briain was made King at Ath-cliath. Gothfraigh, King of the Foreigners, moritur. [1072.]

Kal. of January. Murchadh, son of Conchobhar[6] Ua Maeilsechlainn, was killed by Amhlaibh, son of Maelan, *i.e.* the King of Gaileng, in the Cloictech[7] of Cenannus; [1073.]

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[6] *Son of Conchobhar.* Over the name Conchobhar the orig. hand has written "ᵹ mac ꝼlainn," or "son of Flann," as in all the other chronicles, except that of Tighernach, which has Ua ꝼlainn, *i.e.* "grandson of Flann." The reading, "son of Flann," is probably correct. See note [2], p. 292.

[7] *The Cloictech*; *i.e.* the belfry, steeple, or round tower. O'F. has prefixed the date 1076.

Cenannus .i. do rig Gaileng, et a tuitim fein la Maelsechlainn mac Concubair. Tepce bro irin bliadain si.

Kt. Ennar. Cluain mac Nois do loscadh ule, conmoda an tempol. Murchad mac Concubair, mic Maelsechlainn, do marbad dresaib Teabtha.

Kt. Ennar. Leclobar .h. Lanegnén, Ri Airgiall, et Concubar .h. Briain, Ri Cinel Eogain, et Domnall mac Tigernáin, Ri Connacne, omnes occisi sunt. Coibdenach ancara Imlig Ibar, quieuit.

Kt. Maolcianáin mac Cinn na mbocht, quieuit. Ceallach .h. Ruanada, ollam Erenn, mortuus. Aed .h. Flaithbertaig, Ri iartar Connacht, do marbad la Ruaidri .h. Concubair. Muiredach mac Muirchertaig, fer legind Cluana mic Nois, quieuit. Sluaigeb la Taisdealbach .h. mBriain go hAth cliath, et go pert Mide, go tainic Maelsechlainn mac Concubair na dec la comarba Patraic et la Bacaill 1080.

Kt. Ennar. Mac Amalgada mic Flainn, taoiseach do Ri Ailiarghe, do marbad do Maelsechlainn mac Concubair. Acus damgain do Gallaib.

Kt. Enair. Domnall mac Taidc .h. Concubair, rigdamna Connacht, do marbad do Cathal mac Aeda .h. Concubair, dre fell. Cathal .h. Concubair do tuitim la Ruaidri .h. Concubair, go rocharbe mor

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[1] *The Tempol.* There were several churches at Cluain-mic-Nois called "Tempol" (*templum*); and it is uncertain which of them is here referred to. The Four Mast. (1077, which is the correct year) have "genmotháro a tteampaill," "except their churches."

[2] *Son.* The Annals generally read Ua, *i.e.* grandson, or descendant; which is probably more correct. See note [6], p. 291.

[3] *Kal. of January.* See note [4], p. 290.

[4] *Anmchara.* ancara, A. B., for anmcara, or anamcara; *i.e.* "soul-friend."

[5] *Kal.* O'F. has added the date 1079 in the margin.

[6] *Chief poet.* Ott., for Ollam, A. Oll, B.

[7] *Muiredhach.* This entry and the following are noted by O'F. as belonging to the year 1080. See note [2], next page.

and he himself fell by Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar. A.D.
A scarcity of food in this year. [1073.]

Kal. of January. Cluain-muc-Nois was entirely burned, [1074.]
except the Tempol.[1] Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, son[2] of Maelsechlainn, was slain by the men of Teabhtha.

Kal. of January.[3] Lethlobhar Ua Laidhgnen, King of [1075.]
Airghiall, and Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Cinel Eoghain, and Domhnall, son of Tighernan, King of Conmaicne, were all slain. Coibhdenach, Anmchara[4] of Imlech-Ibhair, quievit.

Kal.[5] Maelciarain, son of Conn-na-mbocht, quievit. [1076.]
Ceallach Ua Ruanadha, chief poet[6] of Erinn, moritur. Aedh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, King of the West of Connacht, was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Muiredhach,[7] son of Mughron, lector of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, and to the men of Midhe; and Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, came into his house,[8] with the comarb of Patrick and with the Bachall Isa.

Kal.[9] of January. The son of Amhalghaidh, son of [1077.]
Flann, chieftain, or King,[10] of Calraighe, was slain by Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar. Ara was plundered by Foreigners.

Kal. of January. Domnhall, son of Tadhg Ua Con- [1078.]
chobhair, Royal heir of Connacht, was slain by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, through treachery. Cathal Ua Conchobhair fell[11] by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and

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[8] *Came into his house; i.e.* submitted to him.

[9] *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the date 1081, thus implying that the year 1080 has been omitted. See note [7], last page.

[10] *Or King.* "ꝉ Rí," for no Rí, added in the orig. hand over the preceding word (ɔaoıṙeċ) in A.

[11] *Fell.* In the marg. the orig. hand has written the words "maṁm na neɔaṙ," *i.e.* "the defeat of the boats," as if to signify that Cathal fell in the battle so called. But in the Four Mast. (1082) the battle called the "defeat of the boats" is stated to have been fought on Loch-Ribh, now Lough Ree, and to have been gained by Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilechlainn, over the men of West Meath, and the Dealbhna, and Cuircne.

uime. Cinaoð .h. Ruaðain, tanaiṡi Ḟbbaro Cluana muc Noiṡ, quieuit.

Ict. Enair. Aoð .h. Maoilṡeclainn, Rí Ailiġ, mortuus. An Meranach .h. Eochaða, Rí Ulaḋ do bathaḋ a Luimnech.

Ict. Enair. Cat eidir Donnchaḋ .h. Ruairc, go nairtiṡ Connacht, ocus go Cairbre, ocus co nGaileanġaiḃ, re Muiṡeartaċ .h. mBriain go nGalloiḃ, ocus Laiġniḃ ocus Osraiġiḃ ocus Muimneċaiḃ, gur marbaḋ ann Donnchaḋ .h. Ruairc, ocus Cinneidiġ .h. Briain, ocus Congalaċ .h. Concubair Failġiġ, et alii.

Ict. Enair. Ar daoine ocus inmle in hoc anno Mac Domnaill .h. Ruairc, Rí .h. mBriuin, occisus est per dolum.

Ict. Enair. Maoliosa .h. Brolacan, sruit senóir Erenn, ocus saoi hecna ocus airceduil, quieuit. Tairdelbaċ .h. Briain, Rí airmoir Erenn, regni anno .xx°.ii°. uitam feliciter finiuit. Marom na Crinda ria nGalloiḃ, ocus Laiġniḃ, for Maolṡeclainn mac Concubair, ubi ceciderunt Maolciaran .h. Cataraiġ, ocus .h. Maoilmhúaraḋ Rí ṡSer Ceall, et alii. An Sinnaċ Sinn .h. Cataraiġ .i. Cinaoð. Rí Tebta, ocus a mac, ocus h. Muiredhaiġ, taoiseċ Muintire Tlamain, do marbaḋ a ṡsill ó Maolṡeclainn mac Concubair, i lloċ Muiġe hUaḃa. .h. Baoigeallain. Rí Airgiall, occisus est o Conallaiḃ.

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[1] *The Meranach.* "Or Meranach: i. e. 'the wanton.'" Fighidernach (1083) writes the name "Ua Meranaich." The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. have "Ua hEoda Meranaich," "Aedh Meranach," i. e. "Aedh the wanton."

[2] *Luimnech.* The Four Mast., who record this event under the year 1078, say that "Aedh Meranach" was drowned "at Luimnech, or at Loch-Eathach (Loch Neagh)." It is possible that "Luimnech" may be only a misreading of an abbreviated form of the name "Loch-Eathach," which might be contracted to "Lnech.," and thus mistaken for "Luimnech." The year 1083 has been prefixed to these entries by O'F.

[3] *Kal. of January.* See note [4], p. 289. O'F. has added the date 1084 in the marg.

a great multitude along with him. Cinaeth Ua Ruadhain, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. A.D. [1078.]

Kal. of January. Aedh Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Ailech, moritur. The Meranach[1] Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was drowned at Luimnech.[2] [1079.]

Kal. of January.[3] A battle between Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, with *the men of* East Connacht, and with the Cairbre, and with the Gailenga, and Muircertach Ua Briain, with the Foreigners, and the men of Laighen, and of Osraighe, and of Mumhain; in which Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, and Cennedigh Ua Briain, and Congalach Ua Conchobhair Failghigh, and others, were slain. [1080.]

Kal. of January.[4] A great mortality of men and cattle in this year. The son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, King of Ui-Briuin, was treacherously killed. [1081.]

Kal. of January. Maelisa Ua Brolachan, illustrious senior of Erinn, and professor of learning and poetry, quievit. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of the greater part of Erinn, in the 22nd year of *his* reign, ended *his* life happily.[5] The victory of the Crinach *was gained* by the Foreigners and Lagenians, over Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, in which *victory* fell Maelciarain Ua Cathasaigh, and Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, and others. The Sinnach Finn[6] Ua Catharnaigh, *i.e.* Cinaeth,[7] King of Teabhtha, and his son, and Ua Muiredhaigh, chieftain of Muinter-Tlamain, were treacherously slain by Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, in Loch-Muighe-Huatha. Ua Baeigheallain, King of Airghiall, was slain by the Conaille. [1082.]

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[4] *Kal. of January.* See note [4], p. 289. The correct date is 1085, as O'F. has noted in the marg.

[5] *Happily.* ꝓelicit., for ꝓelicıter, A. B. incorrectly reads ꝓaelicem. O'F. has prefixed the correct date, 1086.

[6] *The Sinnach Finn*; lit. "the white Fox." See note [5], p. 278.

[7] *Cinaeth.* The Four Mast. call him Tadhg, *i.e.* Thaddeus, or Timothy; but Tighernach writes it "Cinaeth." He is also called "Tadhg" in the admirable genealogical work compiled by Duald Mac Firbis, the transcriber of this Chronicle. See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i., p. 186.

Ict. Maolseclainn mac Concubair, Rí Temrach, do marbad dergaid Teabtha a nArdachaid, per dolum. Maolruanaid .h. Airt, Ri Tebtha, moritur. Cat Conacla .i. a Corainn, la Ruaidri .h. Concubair, ocus Cormac .h. Cillin, ard fecnab Sil Muiredhaig, ocus mada Ciaran na laimh fegan cat, diambaoi da cur eidir Connachtoib ocus Conmaicnib, gur raeimhed for Conmaicnib, dú attorcair Aod mac Airt .h. Ruairc, Rí Conmaicne, ocus Muiredhach .h. Eolair, ocus Sitriog mac Conchleda .h. Fergail, ocus mac Gartaig .h. Siridén, et alii. Ruaidri .h. Concubair victor fuit. Cat Rata Eoair eidir Laignib ocus feraib Muman, gur raoimed for Laignib. Muircertach .h. Briain victor fuit.

Ict. Maidm la Ruaidri .h. Concubair ag Imir Ardachad, for Muircertach .h. mBriain, du an fo marbad ar Muimnech. Ar aile Muimnech la Ruaidri .h. Concubair. Inrad Corcumrúaid la Ruaidri .h. Concubair, ir indeachtain noch ar fagsat boin no duine gan malairt. Do frocratar ann trí baoghal tríar maith do Connachtoib .i. mac Cathail .h. Mugroin, taoiseach Clainne Cathail, et Cuinnia mac Muircheritaig, taoiseach Clainne Tomaltaig, ocus mac Gilla Crist, mic Ectigern, taoiseach Corca Aclann. Coinnmed caoicidir ó Ruaidri .h. Concubair, do Domnall mac Mic Lochlainn, ocus do Conall ocus dEogan. Do cuattar iarsin Connachta ocus Lucht an tuaisgert i Mumhain,

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[1] *Kal.* The correct year is 1087, according to O'F.

[2] *The staff.* mada; lit. "stick." This intervention of Cormac Ua Cillin is not noticed in any of the other chronicles which record the battle of Conachail, now Cunghill, a townland in the parish of Achonry, barony of Leyny, and co. of Sligo. There is another Cormac Ua Cillin referred to under the year 964, *supra*.

[3] *Kal.* O'F. has added the correct date (1088) in the marg.

[4] *Inis-Ardachadh.* The name is also thus written in Tighernach; but the Four Mast., probably correctly, have Inis-adharcach, i.e. "the horned island," now Incherky, an island in the river Shannon. See Ordnance Map of the King's county, sheet 29.

[5] *Being left in danger.* Trí baogh.,

Kal.[1] Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, King of Temhair, was treacherously killed by the men of Teabhtha, at Ard-achadh. Maelruanaidh Ua Airt, King of Teabhtha, moritur. The battle of Conachail, *i.e.* in Corann, *was fought* by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and Cormac Ua Cillin, chief vice-Abbot of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, having the staff[2] of Ciaran in his hand, *stood* in front of the battle, whilst it was fought between the Connachtmen and the Conmaicne; and the Conmaicne were defeated; on which occasion Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, King of Conmaicne, and Muiredhach Ua Eolais, and Sitric, son of Cusleibhe Ua Ferghail, and the son of Gofraigh Ua Siridén, and others, were slain. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair was the victor. The battle of Rath-Edair between the Lagenians and the men of Mumhain, and the Lagenians were vanquished. Muircertach Ua Briain was the victor. A.D. [1083.]

Kal.[3] A victory by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, at Inis-Ardachadh,[4] over Muircertach Ua Briain, in which a multitude of the men of Mumhain were slain. Another slaughter of the men of Mumhain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The ravaging of Corcomruaidh, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, *so that* it is doubtful that they left a cow, or a man, without injuring. Three nobles of the Connachtmen, being left in danger,[5] perished there, viz., the son of Cathal Ua Mughroin, chief of Clann-Cathail, and Cusinna, son of Muirchertach, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and the son of Gillachrist,[6] son of Echtighern, chief of Corca-Achlann. A fortnight's refection *was given* by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and to the *Cinel* Conaill and *Cinel* Eoghain. The Connachtmen[7] and the men of the North went afterwards into Mumhain, [1084.]

for ᵹᵲi baoᵹhaL; lit. "through danger."

[6] *Gillachrist.* ᵹilla Cꝛ̄ᵵ., A. B., for ᵹilla Cꝛ̄., the usual abbrev. form of "ᵹilla Cꝛuᵲᵵ."

[7] *Connachtmen.* ↄachᵵa, A., in which the reversed letter (ↄ) represents the syllable Conn. Conᵲa, another abbreviated form of the same word, B.

gur indreattar go Imlech Ibair, ocus go Loch Gair, ocus Druig Fig, ocus Dun aichedo, ocus go Drumainn .h. Clercin, ocus gur murrat Luimnech, ocus go ttugrat cenn mic Cailig o chnocoib Sainngil, ocus gur togailrioc Cenn corad, ocus gur fagbaidrit ocht .xx. laoch ann eidir Gallu ocus Gaoidhealu, ocus co ra gabairt giallu dib; go rugrat leo mac Maeldoain .h. Cinneidig ertre, et mac Congaluig .h. Ocain, et mac Echach .h. Luingrig, go ttugadh ba, ocus ór, et ech et airgedh, ocus euirn tara chenn ó Murchadh .h. Briain. Tigernach .h. Brain, do Sil Muiredhaig, comarba Ciaran Cluana muc Nois, ocus Comain, quieuit. Dupcablaig ingen Aeda .h. Concubair, mortua. Mór, ingen Tairdealbaig .h. Briain, ben Ruaidri .h. Concubair, mortua. Ua Maeilgiric, ollam Erenn, quieuit.

Ict. Donnchadh mac Domnaill remair, ri Laigen et Gall, do marbadh do Concubar .h. Concubair [F]ailgig. Coblach frer Mumhan do toiseect for Sinainn, ocus for Loch Rib, gur airgriot Inis Clothrann, et Inis bó finne, ocus Inis Engin, ocus Cluain Emain, gur dunadh Airdircech ocus Recraich dar a nér la Ruaidri .h. Concubair, ocus co ndechatar luchd an coblaig for cumairce [.h.] Maeilsechlainn, go fraigrat a longa aige; co ndechaid .h. Concubair ar creich a Mumhain, go Cill Dalua, ocus go Dál cCais is na longaib sin; .h. Maeilsechlainn i nUaithnib tire ocus a nUaithnib

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[1] *Cailech*; *i.e.* "the cock," an epithet of Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connacht, whose death is entered under the year 1044, *supra*. His son, Donnchadh, whose head is here stated to have been brought away from the hills of Sainngel (Singland, co. of Limerick), was slain by Muircertach Ua Briain, or Mortogh O'Brien, in the year 1084, according to the Four Mast. and the Annals of Inisfallen; and it is probable that his head was carried to Munster, as a trophy, by the victor.

[2] *Tighernach Ua Brain.* This is the annalist Tighernach, whose chronicle of Irish affairs is generally regarded as the most authentic of its kind.

[3] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1089, which is the correct date.

and they plundered to Imlech-Ibhair, and to Loch Gair, and Brugh-righ, and Dun-aiched, and to Druman-Ui-Clerchin; and they demolished Luimnech, and brought the head of the son of Cailech[1] from the hills of Sainngel; and they destroyed Cenn-coradh, where they found eight score heroes, including Foreigners and Gaeidhel, of whom they took pledges; and they carried off with them therefrom the son of Madudhan Ua Cennedigh, and the son of Congalach Ua Ogain, and the son of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh, until cows, and gold, and horses, and silver, and goblets were given for their sake by Murchadh Ua Briain. Tighernach Ua Brain,[2] of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, and of Coman, quievit. Dubhcabhlaigh, daughter of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, moritur. Mór, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, wife of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, moritur. Ua Maeilgiric, chief poet of Erinn, quievit. A.D. [1084.]

Kal.[3] Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Remhar,[4] King of Laighen, and of the Foreigners, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair [F]ailghigh. A fleet of the men of Mumhain went upon the Sinainn, and upon Loch Ribh, and plundered Inis Clothrann, and Inis-bo-finne, and Inis Enghin and Cluain-Emhain; but Aidhircech and Rechraith were blocked up after them by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the crew of the fleet placed themselves under the protection of [Ua] Maeilsechlainn, and left their ships with him; and Ua Conchobhair went on a preying expedition into Mumhain, to Cill-Dalua, and to Dál-Cais, in those ships; *and* Ua Maeilsechlainn *went*[5] into Uaithne-tire, and into Uaithne-fidhbhaidhe—so that they brought [1085.]

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[4] *Domhnall Remhar*; i.e. "Domhnall the fat."

[5] *Ua Maeilsechlainn went.* There is an apparent want of connection between this and the preceding clause in the text, from which it would seem that some words had been omitted. The Four Mast. (1089) say that Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, or Rory O'Conor, and Ua Maeilsechlainn, or O'Melaghlin, proceeded together into Munster.

fiodbaidhe, go tucgrat bú imda ocus briatrad leo. Cantg na gaoithi.

Kt. Muircertach .h. Briain do dul ar Loch Riach tre baoghal. Muircertach .h. Bricc, Ri na nDesi, occisus est. Dun aicid do loscadh la Ruaidri .h. Concubair.

Kt. Cennfaeladh .h. Ogain, comarba Brenainn, quieuit. Donnsleibe .h. Eochadha, Ri Uladh, do marbadh ó Cinel Eogain. Mac mic Aeda, mic Ruaidri, Ri iartair Connacht, mortuus. Maoilisa, comarba Barrais, quieuit a nAthmacha.

Kt. Ruaidri .h. Concubair, Ri Connacht, do dallad do Flaithbertach .h. Flaithbertaigh, ocus d[F]agartach .h. [F]accartuigh, ocus ar e a altru ocus cairdiuss Criost fo feacht, ocus a tighearna. In Craibdech .h. Fallamain do badhadh i Loch Cairrgin. Aedh mac Cathail .h. Concubair do [gabail do] Brian, ocus rige Sil Muiredhaigh [do thabairt] do Giolla na naom .h. Eidin. Cormac Mainistreach, uasal Erscop, quieuit. Coblach frer Muman dargain Cluana muc Nois.

Kt. Enair. Maolcoluim mac Donnchadha, Ri Alban, do marbadh do Franngcoibh, ocus Edbard a mac, et Margarita, ben Maelcoluim, dhéc da cumadh. Aedh mac Cathail .h. Concubair, Ri Sil Muiredhaigh, do marbadh i Mumhain a nGemil, la .h. Fagartaigh .i. Fagartach, tria fell. Meabad ar Sil Muiredhaigh uile la Muircertach .h. mBriain, Ri Erenn, gur airg, et gur innarb hi tir nEogain, ocus gur gadh a Rig .i.

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[1] *Kal.* The correct date is 1090, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

[2] *Through danger.* Tre baoghal. The translation is literal, but the meaning is that Muircertach went upon Loch Riach, which, or rather the surrounding district, was undefended and exposed to danger. Dr. O'Donovan renders it "by taking an unfair advantage." *Four Mast.*, ad an. 1090.

[3] *Kal.* This is properly the year 1091, as O'F. has pointed out in the margin.

[4] *The Craibhdech*; i.e. "the Devotee." O'F. has prefixed the date 1092.

[5] *Ua Eidhin.* The Four Mast. him Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair (or O'Conor), as his name is written under the next year. But he is called Ua Eidhin, or O'Heyne, at the year 1096. The words enclosed within brackets are supplied from the Four

a great many cows and captives with them. The Easter of the wind. A.D. [1085.]

Kal.[1] Muircertach Ua Briain went upon Loch Riach, through danger.[2] Muircertach Ua Bricc, King of the Deisi, occisus est. Dun-aiched was burned by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. [1086.]

Kal.[3] Cennfaeladh Ua Ogain, comarb of Brenainn, quievit. Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was slain by the Cinel Eoghain. The grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connacht, moritur. Maelisa, comarb of Patrick, quievit in Ard-Macha. [1087.]

Kal. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, was blinded by Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and by [F]ogartach Ua [F]ogartaigh; and he was his (*Ua Flathbheartaigh's*) fosterer, and seven times his gossip, and his lord. The Craibhdech[4] Ua Fallamhain was drowned in Loch Cairrgin. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair [was taken prisoner] by Brian, and the sovereignty of the Sil-Muiredhaigh [was given] to Gilla-na-naemh Ua Eidhin.[5] Cormac of Mainistir, an illustrious Bishop, quievit. A fleet of the men of Mumhain plundered Cluain-muc-Nois. [1088.]

Kal. January.[6] Maelcoluim, son of Donnchadh, King of Alba, and Edward his son, were slain by Franks,[7] and Margarita, Maelcoluim's wife, died of grief for him. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, King of Sil-Muiredhaigh, was treacherously killed in Mumhain, whilst in manacles, by Ua Fogartaigh, *i.e.* Fogartach.[8] The Sil-Muiredhaigh were all defeated by Muircertach Ua Briain, King of Erinn, and he ravaged *their territory*, and expelled them to Tir Eoghain, and captured their [1089.]

Mast., having been omitted in the text, apparently through negligence.

[6] *Kal. of January.* See note [4], p. 289. The year 1093 has been prefixed by O'Flaherty.

[7] *Franks.* *Rectè*, by Normans.

[8] *Fogartach.* The name of the person who slew Aedh was, therefore, Fogartach Ua Fogartaigh, or Fogarty O'Fogarty, as the name would now be written.

Gilla na naom .h. Concuparp, ocup .h. Conconnacan mic Tairg, Rí .h. n'Diarmada. Cilill .h. Neallain, do dul Príompach Eirenn, tanaipe Cobáro Ciaran mac Mic, ocup comarbe Cronan Tuama greine, ec Mic Uais, quieuit. Gpell Ciarain do cennac ar oilpe do Copmac mac Cuinn na mbocht ó .h. Flaiṫnen, ocup o Domnall mac Flainn .h. Maoilpeclainn, o Riġ Mide.

Ict Gnaip. Domnall mac Flainn .h. Maoilpeclainn, Rí Temrach, do marbad dpeprab Mide .i. do Lungnib. Cat Fṫnaċa pe Tairg mac Ruaipi, ocup pe Gil Muipedhaig, ar .h. Flaithbertaiġ, ocup pop Copcamnaiġ, ocup pop iartain Connacht, gup cairseb a nár. Donnchad mac Maoilcolum, Ri Alban, do marbad a pein. Mide do ponn eirir Donnchad ocup Concupap. Gilla na nngen .h. Cobthaiġ, Ri Umaill, aipcinnec Achaid fabair, do marbad ó pepaib Cepa. Ruaidri .h. Donnagain Rí Aipir, mopcup. Imar .h. Gilla Uidrin, taoiseċ Muintire Maoilfinnia, do marbad ó pepaib Mide. Cluain mic Noir dargain do Deaċbna.

Ict Gnaip. Tairleċ .h. Egra, Rí Lungne, occipur est. Domnall .h. Muirgen, Rí Teabta, ec Amlaib mac Conmeda, do marbad i pill a ngemil i Mumain. Cluain mic Noir dargain do Conmaicnib, gur dunad dorus an tempuil do clochaib. Bliadain na tesca an bliadain [pi], cona puil airim ar ar marp do daoinib. Ingrem mor o droċ daoinib for Cluain [mic Noir] in hoc anno, gur faraigeb an gcaṫraiġ uile acht bec,

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[1] *Ua Conchobhair.* See note [5], p. 300.

[2] *Iseil-Ciarain*; i.e. "Ciaran's low land;" the name of a church at Clonmacnois. This entry is written in the lower margin of A., page 96, with a mark of reference pointing out its proper place in the text. The writer adds "D[ns] F[irbisigh] ac comcommaic," "D[uald] F[irbisigh] is my name."

[3] *Kal. of January.* The correct date, 1094, has been added in the margin by O'F.

[4] *Airchinnech*; i.e. Herenach. The Four Mast. (1094) make the Airchinnech of Achadh-fabhair a different person from the King of Umhall, who is represented by them as having died a natural death.

[5] *Kal. of January.* See note [4], p. 289. The correct date is 1095, as O'F. has pointed out in the marg.

King, *i.e.* Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair,[1] and Ua Con- A.D.
cennain, the son of Tadhg, King of Ui-Diarmada. Ailill [1089.]
Ua Niallain, of the Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, and comarb of Cronan of Tuaim-greine, and of Mac Duach, quievit. Isell-Ciarain[2] was purchased in perpetuity by Cormac, son of Conn-na-mbocht, from Ua Flaithnen, and from Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeilsechlain, King of Midhe.

Kal. of January.[3] Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeil- [1090.]
sechlainn, King of Temhair, was slain by the men of Midhe, *i.e.* by the Luighne. The battle of Fidhnacha *was gained* by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, and by the Sil-Muiredhaigh, over Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and over the Corcumruaidh, and over the *men of the* West of Connacht, and they were put to slaughter. Donnchadh, son of Maelcoluim, King of Alba, was killed by his own *people*. Midhe was divided between Donnchadh and Conchobhar. Gilla-na-ninghen Ua Cobhthaigh, King of Umhall, Airchinnech[4] of Achadh-fabhair, was killed by the men of Cera. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, King of Aradh, moritur. Imhar Ua Gilla-Ultain, chief of Muinter-Maeilsinna, was slain by the men of Midhe. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Dealbhna.

Kal. of January.[5] Taithlech Ua Eghra, King of [1091.]
Luighne, occisus est. Domhnall Ua Muirigen, King of Teabhtha, and Amhlaibh Mac Conmedha, were treacherously slain, in fetters, in Mumhain. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by the Conmaicne, when the door of the church was closed with stones. [This] year was the year of the heat, so that there is no reckoning the number of people whom it killed. Great persecution from evil men against Cluain-[muc-Nois] this year, so that nearly the entire city[6] was laid waste; et nec potuerunt

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[6] *The . . . . city.* an ꝑcaṫ̄., for an ꝑcaṫṗaiġ, A. B. Some hand has added the word "civitas," as a gloss, over the abbrev. Monastic establishments are not rarely called "civitates" in Irish chronicles.

et nec potuerunt meliores habitare regionem, nec communicare poterant cum uiris suis.

Kl. Ean. Bliadain na pele Eoin por Cloinn an bliadain si, gur gab egla mor fir Erenn inne, conid i comarle ar ar cinnedtar cleirech Erenn na uicir .i. tuesenur gach mi, ocus trogad gach laoi go cenn mbliadna, ocus aisgana don comrodh. Tuguc rigi Erenn saoire do ceallach imda robartar anroccar. Muirchertach .h. Duroa, Ri .h. nAmalgaid, ocus .h. Fiachrach, a fuit occisus est. .h. Flaithnea, comarba Ciaráin, do dol i nailithre.

Kl. Ean. Tadcc mac Ruaidri .h. Concabair, Ri Connacht, do marbad a suis. Flaithbertach do dol i nataidhe go hAth .h. Concubair. ocus iuge Sil Murchadh do. Maelbrigde .h. Brolchan, episcop Cille dara, quieuit. Cloigtech Mainistrech do loscadh gur an fesperan ann. Bliadain na cnó.

Kl. Ean. Pluuialis annus et pestilis. Flaithbertach .h. Flaithbertaigh do marbad do Sil Murchadha a noigeal dalta Ruaidri. Mroe draigeccadh eter Donnchad .h. Maoilsechlainn et Concubar .h. Maoilsechlainn. Domnall .h. Heni, ardepiscop Fer Muman, in .lxxxu. anno aetatis suae. quieuit. Snechta mor in hoc anno.

Kl. Ean. Cathasaigh se niadhach Teadba for airther Teadba, dú attorchair Muirchertach .h. hAirt, Rí Teadba, ocus .h. Lachtnáin. Derbforgall, ingen Tairdg .h. Gillepadraig, mathair Muirchertaigh .h. Bruain, mortua est.

Kl. Ean. Gilla na naom .h. Heirin, Ri Sil Murche-

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[1] *Great fear.* The nature and causes of this fear are explained in O'Curry's *Lectures on the MS. Materials of Irish History*, p. 404. The correct year, 1096, has been prefixed by O'F.

[2] *Aedh.* Cot, B. The year 1097 is the correct date, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

[3] *The year of the nuts:* i.e. in which there was a great profusion of nuts. This entry is added in the marg., in the orig. hand.

mulieres habitare seorsum, sed commixtæ fuerunt cum viris suis. A.D. [1091.]

Kal. of January. This year was the year of the festival of John on Friday, and great fear[1] seized the men of Erinn on account thereof; and the resolution arrived at by the clergy of Erinn to banish it was, *to order* an abstinence of three days each month, and a fast each day, to the end of a year, and almsgiving to the Lord. The Kings of Erinn gave freedom to many churches which were in difficulty. Muircertach Ua Dubhda, King of Ui-Amhalghadha and Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by his own *people*. Ua Flaithnen, comarb of Ciaran, went on a pilgrimage. [1092.]

Kal. of January. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, was slain by his own *people*. Flaithbheartach went into his patrimony, to Aedh[2] Ua Conchobhair, and the sovereignty[3] of the Sil-Muiredhaigh *was given* to him. Maelbrighde Ua Brolchain, Bishop of Cill-dara, quievit. The steeple of Mainistir was burned, with the writing in it. The year of the nuts.[3] [1093.]

Kal. of January. A wet and fertile year. Flaithbhertach Ua Flaithbhertaigh was slain by the Sil-Muiredhaigh, in revenge for the blinding of Ruaidhri. Midhe was laid waste both by Donnchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn and Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn. Domhnall Ua Heni, Archbishop of the men of Mumhain, in the 76th year of his age, quievit. Great snow in this year. [1094.]

Kal. of January.[4] A victory was gained by *the men of* West Teabhtha over *those of* East Teabhtha, in which Muircertach Ua hAirt, King of Teabhtha, and Ua Lachtnain, were slain. Derforgaill, daughter of Tadhg Ua Gillapadraig, mother of Muircertach Ua Briain, mortua est. [1095.]

Kal. of January.[5] Gilla-na-naemh Ua Heidhin,[6] King [1096.]

[4] *Kal. of January.* See note [4], p. 289. The correct year is 1099, as O'F. has pointed out in the margin.

[5] *January.* The correct date, 1100, has been prefixed by O'F.

[6] *Ua Heidhin.* See note [5], p. 300, under the year 1088.

haig ocus Connacht uile, moritur; ocus a cCluain muc Nois do galar. Donnchad .h. Eochada, Ri Ulad, do cuibred do Domnall mac Mic Loclainn, do rig Cinel Eogain. Cúmeda .h. Laogacain, arto taoiseć Sil Ronain, quieuit. Macraid .h. Flaithnen,[1] comarba Ciaran ocus Cronain Tuama gréine, a ndeoraidecht quieuit i nAchad bó.

Kt. Enair. Comdal fer nErenn um Muircertać .h. mBrían ig Cairil .i. go laochaib ocus clerchib; ocus ar annsin tus Muircertać .h. Briain Cairil na rig a nidbairt don Coimdheđ. Sluaigeđ fer nErenn la Muircertać .h. mBrian timcill Erenn .i. dEar Ruaid ocus i cCinél Conaill, ocus a nInis Eogain, ocus ra gaoil Ailech, dar Fertair Camra i nUlltoib, dar Sliad Fuait da thig. Magnus do tiactain do gabáil Erenn. Comrac da ceitern i cCluain muc Nois .i. Muintir Tadgáin ocus Muintir Cinaoit, ocus ra marbad ann an Gilla Finn mac mic Uallachain, Rí Sil Anmchada. Cathal Ua Muirigén, Rí Teabtha, do marbad ó airtir Teabtha. Donnchad mac Airt .h. Ruairc, Rí Conmaicne, occisus est a suis.

Kt. Enair for Cedaoin. Domnall mac Tigernáin .h. Ruairc, Rí Breifne ocus Connacht, occisus est ó Muintir Eoluis. Mugron .h. Murgair, fer legind Aird Macha, quieuit .i. athair Maoilmaodoig ocus Gilla Criost. Sith bliadna do denum do Muircertać .h. Brían re Magnus Rí Lochlainne.

Kt. Enair. Cormac mac Cuinn na mboch, do Mugdornaib Maigen, comarba Ciaráin Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Cath Maige Cobha. Sluaigeđ la Muir-

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[1] *Ua Flaithnen.* .h. Flaithen, "Ua Flaithen," A. B.; but the name is written Ua Flaithnen at the year 1092, *supra*.

[2] *Caisel-na-righ*; i.e. "Caisel (or Cashel) of the Kings." The year 1101 is the correct date.

[3] *On Wednesday.* The correct year is, therefore, 1102, which commenced

of Sil-Muiredhaigh, and of all Connacht, moritur; and in Cluain-muc-Nois he was buried. Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was manacled by Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Cinel Eoghain. Cumedha Ua Laeghachain, arch-chieftain of Sil-Ronain, quievit. Macraith Ua Flaithnen,[1] comarb of Ciaran, and of Cronan of Tuaimgréine, quievit in pilgrimage at Achadh-bó. A.D. [1096.]

Kal. of January, An assembly of the men of Erinn, with Muircertach Ua Briain, at Caisel, *i.e.* with laics and clerics; and it was then that Muircertach Ua Briain gave Caisel-na-righ[2] as an offering to the Lord. A hosting of the men of Erinn by Muircertach Ua Briain, round Erinn, viz., to Eas-Ruaidh, and into Cinel Conaill, and into Inis Eoghain (and he demolished Ailech); across Fertas-Camsa, into Ulidia, over Sliabh Fuaid, to his home. Magnus came to invade Erinn. An encounter between two bands at Cluain-muc-Nois, viz., Muinter-Tadhgain and Muinter-Cinaeith, and Muinter-Cinaeith were defeated, and the Gilla Finn, son of Mac Uallachain, King of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain therein. Cathal Ua Muirigén, King of Teabhtha, was killed by *the people of* East Teabhtha. Donnchadh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, King of Conmaicne, was slain by his own *people*. [1097.]

Kal. of January on Wednesday.[3] Domhnall, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, King of Breifne and Connacht, was slain by Muinter-Eolais. Mughron Ua Morgair, lector of Ard-Macha, quievit; *i.e.* the father of Maelmaedhoig[4] and Gillachrist. A year's peace was made by Muircertach Ua Briain with Magnus, King of Lochlann. [1098.]

Kal. of January. Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht, of the Mughdhorna-Maighen, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. The battle of Magh-Cobha. A hosting [1099.]

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[3] a Wednesday, the Dominical letter being E.

[4] *Maelmaedhoig*; i.e. Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh, the friend and correspondent of St. Bernard of Clairvaux.

ceptaċ .h. mBṙiain ɡo Leṫ Moɡa uile, ocuṙ ɡo Connachtoiḃ, ocuṙ ɡo ṙeṙoiḃ Miḋe, ɡo ṙáncuttaṙ Aṙo Maċa, ocuṙ ɡo ṙabataṙ caoiɡciḋiṙ a longṗoṙt ann; conḋeacuttaṙ aṙiṫe ɡo Maɡ Coba, ɡuṙ ṙoinnṙit annṙin, ocuṙ ɡon ḋeachaiḃ Muiṙceṙtaċ .h. Bṙiain et Donnchaḋ .h. Maoilṙechlainn, Ri Miḋe, ocuṙ Domnall mac Ruaiḋṙí, Ri Connacht, aṙ cṙeachoiḃ i nDál Aṙaiḋe, ɡuṙ maṙḃṙat Dal Aṙaiḋe Donnchaḋ mac Taiṙḋealbaiɡ .h. Bṙiain, ocuṙ Petta ḋemain .h. Beollain, et táinig iaṙṙin Ri Cinel Eoɡain .i. Domnall mac Mic Loclainn, ḋo ṙaiɡheḋ an lochta ṙo ṙuɡbat a Maiɡ Coba, caṫ laiɡen ocuṙ epmoṙ ṙeṙ Muman, ocuṙ aṙaill ḋṙeṙaiḃ Miḋe, ocuṙ ḋo Connachtoiḃ, ɡuṙ ṙeṙṙat caṫ annṙin, ɡuṙ ṙaoiseḋ ṙoṙ Laiɡniḃ, ocuṙ ṙoṙ Oṫṫaiɡiḃ. Ite annṙo ṙiɡa ocuṙ taoiṙecha ḋo ṙocṙatataṙ iṙin caṫ .i. Muiṙceṙtaċ mac Gille Mocolmoɡ, Ri Laiɡen, ocuṙ da mac .h. Loṙcain .i. Muṙchaḋ Ri .h. Muiṙeḋhaiɡ, ocuṙ a bṙaṫaiṙ. Mac Iaṙainn .h. Piacṙaċ, ṙí .h. nEneclaiṙ, da mac Maoilmoṙda .h. Domnaill, ocuṙ a bṙaṫaiṙ, Gilla Paṫṙaiɡ Ruaḋ, Ri Oṫṫaiɡe. Maɡnuṙ Ri Loclainne ocuṙ na ninnṙiḃ, ṙeṙ ṙo tṙiall ṙoṙḃaiṙ ṙoṙ Eṙinn uile, ḋo maṙḃaḋ aṙ cṙeċ ollltoiḃ. Amalɡaiḋ mac mic Coḋa mic Ruaiḋṙi ḋo maṙḃaḋ ḋa aṫaiṙ, ocuṙ ḋa maṫaiṙ, ocuṙ ḋa bṙaṫaiṙ anḋioɡail a nealta .i. Concuṙaṙ mac Ruaiḋṙi .h. Concuṙaiṙ, ṙo maṙḃ ṙum. Ben ḋo bṙeiṫ ḋa lenaṁ a naoinṙeacht iṙin bliaḋain, ocuṙ aon coṙṙ aca oṫa a mbṙuinne ɡuṙṙuiɡe a nimlinn, ocuṙ a mball uile ɡo cóiṙ ɡenmoṫa ṙin. ocuṙ aiɡniḋ caiṫ ḋiaḃ ṙṙi aṙoile. ocuṙ ḋa iɡen iaḋ.

Kt. Gilla Cṙiṙt .h. Eṫiɡeṙn. Eṙṙcoṙ Cluana muc Noiṙ. quieuit. Cuulaḋ .h. Cannelbain ḋeiɡuṙ i tTṙaiɡ

[1] *Pettademain Ua Beollain*; *i.e.* "the Demon's-pet, Ua Beollain." For "Ua Beollain," the Four Mast., Ann. Ult., and Ann. Inisfal. read "Ua Beoain."

[2] *Attack.* Ṫbaṙ., for ṙoṙbaṙ. A. ṙbaṙ. B.

[3] *But one body.* The oriɡ. hand has written the word "iɡnaḋ "a wonder," in the marɡ.

[4] *Kal.* The correct year is 1104, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

by Muircertach Ua Briain, with all Leth-Mogha, and with the Connachtmen, and the men of Midhe, until they reached Ard-Macha; and they remained a fortnight in camp there; and they proceeded from thence to Magh-Cobha, where they separated; and Muircertach Ua Briain, and Donnchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of Midhe, and Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, King of Connacht, went on preying expeditions into Dál-Araidhe, and the Dál-Araidhe killed Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and Pettademain Ua Beollain.[1] And the King of Cinel Eoghain, *i.e.* Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, came afterwards to attack the band that was left at Magh-Cobha—*viz.*, the battalion of Laighen, and the majority of the men of Mumhain, and some of the men of Midhe and of the Connachtmen—when they fought a battle there, and the Lagenians and Osraighe were defeated. These are the Kings and chieftains who were slain in the battle, viz., Muircertach Mac Gillamocholmog, King of Laighen; and the two sons of Ua Lorcain, *i.e.* Murchadh, King of Ui-Muiredhaigh, and his brother; Mac Iarainn Ua Fiachrach, King of Ui-Enechlais; the two sons of Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, and his brother; *and* Gillapadraig Ruadh, King of Osraighe. Magnus, King of Lochlann and the Islands, and a man who attempted an attack[2] against all Erinn, was slain, on a predatory incursion, by the Ultonians. Amhalghaidh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, was killed by his father, mother, and brother, in revenge for their foster-son, viz., Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, whom he had slain. A woman brought forth two children together, in this year, and they had but one body[3] from the breast to the navel, and all their members were perfect with that exception; and the face of each was towards the other, and they were two girls.

A.D. [1099.]

Kal.[4] Gillachrist Ua Echtighern, Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Cu-uladh Ua Cainnelbhain was thrown [1100.]

baile, ocus a héc aṡcataiḃ. Fiacra .h. Flainn, taoiseċ Síl Maoilrúanaiḋ, occisus ó Conmaicnib.

Kt. Concubar mac Mailsechlainn .i. mic Concubair, Rí Lethe Moḋe, do marbaḋ ó aib Briuin Breifne. Muirḃiur .h. Concennain, Rí .h. nDiarmada, mortuus. Domnall mac Amalgaḋa, comarba Patraiḃ, quieuit.

Kt. Donnchad mac Murchaḋa, mic [F]lainn .h. Maoilsechlainn, Rí Moḋe, do marbaḋ dU Minnicen. Cormac .h. Cillinn, aird seanchus Síl Muiredhaiḃ, ocus airchinnech tiġe aiged Cluana mic Nois, quieuit in pace. Domnall mac Ruaidri .h. Concubair daitbiġad do Connachtaiḃ, ocus Taitbealbach na inaḋ. Ic Áṫ an tesmainn do riġaḋ Taitbelbach .h. Concubair. Muirchertaċ .h. Maoilsechlainn daitbiġad, ocus riġe Moḋe do Murchaḋ.

Kt. Concubar Cirenaċ .h. Eochaḋa, Ri Ulaḋ, do marbad. Maidm Áṫa cliaṫ re nAirtear Teabṫa, ú inn do marbaḋ Cinaoḋ mac mic Amalgaḋa, taoiseċ Calraiġe. Samuin na gaoiḋe. Gaoṫ mor ocus tene gealáin i nEirinn isin bliadain si, gur marb áir daoinib ocus innile.

Kt. Enair. Domnall mac Donnchada .h. Ruairc, Rí .h. mBriúin Breifne, do marbad o Cairbre. Foll Garbraiġe .h. Eochaḋa, Rí Ulaḋ, occisus est ó .h. Matgamna. Trogaḋ Samṫa Ciaran for Muirchertaċ

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[1] *Died of the injury.* a h aṡcaṫ., A. B.; apparently for "a éc a gataiġ." The last word is probably the abl. form of cath, which means "damage," "injury," or "trespass." The Ann. Ult. state that Cu-uladh Ua Cainnelbhain ("the Dog-of-Ulster O'Quinlan") "died of the fall;" and the Ann. Four Mast. add that he died "before the end of a month." O'F. has written a marginal note, now nearly destroyed, but evidently quoting the following entry from the Four Mast. (1104):—"Lethlinn damliacc Cluana mic Nois do forbaḋ la Flaiṫbertaċ Ua Loingsiġ iar na timthecht la Cormac mac Cuinn na mbocht;" *i.e.* "the shingling of one-half the Stone-church of Cluain-mic-Nois was completed by Flaithbhertach Ua Loingsigh, after the work had been commenced by Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht."

[2] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1105, which is the correct date.

from his horse at Tragh-bhaile, and died of the injury.[1] A.D.
Flaithri Ua Flainn, chief of Sil-Maeilruanaidh, was slain [1100.]
by the Conmaicne.

Kal.[2] Conchobhar, son of Maelsechlainn, *i.e.* son of [1101.]
Conchobhar, King of the Half of Midhe, was slain by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne. Muirghius Ua Concenmain, King of Ui-Diarmada, moritur. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, comarb of Patrick, quievit.[3]

Kal.[4] Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, son of [F]lann Ua [1102.]
Maeilsechlainn, King of Midhe, was killed by Ua Minnigen. Cormac Ua Cillin, chief vice-Abbot of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, and Airchinnech of the guests' house of Cluain-mic-Nois, quievit in pace. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, was dethroned by the Connachtmen, and Toirdhealbhach *was elected* in his place. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was inaugurated at Ath-an-termainn. Muircertach Ua Maeilsechlainn was dethroned, and the sovereignty of Midhe *was given to* Murchadh.

Kal.[5] Conchobhar Cisenach Ua Eochadha, King of [1103.]
Uladh, was killed. The victory of Ath-Clagan[6] *was gained* by *the men of* East Teabhtha, where Cinaeth, son of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was slain. The Allhallowtide of the wind. Great wind and lightning[7] in Erinn in this year, which killed a multitude[8] of people and of cattle.

Kal. of January. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Ua [1104.]
Ruairc, King of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, was killed by the *men of* Cairbre. Goll Garbhraighe Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was slain by Ua Mathghamhna. The fasting

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[1] *Quievit.* ꝗ., A. ꝺéꝯ, "died," B.

[2] *Kal.* O'F. has added the real date, 1106, in the margin.

[3] *Kal.* The correct year is 1107, as has been noted in the margin by O'F.

[4] *Ath-Clagan*; *i.e.* "Clagan's ford." The Four Mast. (1107) call it "Ath-Calgan." It was the name of a ford somewhere in the co. of Longford, probably on the river Inny.

[5] *Lightning.* Teine gelam. See note [6], p. 270.

[6] *A multitude.* Cet; lit. "a slaughter."

.h. Maoilfeclainn, ig cuingiḋ faoiſe Cille moige Muiġe eniſ, feo mox uindicauit Deuſ .i. taſc Muircertaiġ fo Erinn ocuſ aſgain Mide.

Ict. Caiſc foſ fert Ict. Mai, ocuſ mincaiſg i ſamraḋ. Flaiṫbertaċ .h. Loingſiġ, comarba Ciarain, quieuit.

Ict. Gilla Coluim .h. Maoilmhuaiḋ, Rí fFer cCeall, ocuſ a ben, do marbaḋ .i. ingen .h. Bric, don geocuċ .h. Cillein. Marbm na Rafſ fe Toirdealbaċ mac Ruaidri, fe fig Connacht, ocuſ fe Sil Muiredhaiġ, foſ Conmaicniḃ, i Maiġ Ai, gur marbaḋ ár Conmaicne ann um mac Concaille .h. Fergail, ocuſ um mac Gilla na naom .h. Fergail, ocuſ um Duarcán mac Duibdara .h. Goluiſ, ocuſ rocharḃe aile.

Ict. foſ Domnach. Aoḋ mac Domnaill .h. Ruairc .i. an Gilla grón maol, do coinnmeḋ egne a cCluain mic Noiſ. Snechta na nen. Sicc mór go tteigdir na graiḋe corraiḃ tirmaiḃ locha Erenn. Catal .h. Mugróin, taoiſech Clainne Catail, mortuus. Cluain mic Noiſ dafgain do Dál cCaiſ, tre comairle Muircertaiġ .h. Briain. Senad mor i Fiad mic nAongusa .i. riġ dal fer nErenn etir laochoiḃ ocuſ clerchaiḃ .i. um Muircertaċ .h. mBriain, Rí Muman, go maiṫiḃ Muman, ocuſ Maolmuire .h. Dunain, aird erpuġ Erenn, ocuſ Ceallaċ mac Aoḋa, comarba Padraig. Ar i ro tra nuimir aoga graiḋ baoi irin dail rin .i.

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[1] *Reputation of Muircertach.* Taſc Muircertaiġ. The word taſc (tasc) signifies fame, reputation, or character. The meaning seems to be that Muircertach's character was brought into ill repute throughout Erinn, owing to the fasting against (foſ, lit. "on") him of Ciaran's congregation. Dr. O'Conor (*Ann. Buelliani*, ad an. 1114) translates taſc "ægritudo," but incorrectly. The year 1108 is the correct date of these entries, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

[2] *Little Easter in summer*; i.e. Low Sunday in summer. The criteria here given point to the year 1109, in which Easter Sunday coincided with the 7th of the Kalends of May, or 25th of April, the 2nd of May being consequently Low Sunday. O'F. has added a note on the subject, which is now nearly destroyed.

[3] *The Geocach.* The word geocach

of the congregation of Ciaran, against Muircertach Ua Maeilsechlainn, demanding the freedom of Cill-mór-Muighe-Enir, sed mox vindicavit Deus, viz., *by* the reputation[1] of Muircertach throughout Erinn, and the plundering of Midhe. A.D. [1104.]

Kal. Easter on the seventh of the Kalends of May, and Little Easter in summer.[2] Flaithbhertach Ua Loingsigh, comarb of Ciaran, quievit. [1105.]

Kal. Gillacoluim Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, and his wife, *i.e.* the daughter of Ua Bric, were slain by the Geocach[3] Ua Aillein. The victory of the Ross *was gained* by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Connacht, and by the Sil-Muiredhaigh, over the Conmaicne, in Magh-Ai, where a multitude of the Conmaicne were slain, together with the son of Cucaille Ua Ferghail, and the son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Ferghail, and Duarcan, son of Dubhdara Ua Eolais, and a great many others. [1106.]

Kal. *of January* on Sunday.[4] Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, *i.e.* the Gilla-srón-mael,[5] billeted himself forcibly at Cluain-muc-Nois. The snow of the birds.[6] Great frost, so that the droves passed dry-footed *over* the lakes of Erinn. Cathal Ua Mughróin, chief of Clann-Cathail, moritur. Cluain-muc-Nois was plundered by Dál-Cais, through the counsel of Muircertach Ua Briain. A great synod at Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa, viz., a royal convention of the men of Erinn, both laics and clerics, *i.e.* including Muircertach Ua Briain, King of Mumhain, with the nobles of Mumhain, and Maelmuire Ua Dunain, chief Bishop of Erinn, and Ceallach, son of Aedh, comarb of Patrick. This is the number, indeed, of the men in orders who were in that [1107.]

(geocach) means a glutton, and also a strolling player, and beggar. It is sometimes used as a proper name.

[4] *On Sunday.* This indicates the year 1111, in which the Kalends, or 1st, of January fell on a Sunday.

[5] *Gilla-srón-mael; i.e.* "the flat-nosed gilla (or fellow)."

[6] *The snow of the birds.* So called from the excessive destruction of birds caused by it.

c. [uiii] epscop caogad, feacht fagairt décc ar tri [cedaib], ocus .uiii. fichit deochain, ocus ni fuil airem ar imad a clerchaib cena. Ro cinneð tra fiaglu imda irin fenaid fin. Senaid mor Uirnig irin bliadain cedna, (ocus irin Senaid fin do roinneð fairce ceall Fer Mide ar bó etir Escop Cluana muc Noir ocus Escop Cluana Iraird .i. o Clochan antoimtim fiar dEscop Cluana muc Noir, ocus ota an Clochan cedna fair dEscop Cluana Iraird), la Murchad .h. Maoilsechlainn, ocus la Eochaid .h. Ceallaig, ocus la famad Ciaráin, um Gilla Crist .h. Maoiléoin .i. Ab Cluana [muc Noir]. Creach la Toirrdelbach .h. Concubair, gur airg Termainn Dabeoc. Creach ele ler gur airg go Binn Eclarsa, ocus go Sliab Ruben, ocus go Loch Erne.

Kt. Gilla muire .h. Fogartaig, comarba Brenainn Cluana ferta, dhec degus iar fartuccad Ciaráin tre lorgad an Tredoil.

Kt. Eroam Ciarain do cumdach etir flinne ocus benncobar. Gadail Murchada .h. Maoilsechlainn la Muirchertach .h. Briain. Do ar mor .h. Longan, airchinnech Ardа Fadraig, do loscad ó tineð faignén ar Cruaich Padraicc. Comaidesacht etir Muirchertach

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[1] *Eight.* The number is incomplete in A., the scribe having apparently been unable to decipher his original. Some later hand has added the characters uiii. in the place left blank.

[2] *Bishops.* coiṗ., A. B., which is imperfect.

[3] *Hundred.* Omitted in A. and B. Supplied from Four Masters.

[4] *Synod of Uisnech.* This is the only Irish chronicle which gives an account of the proceedings of the synod of Uisnech. The Annals of Boyle, at the year 1114 (O'Conor's ed.), mention "the synod of Uisnech by the clerics of Erinn," in a note to which entry Dr. O'Conor refers to the Ann. Ult., at the year 1111, and the Ann. of Inisfallen, at the year 1094= 1111. But the synod referred to in these authorities is that of Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa. Colgan states that the synod of Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa was called "the synod of Uisnech" in a marginal note in the copy of the Ann. Four Masters which he used. (*Trias Thaumat.*, p. 300). Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa, "the land of the son of Aengus," is stated in the Annals of Loch Cé (1111) to have been situated

convention, viz., fifty-eight[1] bishops,[2] three [hundred][3] and seventeen priests, and eight score deacons; and there is no counting the multitude of their clerics besides. Numerous regulations were determined, truly, in that synod. The great synod of Uisnech[4] *was held* in the same year, (and it was in this synod the diocese of Feara-Midhe was divided into two *parts*, between the Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois and the Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, viz., from Clochan-an-imrim westwards, to the Bishop of Cluain-muc-Nois, and from the same Clochan eastwards to the Bishop of Cluain-Iraird), by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, and by Eochaidh Ua Ceallaigh, and by the congregation of Ciaran, with Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin,[5] *i.e.* Abbot of Cluain[-muc-Nois]. A predatory expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Terman-Dabheoc. Another predatory expedition by him, and he plundered to Benn-Echlabhra, and to Sliabh-Rusen, and to Loch Erne. A.D. [1107.]

Kal.[6] Gillamuire Ua Fogartaigh, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain-ferta died of a fall *from his horse*, after profaning Ciaran by burning the Tredoil.[7] [1108.]

Kal. The Erdamh[8] of Ciaran was covered, both with shingles and benncobhar.[9] Capture of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn by Muircertach Ua Briain. A great cow mortality. Ua Longain, Airchinnech of Ard-Patrick, was burned by lightning on Cruach-Padraig. A compact [1109.]

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near Uisnech (Usney hill, in Westmeath), and the synods held in both places might, therefore, easily have been confounded. See *Cambrensis Eversus.*, ed. for Celt. Soc. by Rev. Matthew Kelly, vol. ii., p. 53.

[4] *Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin.* The reputed compiler of the present Chronicle. See Introduction.

[6] *Kal.* The correct date is 1112.

[7] *Tredoil.* This was probably a house for cattle; *i.e.* ᵹᵲᵉᵾᵭᵼᵢᵲ, from ᵹᵲᵉᵾᵭ, "a herd or flock," and ᵽᵼᵢᵲ, "a stable or stye," as muᵽᵼᵢᵲ (pron. mucoil), which is glossed "hara" (pig-stye) in a very ancient MS. quoted by Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 198.

[8] *Erdamh.* See note [7], p. 183.

[9] *Benncobhar.* Lit. "the shield of the summit." O'Donovan (*Suppl. to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary*, voce beannċoḃaꝛ), explains it as "the conical cap of a round tower."

.h. mBpiain ec mac Mic Lochlann. Bpiadan do gabad
ag Lusmech na hoc anno da tiagid dég ina diad, da
mdin .x. na leith gan a ngoltad, ocus tri do duine
ocus da méit a ngiall a eithe briged.

Kl. Mor gabal do gabail Muirchertaig .h. Briain,
gur imarbsiod fri Erenn uile. Ro gab Diarmaid .h.
Briain rige Mumhan iarsin. Ro gab Toirdelbach
rige Connacht, ocus do indarb a brathar im Mumain,
ocus Connacne do Magh Aoi. Mor sluaged la Leth
Cuinn uile fria Mumain, Donnchad mac Mic Loclainn,
ocus a mac, ocus Conall ocus Eogan, ocus Airgialla;
.h. Matgamna co nUlltaib, ocus .h. Maelsechlainn
go Fregrad Mide, et Aod .h. Ruairc go Fregrad
Breifne, et Toirdelbach .h. Concobair go gConnachtaib.
Deabard marc slaig ag na Belataib eidir Connachtaib
ocus Mumnechaib, ubi multi occisi sunt, um Cathal
.h. nDubcinn. Do ber, d[an] Toirdelbach .h. Con-
cobair cairde dfregrad Muman dar sarugud Leithe
Cuinn fri re mbliadna. Creach la Murchad .h.
Maelsechlainn go slebtib Laigen. Crech la Toir-
delbach .h. Concobair a martain Midhe, gur airg uile
Donnchad .h. Eochada, Ri Ulad do dallad do .h.
Matgamna, ocus suide do .h. Matgamna.

Kl. Snechta sguabach do mor, ocus drocc, go dteccdis
na himdaine coda [ib]tiarnaib tar sruim Lochan Erenn,

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[1] *Kal.* O'Flaherty has prefixed the year 1114, which is the true date.

[2] *Conall; i.e.* the Cinel Conaill, for whom is here put the name of their *ancestor*, Conall, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

[3] *Eoghan.* The Cinel Eoghain are here referred to. See note [2], p. 244.

[4] *The Belata.* This name would signify "the cross roads," or "the *passes*." The word belat (plur. belata, dat. plur. belataib) is glossed "compitum" in the *Codex Prisciani of St. Gall*, quoted by Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 22; but in the *Book of Leinster*, a twelfth cent. MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll., Dublin (Class H. 2, 18, fol. 80. a), it is put for bealach (bealach), a road, way, or pass. See *infra*, ad an. 1129.

[5] *To the violation.* Tar sarugud. The meaning is that Toirdhealbhach, or Turlough, granted a year's respite to the men of Mumhain, against the wishes of the men of

between Muircertach Ua Briain and the son of MacLochlainn. A salmon was caught at Luimnech this year, which was twelve feet in length; twelve hands in breadth, without being split open; and the length of its neck fin was three hands and two fingers. A.D. [1109.]

Kal.[1] A great disease seized Muircertach Ua Briain, so that the men of Erinn turned against him. Diarmaid Ua Briain afterwards took possession of the sovereignty of Mumhain. Toirdhealbhach took possession of the sovereignty of Connacht, and expelled his brother into Mumhain, and the Conmaicne from Magh-Ai. A great hosting by all Leth-Chuinn into Mumhain, *viz.*, Donnchadh, son of Mac Lochlainn, and his son; and Conall,[2] and Eoghan,[3] and the Airghialla; Ua Mathghamhna, with the Ultonians; and Ua Maeilsechlainn, with the men of Midhe; and Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connachtmen. A cavalry fight *took place* at the Belata,[4] between the Connachtmen and the men of Mumhain, where many were slain together with Cathal Ua Duibhcinn. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, however, granted a respite to the men of Mumhain, to the violation[5] of Leth-Chuinn, during the space of a year. A preying expedition by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, as far as the hills of Laighen.[6] A preying expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into the West of Midhe, all of which he plundered. Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was blinded by Ua Mathghamhna, and the sovereignty *was given* to Ua Mathghamhna. [1110.]

Kal.[7] Very great "sweeping" snow, and frost, so that the droves *of cattle* were wont to pass dry-footed over the [1111.]

Leth-Chuinn, or the northern half of Erinn.

[6] *As far as the hills of Laighen.* ᵹo ɾleıbṫıḃ Laıġen. The hills referred to are most likely the hills near Sleibte, now Sletty, or Slatey, in the Queen's county.

[7] *Kal.* The correct year, 1115, has been prefixed by O'F.

gur marb ar innile ocus én, ocus daoine. Diarmaid .h. Briain, Rí Muman, do gabáil do Muircertaċ .h. Briain, ocus do Gallaib Luimniġ, ocus riġe do Muircertaċ. Tairdelbaċ .h. Concubair, Rí Connacht, do lot go mor da muinter féin, go rainic a ecnoliġe báir, et terna ra deoiġ. Arlaiċ, ingen .h. Maoilsechlainn, ben Toirdelbaiġ .h. Concubair, mortuus. Coblaiġ la Tairdelbaċ .h. Concubair for Sinainn, gur aiġ Domnall mac Conchobe .h. Fergail, ocus go tainig Murchaḋ .h. Maoilsechlainn na teċ, ocus gur dainġniġeḋ ler Buinne ocus Beiṫe, ocus gur robair tu feosa do Ciarán i cCluain .i. corn go nór, ocus bleḃa arġaid co nór, et mulloċ uma co nor ocus co nairġut. Caṫ Aṫa cliaṫ for Laiġniḃ, re Domnall mac Muircertaiġ .h. Briain. Mide do roinn eidir da mac Domnaill .h. Maoilsechlainn [.i. Maoilsechlainn ocus Murchaḋ]. Maoilsechlainn do tuitim fo cedóir la Murchaḋ. Cluain muc Noir darġain do Muimnechoiḃ, ocus drem diḃ do marbaḋ o. f. t. [Cl]oidem frit og an Ḃuin irin talmain; traiġ fir o a ċlaraiċ conige a faobar for gaċ leṫ ann; dá traiġid a leṫeḋ anhegmuir a clairiġ.

Ict. Múraḋ Borama, ocus lorccaḋ Cinn coraḋ, ocus arġain Tuad Muman la Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri .h. Concubair. Gorta mor in ersach, go recad an fer a mac ocus a ingen ar biaḋ, ocus go niṫoir na daoine cid a chéle ann, ocus na coin. Farugaḋ Laiġen uile acht beg, ocus a sgaoileḋ fo Eirinn ar gorta.

[1] *A multitude.* ár, lit. "a slaughter."

[2] *Buinne and Beithe.* Buinne ocus Beiṫe, A. B. The Four Mast. (1115) combine these two names into one, "Buidhi-an-bheithe," which means "the yellow [surfaced land] of the birch," and was apparently the name of an island in the Shannon.

[3] *Cluain;* i.e. Cluain-muc-Nois, or Clonmacnois.

[4] *Patena.* mulṫ., A. B. The name is written mullócc by the Four Mast. By patena is meant the cover of a chalice.

[5] *Slain.* The letters o. f. t. follow in the text, but the Editor is unable to determine what words they represent.

[6] *On either side.* The sword in question was, therefore, a two-edged sword. This entry, which is written

principal lakes of Erinn, which killed a multitude[1] of cattle, birds, and men. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Mumhain, was captured by Muircertach Ua Briain, and by the Foreigners of Luimnech, and the sovereignty *was given* to Muircertach. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, was greatly wounded by his own people, so that he was in the agonies of death; but he recovered ultimately. Arlaith, daughter of Ua Maeilsechlainn, wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, moritur. A fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on the Sinainn, and he plundered Domhnall, son of Cusleibhe Ua Ferghail; and Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn came into his house; and Buinne and Beithe[2] were fortified by him; and he presented three precious things to Ciaran, at Cluain,[3] viz., a drinking horn *inlaid* with gold, a silver cup with gold, and a patena[4] of copper with gold and silver. The battle of Ath-cliath *was gained* over the Lagenians by Domhnall, son of Muircertach Ua Briain. Midhe was divided between the two sons of Domhnall Ua Maeilsechlainn, [viz., Maelsechlainn and Murchadh]. Maelsechlainn fell immediately afterwards by Murchadh. Cluain-mac-Nois was plundered by the men of Mumhain, and a number were slain[5] . . . . . A sword was found at the Emhain, in the ground, *which measured* a man's foot from its groove to its edge, on either side;[6] its breadth was two feet without including its groove. A.D. [1111.]

Kal.[7] Demolition of Borumha, and burning of Cenncoradh, and plundering of Tuadh-Mumhain, by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. A great famine in the spring, so that a man would sell his son, and his daughter, for food, and the people would eat even each other, and dogs. Laighen was nearly altogether depopulated, and they (*of that province*) were dispersed all over Erinn, through hunger. [1112.]

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in the lower marg. of the MS. A., p. 282 of the vol., is omitted in B.

[7] *Kal.* The correct year is 1116, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

Kt. for Luan. Diarmaid mac Enna mic Murchada, Rí Gall ocus Laigen, quieuit a nAth cliath. Cnec fluaigeb la Connachtoib irin Mumain, go rancuttar Sliab Crot, ocus Cláire, ocus Sliab Cúa. Do lurb cath Tuaid Mumhan andeaghaib Connachta im Mumhain. Fertair cath etorra. Muirbir for feraib Muman, ocus cuircer a nár, um Ua Cennedig et multi. Merugud Murchada .h. Maoilseclainn. Maolmuire .h. Dunáin, ard epscop Erenn, cenn ecna et craebad iartar domain, quieuit in Christo i cCluain Iraird. Gell Murchada .h. Maoilseclainn la Tairdealbach .h. Concubair.

Kt. Diarmait .h. Briain, Rí Leithe Moga, mortuus. Sluaigeb la Tairdealbach .h. Concubair, ocus la Murchad .h. Maoilseclainn im Mumhain, go rancuttar Glenn Magair, go ttugrat gialla Muman leó. Sluaigeb oile dno leisin lucht ceduna, go ttugrat gialla Laigen leó, ocus go ttugrat Domnall mac Murchada .h. Maoilseclainn leó ar hécin a hAth cliath. Ruaidri .h. Concubair, aird rí Connacht, in clericatu uitam felicitер quieuit i cCluain muc Nois. Domnall mac Ruaidri, Rí Sil Muiredhaig, mortuus, et sepultus est i tTuaim greine.

Kt. Muirchertach .h. Briain, Rí Erenn durmor, in clericatu uitam felicitер quieuit. Aod .h. Concenainn, Ri .h. nDiarmada, mortuus. hua Baigillain, Rig file Erenn, do marbad do Tuait ratha, [.i.] ón Spaillniuch O Flannagáin.

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[1] *On Monday.* This indicates the year 1117, in which the Kalends, or 1st, of January fell on Monday, the Dominical Letter being G., as O'F. has observed in a marg. note.

[2] *Battle.* The orig. hand has added the note Cath Detraca ("battle of Betrach") in the marg. But in the Four Mast. it is called the "battle of Leitreacha-Odhrain," now Latteragh, in the bar. of Upper Ormond, and co. of Tipperary.

[3] *Baffling.* Merugad. The word also signifies "leading astray." The event is more intelligibly given in the Annals of Inisfallen (*O'Conor's* ed., ad an. 1090=1117):—"Baegal maduma for Murchad Ua Maeilsechlainn o Gallaib Atha cliath, ocus Laignib, gunna torachtc a

Kal. *of January* on Monday.[1] Diarmaid, son of Enna, son of Murchadh, King of the Foreigners, and of Laighen, quievit in Ath-cliath. A predatory expedition by the Connachtmen into Mumhain, until they reached Sliabh-Crot, and Cláire, and Sliabh-Cua. The army of Tuadh-Mumhain went after the Connachtmen into Mumhain. A battle[2] was fought between them. The men of Mumhain were defeated and slaughtered, together with Ua Cennedigh and many *others*. The baffling[3] of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. Maelmuire Ua Dunáin, chief Bishop of Erinn, head of the learning and devotion of the west of the world, quievit in Christo in Cluain-Iraird. The pledges of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn *were taken* by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. A.D. [1113.]

Kal.[4] Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Leth-Mogha, moritur. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, into Mumhain, until they reached Glenn-Maghair, and they brought off with them the hostages of Mumhain. Another hosting, also, by the same parties, and they brought with them the hostages of Laighen, and brought with them Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, by force, from Ath-cliath. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, chief King of Connacht, in clericatu vitam feliciter quievit[5] in Cluain-muc-Nois. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri, King of Sil-Muiredhaigh, moritur, and was interred in Tuaim-greine. [1114.]

Kal.[6] Muircertach Ua Briain, King of the greater part of Erinn, in clericatu vitam feliciter quievit.[5] Aedh Ua Concennain, King of Ui-Diarmada, moritur. Ua Baighellain, chief poet[7] of Erinn, was slain by *a man of* Tuath-ratha, [*i.e.*] by the Spaillach O'Flannagain. [1115.]

Longport re tri arochib;" *i.e.* "a deceitful victory over Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the Lageniana, so that he did not reach his encampment during three nights."

[4] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the correct year (1118).

[5] *Quievit.* ꝗ., A.; which is doubtless a mistake for ꝑ., "finivit." bég, "died," B.

[6] *Kal.* The correct date, 1119, has been prefixed by O'F.

[7] *Chief poet.* Rig file; lit. "King-poet."

Kt. Conaċ Taillten do denum la Tairdealbaċ .h. Concupair. Tri prim drocait do denum la Tairdealbaċ .h. Concupair in hoc anno .i. droiċed Ata Lúain, ocus droiċed Ata Croca, ocus droiċed Duine Leoda. Sluaiged la Tairdealbaċ im Miḋe gur innarb Murchaḋ .h. Maoilsechlainn isin tuaisgert, ocus a gell do deniuċ comarba Padraic, ocus Bacla 1080.

Kt. Domnall mac Mic Loclainn, Ri tuaisgert Erenn .i. Ailiuċ, quieuit. Samuel, Epscop Ata cliaṫ, quieuit. Crec sluaiged la Tairdealbaċ .h. Concupair isin Mumain, gur larset cridgair mor for Cairil, ocus gur airgset Cro Finain. Tangus tre dered an tsluaig as dul so dear, gur marbaḋ ann Aoḋ .h. hEidin, Ri .h. fFiacraċ, ocus Muiredhaċ .h. Flaiṫbertaig, Ri iartair Connacht, et Muirgel .h. Lorcain, et alii. Mor [longport] la Tairdealbaċ .h. Concupair, ocus la Leṫ Cuinn, ig Birra, o Samain go fél Brigde, gur roinn Deasmumain eidir Clainn Cartaig et Clainn mBriain.

Kt. Aoḋ mac Domnaill .h. Ruairc, Ri airtir Connacht, moritur. Aoḋ mac Duinnsleḃe .h. Eocaḋa, Ri Ulaḋ, do marbaḋ do .h. Matgamna i ceaṫ. Maolmorda .h. Domnaill, Ri .h. cCennsolaig, in clericatu quieuit. Maolsechlainn .h. Donnagáin, Ri Arad Ṫire, occisus est o Clainn Corgraig tre meaḃail.

Kt. Damliag Cianáin do gabáil for Murchaḋ .h. Maoilsechlainn o Gailengoib, et an teaċ araile do lorgaḋ fair. Dream da muintir do marbaḋ, et a tesnum fén ass. Donnchaḋ mac Gilla Padraig Ruaiḋ,

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1 *Was celebrated.* Do denum. These words are placed at the end of the entry in A. and B. The real year is 1120, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

2 *Its hostages*; *i.e.* the hostages of Midhe, or Meath.

3 *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1121, which is the correct date.

4 *Great terror.* cridgáir; lit. "tremble-shout."

5 *Encampment.* The word has been obliterated in A. B. reads slua, for sluaġaḋ, "a hosting."

6 *Kal.* The correct date, 1122, has been added in the margin by O'F.

7 *Kal.* This is properly the year

Kal. The fair of Taillten was celebrated[1] by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Three principal bridges were constructed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair in this year, viz., the bridge of Ath-Luain, and the bridge of Ath-Crocha, and the bridge of Dun-Leodha. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Midhe, and he expelled Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn into the North, and its hostages[2] *were given* to him under the protection of the comarb of Patrick and the Bachal Isa. A.D. [1116.]

Kal.[3] Domhnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of the North of Erinn, *i.e.* of Ailech, quievit. Samuel, Bishop of Ath-cliath, quievit. A predatory hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Mumhain, and they brought great terror[4] upon Caisel, and plundered Ard-Finain; but the rere of the army was intercepted whilst going southwards, and Aedh Ua hEidhin, King of Ui-Fiachrach, and Muiredhach Ua Flaithbhertaigh, King of the West of Connacht, and Muirghes Ua Lorcain, and others, were slain. A great [encampment[5]] by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and by Leth-Chuinn, at Birra, from Allhallowtide until the festival of Brigid; and he divided Deas-Mumhain between the Clann Carthaigh and Clann Briain. [1117.]

Kal.[6] Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, King of the East of Connacht, moritur. Aedh, son of Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was slain in battle by Ua Mathghamhna. Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, King of Ui-Cennsealaigh, in clericatu quievit. Maelsechlainn Ua Donnagáin, King of Aradh-thire, was slain by the Clann-Cosgraigh, through treachery. [1118.]

Kal.[7] Daimhliag of Cianan was captured against Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn by the Gailenga, and the house in which he was *sheltered* was burned over him. A number of his people were slain, but he himself escaped therefrom.[8] [1119.]

1123, as O'F. has observed in a marginal note.

[8] *Therefrom.* Cꝛꝛ, A. Cꝛoɔıꝛ, B., which is incorrect.

Ri Oṙṙaiġe, a ṙuiṙ occiṙuṙ eṙt. Croč Cṙiṙt i gConnachta in hoc anno. Mor ṙluaiġeð la Taiṙdealbač .h. Concubaiṙ ṙor muiṙ, ocuṙ ṙor tíṙ, gur aṙġ Ciaṙṙaiġe, go ṙáachṫ ṙén Coṙcaiġ go ttancuttaṙ maṫe Deaṙ Mumhan ina teč, um Donnchað mac Caṙṫaiġ, et um Ceallach .h. mBṙic, ocuṙ um .h. Cinnṙaolað, ocuṙ um .h. Concubaiṙ Ciaṙṙaiġe; ocuṙ ṙoiṙ ṙlan ṫaṙ claṙ Cille Dalua.

Kt. Moṙcablač la Taiṙdealbač i Rinn Luimniġ gur mill ocuṙ gur aiṙġ Deaṙ Mumuin. Tadcc mac Mic Caṙṫaiġ, Ri Deaṙ Mumhan, moṙtuṙ. Coṙmac ṙeġnamt ṙoṙt eum. Ca cloicteč mór Cluana muc Noiṙ doṙbuð la Gilla Cṙiṙt .h. Maoileóin, ocuṙ la Toiṙdealbač .h. Concubaiṙ. Caiṙtel la Connachta a. caiṙlen Duin Gaillme, et Dun Leoda, ocuṙ Cul Maile. Creačṙluaiġeð la Toiṙdealbač im Maġ Caiṙbṙe, gur aiṙġ Conmaicne, go ṙucc Muṙchað .h. Maoilṙeclainn ṙaiṙ, et Conmaicne, gur muið ṙoṙ an loṙġ Connacht i cCṙaib Roiṙ da caṙnd, go ttoṙchaiṙ ann Sinnač Soġain .h. Ceallaiġ, ocuṙ .h. Duiḃ mic Leṫdáin. Soaid ṫa Connachta ṙṙu, et maṙbaid ṙochaiḋe diḃ um taoiṙeč Muiṁṫiṙe Geṙadaiṁ. Giollabṙaide .h. Ruaiṙc do baṫhað aṙ Loč mic Nen la Connachtoiḃ. Maolṙeclainn mac Tadcc .h. Maoilṙuanaiḋ, Ri Muiġe Luiṙg, do maṙbað oṙeṙaiḃ Bṙeṙne, et do Tigeṙnan .U. Ruaiṙc.

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[1] *Cross of Christ.* This relic, which was supposed to be a portion of the True Cross, is now considered to be enclosed in the Cross of Cong, in the Royal Irish Academy.

[2] *Returned.* Soiṙ, A. Roiṙ, B.

[3] *Of Cill-Dalua.* Cille .d., A. B. erroneously reads Cille daṙa, "of Cill-dara," or Kildare.

[4] *Rinn-Luimnigh; i.e.* "the point of Luimnech," or Limerick. The correct year is 1124, as O'Flaherty has noted in the margin.

[5] *Finished.* doṙbud, for do ḟoṙbud. A. B.

[6] *Craebh-rois-da-charn.* B. reads Cṙaiḃ Roiṙ tuḷ da caṙn. The word, or syllable tuḷ (tul) is also written in A., an expunctory line being drawn under it, which the transcriber of B. seems to have overlooked.

[7] *Turned.* ṙoaid, A. ṙaoid. B.

[8] *Loch-mic-nen.* The Ann. Ult. (1125) say "Loch-Aillene," *i.e.* Loch-Allen, in the co. Leitrim. The Four

Donnchadh, son of Gillapadraig Ruadh, King of Osraighe, was slain by his own *people*. The Cross of Christ[1] in Connacht in this year. A great expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, on sea and land, so that he plundered Ciarraighe; and he himself reached Corcach, and the nobles of Deas-Mumhain came into his house, together with Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, and with Ceallach Ua Bric, and with Ua Cinnfaeladh, and with Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe; and he returned[2] safely across the plank bridge of Cill-Dalua.[3] A.D. [1119.]

Kal. A great fleet *assembled* by Toirdhealbhach at Rinn-Luimnigh,[4] so that he destroyed and plundered Deas-Mumhain. Tadhg, son of Mac Carthaigh, King of Deas-Mumhain, moritur. Cormac reigned after him. The great belfry of Cluain-muc-Nois was finished[5] by Gillachrist Ua Maeileóin, and by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Castles *were erected* by the Connachtmen, viz., the castles of Dun-Gaillmhe, and Dun-Leodha, and Cul-Maile. A predatory hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Magh-Cairbre, and he plundered Conmaicne; but Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn and the Conmaicne overtook him, and the army of Connacht was defeated at Craebhrois-da-charn,[6] and Sinnach Soghain Ua Ceallaigh, and Ua Duibh, son of Lennan, were slain there. The Connachtmen, however, turned[7] against them, and slew a multitude of them, together with the chieftain of Muinter-Geradhain. Gillabraide Ua Ruairc was drowned in Loch-micnen[8] by the Connachtmen. Maelsechlainn, son of Tadhg Ua Maeilruanaidh, King of Magh-Luirg, was slain by the men of Breifne, and by Tighernan Ua Ruairc. The hostages of Deas-Mumhain, together with the son of [1120.]

Mast. write the name Loch-en, *i.e.* "the lake of the birds," which Dr. O'Donovan identifies with "Loch-na-nen," a marsh, which was formerly a lake, near the castle of Roscommon. *Ann. Four Mast.*, ed. O'Donovan, note [h], ad an. 1124, and note [z], ad an. 1225. There is a lake at present called Loch Macnean, situated in the N.E. part of Connacht, between the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, which is probably that referred to in the text.

Gell Der Mumhan, um mac Cormaic mic Carthaig, do marbad la Toirdelbach .h. Concubair.

Ict. Da mac Aineirlir .h. Eoin .i. Flann ocus an Gilla ruad, da rig .h. fFiachrach Aidne, do marbad a fFill do Concubar .h. Flaithbertaig ag Dun Gallme. Gillabraide, Ri Breifne, occisus est a suis. Atrigbad Murchada .h. Maeilseclainn do Toirdelbach ocus do Tigernan.

Ict. Enna mac Murcha[da] .i. mic Donnchada, ri Laigen, moritur. Sluaiged la Toirdelbach .h. Concubair, go tucc rige Laigen et Gall da mac fén, do Concubar. Murchad .h. Maeilseclainn i Mide. Morlongport la Tairdelbach a nUr Mumain ó Luigniged go feil Brigde, ocus ro airg fect ann longport fri Tir Conaill, ocus fect aili go Mona Móir, ocus go Glenn Maigair, ocus fect go deiscert Osraige, ocus ro cuir ár Osraige um .h. Carbc. Domnall Fionn .h. Dubda do badad ag tadairt creiche ó Cinel Conaill.

Ict. Giolla Criost .h. Maeileóin, Abb Cluana mac Nois, torar ecna ocus deirce, cenn soma ocus saibrisa na hErenn, quievit. Murchad .h. Maeilseclainn daitbiugad. Domnall, a mac, na ionad. Domnall daidbrigad accinn ráithe, et Diarmaid .h. Maeilseclainn na nionad a noís. Cath eidir da rig Ulad, du attorcair Aed .h. Madgamna, ocus Niall mac Duinnsleibe .h. Eochada.

Ict. Giolla an Coimdead mac Cuinn Dealbnaig, tanaisi Abbad Cluana mac Nois, quievit.

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[1] *Kal.* The correct date (1125) has been prefixed by O'F.

[2] *Gillabraide.* This is probably a repetition, in a phraseology somewhat altered, of the entry under the last year, relating to Gillabraide Ua Ruairc.

[3] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1126, which is the proper date.

[4] *Tir-Conaill.* Usually written Ui-Conaill, or Ui-Conaill-Gabhra. The name of this district is still preserved in those of the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the co. of Limerick.

Cormac Mac Carthaigh, were killed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. A.D. [1120.]

Kal.[1] The two sons of Aneislis Ua Edhin, viz., Flann and the Gilla-ruadh, two Kings of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, were treacherously slain by Conchobhar Ua Flaithbhertaigh, at Bun-Gaillmhe. Gillabraide,[2] King of Breifne, was slain by his own *people*. The dethronement of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, by Toirdhealbhach and Tighernan. [1121.]

Kal.[3] Enna, son of Murcha[dh], son of Donnchadh, King of Laighen, moritur. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the sovereignty of Laighen, and of the Foreigners, to his own son Conchobhar. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn *again* in Midhe. A great camp by Toirdhealbhach in Ur-Mumhain, from Lammas till the festival of Brigid, and he plundered from that camp, at one time, Tir-Conaill,[4] and another time as far as Moin-mór, and to Glenn-Maghair, and one time to the South of Osraighe, and he effected the slaughter of the Osraighe, together with Ua Caróc. Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda was drowned whilst bringing a prey from Cinel Conaill. [1122.]

Kal.[5] Gillachrist Ua Maeileóin,[6] Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, fountain of knowledge and charity, head of the prosperity and affluence of Erinn, quievit. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn was dethroned. Domhnall, his son, *was elected* in his place. Domhnall was dethroned before the end of a quarter, and Diarmaid Ua Maeilsechlainn *was elected* in the place of both. A battle between the two Kings of Uladh, in which Aedh Ua Mathghamhna and Niall, son of Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha, were slain. [1123.]

Kal.[7] Gilla-an-choimdedh, son of Conn Dealbhnach, tanist-Abbot of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. [1124.]

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[5] *Kal.* O'F. has prefixed the year 1127, which is the correct date.

[6] *Gillachrist Ua Maeileoin.* The compilation of the original of the present Chronicle has been attributed to this ecclesiastic. See Introduction.

[7] *Kal.* The correct year is 1128, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

Kal.[1] Maghnus, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Cinel Eoghain and the North, was slain by the Cinel-Maein. Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, and chief Bishop of Erinn, died at Ardpatrick, and was interred in Lis-mor. Great heat in this year, which destroyed the corn fields. The altar of the great Stone-church of Cluain-muc-Nois was opened, and precious things were taken out of it, viz., the carrachan[2] of Solomon's Temple, which was given by Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall, and the cuidin[3] of Donnchadh, son of Flann, and the three articles which Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair gave—viz., a silver goblet, and a silver cup with a golden cross over it, and a drinking-horn with gold—and the drinking-horn of Ua Riata, King of Aradh, and a silver chalice, with a burnishing of gold and an engraving, and the silver cup of Ceallach, comarb of Patrick. A.D. [1125.]

Kal.[4] Diarmaid Ua Fallamhainn, chief of Clann-Uadach, moritur. Goll-Cluana Ua Airechtaigh, moritur. The precious things of Cluain-muc-Nois were revealed against the Foreigners of Luimnech, after having been stolen by Gillacomghain, and he was hanged at Duncluana-Ithair,[5] after he had been delivered up by Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Mumhain. This Gillacomghain, indeed, sought Corcach, and Lis-mor, and Port-Lairge, to go across the sea; but the ship in which he might find a place could not get wind enough for sailing, though all the other ships would. No wonder, truly, for Ciaran would detain the ship in which he sought to escape him; and he made a declaration, when dying, that he had seen Ciaran, with his staff, detaining every ship in which he attempted to escape him. The Lord magnified Saint Ciaran,[6] truly, in that miracle. Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair, King of Ui-Failghe, moritur. A victory [1126.]

lawn, or meadow," which Dr. O'Donovan says is now Cloonbrien, a townland in the parish of Athlacca, near Bruff, in the co. of Limerick.

[6] *Saint Ciaran.* Cn ti naom Ciaran; lit. "the person, Saint Ciaran," A. B.

Miḃe, dú attorchair Diarmaid .h. Maoilsechlainn, Rí airtir Miḃe, et Aongus ó Caindealbáin, Rí Laoghaire, et Cochall sliuch[1] mac mic Senain, Rí Gailenga, et alii multi. Mesc dimór gacha torraiḃ in hoc anno.

Kt. Loingeas Tairdealbaig go Ros ailithri, gus loit go mor Deasc Mumain. Mac Conconnacht .h. Concubair, et .h. Carrthaig ollam Connacht, occisi sunt immaidm Caille Cobthaig,[2] tre anaithne etir Connachtoiḃ inuicem.[3] Morrluaigeḃ la Concubar mac Mic Lochlainn, la rig tuaisgertt Erenn, co nUlltoiḃ et go nAirgiallaiḃ maille frisi, i gConnachtoib, go riacht Corrsliaḃ, go ttucsat Connachta amus fair isin tSeghais, gus muiḃ for Cinel Conaill, ocus gus marbaḃ ann .h. Maoilgaoithe, et an Garbanach .h. Daoigell, et alii multi, et condeasnsat sith fo cedóir, et mac Mic Lochlainn da taig, et go ndeaccattur Ulaḃ ocus Airgialla dar Ath Luain fair da ttigib, go gcomsainig doiḃ ocus Tigernan .h. Ruairc a Maig [Conaille],[5] iar ttarairt creiche doiḃ a Ulltoiḃ dar a nesi, gus muiḃ for Ulltoiḃ ocus for Airgiallaiḃ, gus marbaḃ ann .h. Eochaḃa, Rí Ulaḃ, ocus ó Criochain, Rí Fernmaige, ocus a mac, ocus .h. Indreachtaig, Rí .h. Méith, et alii. Maol[iosa] .h. Foglaḃa, airdd Epscop Mumhan, quieuit. Concubar .h. Briain do bualaḃ drisi da muintir fén.

Kt. Enair for Aine, ocus .x. fuirre, ocus bliaḋain bisseḃ, ocus an dara bliaḋain .xxx. ar ced ar mile o

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[1] *Cochall-fliuch*; *i.e.* "cucullus humidus," or "wet-mantle." The Four Mast. (1130) call him "Amhlaibh."

[2] *Kal.* The correct year, 1131, has been prefixed by O'F.

[3] *In the defeat of Caill-Cobhthaigh.* The Four Mast. state that Ua Conchobhair and Ua Carthaigh were slain in a cavalry engagement fought between the Munstermen and Connachtmen, near Loch-Semdighe (Lough-Sewdy), in the co. of Westmeath. Caill-Cobhthaigh, *i.e.* "Coffey's wood," was the name of a woody district in the south of the co. Galway, but the name is now obsolete.

[4] *Went.* go ndeacattur, A. ndeacattur, B.

[5] *Conaille.* This word, which is effaced in A., and consequently omit-

by Tighernan Ua Ruairc over *the men of* the East of Midhe, in which were slain Diarmaid Ua Maeilsechlainn, King of the East of Midhe, and Aengus O'Caindealbhain, King of Laeghaire, and Cochall-fliuch,[1] grandson of Senan, King of Gaileng, and many others. A great crop of all kinds of fruit in this year. A.D. [1126.]

Kal.[2] The fleet of Toirdhealbach *sailed* to Ros-ailithri, and spoiled Deas-Mumhain very much. The son of Cuconnacht Ua Conchobhair, and Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connacht, were slain in the defeat of Caill-Cobhthaigh,[3] through a mistake among the Connachtmen themselves. A great hosting by Conchobhar, son of Mac Lochlainn, King of the North of Erinn, with the Ultonians and the Airghialla along with him, into Connacht, until he reached Corrsliabh; but the Connachtmen made an attack on him in the Seaghais, when the Cinel Conaill were defeated, and Ua Maeilgaeithe, and the Garbhanach Ua Baeighell, and many others, were slain there. And they made peace immediately, and the son of Mac Lochlainn *returned* to his house; and the Ultonians and Airghialla went[4] across Ath-Luain, eastwards, towards their homes, until they encountered Tighernan Ua Ruairc in Magh [Conaille[5]], *who was* after bringing a prey from Uladh in their absence;[6] and the Ultonians and Airghialla were defeated, and Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, and O'Criochain, King of Fern-mhagh, and his son, and Ua Indreachtaigh, King of Ui-Meith, and others, were slain. Mael[isa] Ua Foghladha, chief Bishop of Mumhain, quievit. Conchobhar Ua Briain was struck by a man of his own people. [1127.]

Kal.[7] of January on Friday, and the 10th *day* of the moon, and a bissextile year, and the 32nd year over a hundred and a thousand from the Incarnation of Christ. [1128.]

ted in B., is supplied from the Four Mast.

[6] *In their absence.* ᚇᚐᚏ ᚐ ᚅᚓᚏᚌ; lit. "after them;" *i.e.* after they (the Ulidians) had departed on the expedition from which they were returning when Tighernan Ua Ruairc encountered them.

[7] *Kal.* This is properly the year 1132, as the criteria indicate.

inncolluccaḋ Cpiopt. Mopcablaċ la Taipdealbaċ .h. Concupaip pop Loċ n'Deipgdepc, gup mill mopán don Mumain. Sluaiġeḋ leip im Miḋe go ttug puge do Mupchaoh .h. Maoilpechlainn. Cpeaċ la Concupap .h. mBpíain am Maonmaiġ, gup aipg Cill mBian, et go pucc bu imda lep. Caiplen bona Gaillme do lopgaḋ do lonġaip pep Mumhan, ocup dpeam diaptap Connachc do marbaḋ im .h. Taidg an Teglaiġ. Cpec pluaiġeḋ la Taipdealbaċ a nIb Papga, gup aipg uile. Ailen an Beče pop Sinainn do lopgaḋ o pepaibh Muman, ocup dpeam um taoiseċ Muintipe Cinaoiṫ do tuitim ann. Cpeċ Maiġe Luipg la pepaiḃ Bpeipne. Uapeipge .h. Neċtain, cenn Cele n'Dé Cluana muc Noip, in pace quieuit. Diapmait mac Mic Eoigen, taoiseċ Clainne Diapmada, mopitup. Comapba Bpigde do [bp]aṫ copuccaḋ do Diapmait mac Mupchaḋa, ocup a ṫabaipt dia piap ap egin, ocup peacht ppicit do marbaḋ ap lap Cille dapa, et a upmóp do lopccuḋ.

Ict. Moppluaiġeḋ leiṫ Moga um Copmac mac Mic Carpthaiġ, ocup um Concupap .h. mBpíain, i gConnactoiḃ, gup pédigpe[o] an Ruaḋbeitiġ ocup na Belaca, ocup gup marbpat Cathal mac Cathail pigdamna Connacht, ocup Gillananaom .h. Flainn, taoiseċ Síl Maoilruain. Da mac Conconnacht .h. Concupaip do badhaḋ ap Loċ Riḋ. Maidm pe pepaiḃ Teabṫa pop Siol Muiredhaiġ, ubi occipus est Amlaib mac Archon .h. Radduib, taoiseċ Clainne Tomaltaiġ, ocup pa gabaḋ Mac Illedpaip .h. Cindlide. Concupap

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[1] *Ua Nechtain.* .h. Neċtain (Ua Nechnain), A. B. Corrected from the Four Mast.

[2] *Was betrayed.* do . . aṫ, A., some letters being effaced at the beginning of the second word, which should apparently read bpaṫ. B. follows the reading in A. The translator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise (1135, *recte* 1132) states that "the Abbesse of Kildare was forced and taken out of her cloisters by Dermot Mac Murrogh."

[3] *Kal.* The correct year is 1133, as O'F. has noted in the margin.

[4] *Ruadh-bheitheach*; i.e. "the Red

A great fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on Loch-deirg-derc, so that he destroyed a great part of Mumhain. A hosting by him into Midhe, and he gave the sovereignty to Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. A predatory expedition by Conchobhar Ua Briain into Maen-magh, and he plundered Cill-mBian, and carried off a great number of cows. The castle of Bun-Gaillmhe was burned by a fleet of the men of Mumhain, and a number of *the men of* the West of Connacht were killed, along with the grandson of Tadhg-an-teghlaigh. A predatory hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Ui-Forga, which he entirely plundered. Ailen-an-bheithe, on the Sinainn, was burned by the men of Mumhain, and a number fell there, along with the chief of Muinter-Cinaeith. The plundering of Magh-Luirg by the men of Breifne. Uareirghe Ua Nechtain,[1] head of the Celi-Dé of Cluain-muc-Nois, in pace quievit. Diarmaid, son of Mac Edigen, chief of Clann-Diarmada, moritur. The comarb of Brigid was betrayed,[2] and carried off by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, who forcibly compelled her to obey him; and seven score persons were slain in the middle of Cill-dara, and the greater part of it was burned. A.D. [1128.]

Kal.[3] A great hosting of Leth-Mogha, with Cormac, son of Mac Carthaigh, and with Conchobhar Ua Briain, into Connacht, and they levelled the Ruadh-bheitheach[4] and the Belata,[5] and killed Cathal, son of Cathal, Royal heir of Connacht, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Flainn, chief of Síl-Maeilruain. The two sons of Cuconnacht Ua Conchobhair were drowned in Loch-Ribh. A victory by the men of Teabhtha over Sil-Muiredhaigh, in which Amhlaibh, son of Archu Ua Raduibh, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, was slain, and Mac Illestair Ua hAindlidhe [1129.]

Birch," now Roevehagh, in the parish of Killeely, bar. of Dunkellin, and co. of Galway.

[5] *The Belata; i.e.* "the cross-roads." See note [4], p. 316.

mac Murchadha .h. Maoilseclainn, rigdamna Mide, do marbad do Donnchad mac Gillemocolmog ocus do Gallaib. Mac Gillemocolmóg do marbad do Midechaib. Maolgarb isin bliadain, gur marb bu Grenn, ocus a muca achd nemdi. Grcra greine hora tertia die. Occisio Flaithbertaig .h. Flaithbertaig. Lusca do loscad uile, cona tempol, do Domnall mac Murchadha .h. Maoilseclainn.

Kt. An dit cedna for inmlib Leithe Cuinn. Mac mic Catail .h. Concubair do marbad la .h. nEgra. Coisrecad tempail Cormaic i gCaisel la maithib imda. Murchad .h. Egra, ocus a ben .i. ingen Taisdealbaig .h. Concubair, do marbad ó Taithlech .h. Egra. Cit clochrecda dreithain a cCaisil, gur ba snaim dona hecaib ar margad Caisil. Maidm fé nOssraigib for Diarmaid mac Murchadha, dú attorchair Ugaire .h. Tuathail, et alii. Coccad mor drar eisi Leth Moga, gur latha tri catha etusra. Celechair mac Cuinn na mbocht, sruith senóir Cluana muc Nois, quieuit. Maolciaráin mac Cuinn na mbocht, uasal sagart, in Christo quieuit. Aod mac Mic Cochláin, Rí Dealbna Bedra, mortuus. Aod mac Mic Taidg .h. Ceallaig, Rí .h. Maine, mortuus. Maolbrenainn .h. Anradain quieuit. Sluaigeth la Mac Murchadha go Laignib, ocus go naíb cCinnsiolaig, et go nGalloib Ata cliath for Concubar .h. mBriain go Muimnechaib, et Ossraigib, et Gallaib Fuirt Lairge, dú attorcair ar mór .i. attorcair mac Gille Maire mic Ailgoirt, an Gall ar ferr fo baoi a nEirinn, et um Amlaib Fuirt Lairge, et um maithib Ossraige, ocus gabáil Gillepatraicc .h. Cindéidig.

[1] *Maelgarbh*; i.e. a murrain.

[2] *A very few.* nemdi, A. B., for nemni, lit. "nothing."

[3] *Kal.* The year 1134 is the correct date, as has been observed in the margin by O'F.

[4] *The same destruction*; i.e. the distemper which is mentioned under the previous year.

[5] *Could swim.* The orig. hand has written the word ingnad, i.e. "a prodigy," in the margin.

[6] *Multitude.* ár, lit. "a slaughter."

was taken prisoner. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, Royal heir of Midhe, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Gillamocholmog and by Foreigners. Mac Gillamocholmog was slain by the men of Midhe. A maelgarbh[1] in this year, which killed the cows of Erinn, and its pigs, except a very few.[2] An eclipse of the sun at the third hour of the day. The killing of Flaithbhertach Ua Flaithbhertaigh. Lusca was altogether burned, together with its church, by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. A.D. [1129.]

Kal.[3] The same destruction[4] on the cattle of Leth-Chuinn. The grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ua Eghra. Consecration of Tempol-Chormaic in Caisel, by many nobles. Murchadh Ua Eghra and his wife, *i.e.* the daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were slain by Taithlech Ua Eghra. A shower of hailstones fell in Caisel, so that horses could swim[5] on the market-place of Caisel. A victory by the Osraighe over Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, in which Ugaire Ua Tuathail, and others, were slain. A great war grew up amongst *the people of* Leth-Mogha, so that three battles were fought between them. Celechair Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht, illustrious senior of Cluain-muc-Nois, quievit. Maelciarain Mac Cuinn-na-mbocht, an illustrious priest, quievit in Christo. Aedh, son of Mac Cochlain, King of Dealbhna-Bethra, moritur. Aedh, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, moritur. Maelbrenainn Ua Anradhain quievit. A hosting by Mac Murchadha, with the Lagenians, and the Ui-Cennsealaigh, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, against Conchobhar Ua Briain, with the men of Mumhain, the Osraighe, and the Foreigners of Port-Lairge; on which occasion a great multitude[6] were slain, viz., the son of Gillamaire, son of Allgort, the best Foreigner that was in Erinn, was slain, together with Amhlaibh of Port-Lairge, and with the nobles of Osraighe; and Gillapadraig Ua Cennedigh was taken pri- [1130.]

Muirceртaċ, comarba Patraicc, quieuit. Tuaṫomuiṁa ḋarucċaḃ iar farrucċaḃ caṫaiġe Iarlaiṫe. Maolmaoḋoiġ .h. Mongair i ccaṫair Patraicc.

Kt. Enair .iii., f. l xvi., M.C. xxxv. Caṫal mac Taiḋcc .h. Concubair occiṡur ert o ḟeraiḃ Teaḃṫa. Ror Comain cona tempol do lorccaḃ, ocus a harcinneċ, ocus a ferleġinn do marbaḃ, ó ḟeraiḃ Breiṫne. Marom Maongaiġe re Síl Muiredhaiġ ar 16 Maine, ubi multi cecidерunt, um Concubar .h. Ceallaiġ, ocus .h. Mainnín, Rí Soġain. Ruaiḋrí .h. Canannain, Rí Cinel Conaill, occiṡus ert ó Cinel Eogain. Tene faiġnén do beim a ċinn do cloiċtec Cluana muc Noir, et do ḃollaḋ claġtiġe Ruis crie. Maoliṡa .h. hAinmire, Epscop Ruiṡt Laiṡge, quieuit. Ua Maḋudain, Rí Síl Anmchaḃa et .h. Maine, do marbaḃ a ḟṙl do mac Gillecaoimgin .h. Cinneidig. Domnall mac Muirceртaiġ .h. Briain .i. Ġerr laṁaċ, in clericatu quieuit. Cinaoḃ .h. Daigill, Epscop Cloċair, quieuit. Merr mor in hoc anno. Oenric, Rí Saxan, moritur. O Maille occiṡus ert o mac Domnaill .h. Duḃda, i nDomliaġ na Nua Congbala. A ġaoi fen da marbaḋ fain tre fiṡt Colaim Cille isin faiṫe ceona. Cunga do lorccaḃ cu a fecleṡ. Cúmara do marbaḋ tre fiṡt Iarlaiṫe.

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[1] *Covenant of Iarlaith.* There is no mention of this covenant elsewhere in this Chronicle, or in any other authority that the Editor has seen. It would seem to have been a covenant made by St. Iarlaith, who was the founder and patron of Tuam, between the tribes inhabiting the south of the present county of Galway and their neighbours of Tuadh-Mumha, or Thomond.

[2] *Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair.* The name "Maelmaedhoig" has been Latinized "Malachias," by some hand, in the margin.

[3] *The third feria; i.e.* Tuesday. This indicates the real year to be 1135, as the annalist has correctly specified. The actual reckoning of the "Kals.," however, gives the date 1131.

[4] *Maengach.* The Annals of Boyle, at the year 1135, call the place Findabhair (or Finnabhair), *i. e.* Finnure, bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway; and the continuator of Tighernach has

soner. Muircertach, comarb of Patrick, quievit. Tuadh-Mumha was wasted, after the profanation of the covenant of Iarlaith.[1] Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair[2] in the chair of Patrick. A.D. [1130.]

Kal. of January on the 3rd feria,[3] the 16th of the moon: MCXXXV. Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the men of Teabhtha. Ros-Comain, with its church, was burned, and its airchinnech and lector were killed, by the men of Breifne. The victory of Maengach[4] *was gained* by Sil-Muiredhaigh over the Ui Maine, in which many fell, together with Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, and Ua Mainnin, King of Soghan. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, King of Cinel Conaill, was slain by the Cinel Eoghain. Lightning knocked off the head of the steeple of Cluain-muc-Nois, and pierced the steeple of Ros-cre. Maelisa Ua hAinmire, Bishop of Port-Lairge, quievit. Ua Madudhain, King of Sil-Anmchadha and Ui Maine, was treacherously slain by the son of Gilla-caeimhghen Ua Cennedigh. Domhnall, son of Muircertach Ua Briain, *i.e.* Gerr-lamhach,[5] in clericatu quievit, Cinaeth Ua Baighell, Bishop of Clochar, quievit. Great fruit in this year. Oenric,[6] King of the Saxons, moritur. O'Maille was slain by the son of Domhnall Ua Dubhda, in the stone-church of Nua-chongbhail. His own spear killed him,[7] through the miracle of Colum Cille, in the same quarter.[8] Cunga was burned, with its Recles.[9] Cumara was slain through the miracle of Iarlaith.[10] [1131.]

"Maṫóm Conoṁg Maonmaṁge," i.e. "the victory of the Aenach (fair) of Maenmagh," the name of a plain comprising the district around Loughrea, in the co. of Galway.

[5] *Gerr-lamhach*; i.e. "the short-handed."

[6] *Oenric*. Henry I. of England is here meant, who died in the year 1135.

[7] *Him*; i.e. Domhnall Ua Dubhda.

[8] *Quarter*; viz., of a year.

[9] *Recles*. A "Recles" meant an "Abbey church." See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 276.

[10] *Iarlaith*. Mac Firbis's handwriting in A. ends with this name, as does also the text in B. The following entries are only contained in A. See next note.

Concubur mac mic Donncaδ .h. Maelpeaclainn do marbaδ i ngeimil la Murcaδ .h. Maoilpechlainn. Art mac Murchaδa .h. Maoilpechlainn, puiξdomna Teamrac, mortuus est. Domnall mac Ruaidri .h. Maílmúaid Ri Fer Cell occisus est o Muintir Lacnain. Comarba Ciaran .i. Maelmoċta do airgne do Sil nAnmchaδa, ocus do Choncobur mac Mic Coċlain.

Kt. Enair for cetain, ocus oen uaċaδ fuirri. Conċaδar mac Diarmada .h. Briain, Ri Muman in tribulatione bona quievit i Cill Dalua. Giollapatraicc mac mic Amalgaδa, taoiseoċ Callraiġe, occisus est o Breġmainibh. Mac Fearġail .h. Maoilmúaid, Ri Fear Ceall, occisus est o mac Ruaidri .h. Maoilmuaid i nDurmaiġ Coluim Cille. Caċasach .h. Cerbaċ, fer léiginn Ard Maċa in Christo quievit. Donncaδ .h. Conċabair, Ri Ciarraiġe Luaċra, do marbaδ do Coinmara mac mic Conmara.

Kt. Enair for Aoine, ocus aili dec fuirri. Muirċeartaċ .h. Maílpeċlainn, riġdamna Teamrac, ocus ri iarċair Miδe, mortuus est. Donncaδ .h. Coinceanuind mortuus est. A mac fén .i. Ruaidri do erġaδáil lá Toirrdelbach .h. Conċaδair, dar ráruġaδ laeċ ocus clerech. Sluaġeaδ la Toirrdelbaċ .h. mBriain ocus ria fearaibh Muman hi Connachta, cor tearcrat in Ruaidbeirg, ocus cor scailriot a cairel,

[1] *Conchobhar.* For an account of the original of the following entries, see the Introduction, p. xli.

[2] *Donnchadh.* Over this name O'Flaherty has added ".i. mic Domnaill," to signify that Donnchadh was the son of Domhnall.

[3] *Wednesday.* O'Flaherty has corrected this to Dardaoin, "Thursday," on which day the Kalends, or 1st of January occurred in 1142.

A.D.

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Conchobhar,[1] grandson of Donnchadh[2] Ua Maeilsechlainn, was killed in captivity by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn. Art, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muinter-Luanaim. The comarb of Ciaran, *i.e.* Maelmochta, was plundered by Sil-Anmchadha, and by Conchobhar, son of Mac Cochlain. [1141.]

Kal. of January on Wednesday,[3] the 1st day of the moon. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Mumhain, in tribulatione bona quievit at Cill-Dalua. Gillasiadnata, son of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was slain by the Breghmhaine. The son of Fergal Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, was killed by the son of Ruaidhri Ua Maeilmhuaidh, in Durmhagh-Choluim-Chille. Cathasach Ua Ceirchaerach, lector of Ard-Macha, in Christo quievit. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, King of Ciarraighe Luachra, was killed by Cumara, son of Mac Conmara. [1142.]

Kal. of January on Friday, the 12th day of the moon. Muirchertach Ua Maeilsechlainn, Royal heir of Temhair, and King of the West of Midhe, mortuus est. Donnchadh Ua Concennain mortuus est. His own son, *i.e.* Ruaidhri, was apprehended by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, in violation of laics and clerics. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and by the men of Mumhain, into Connacht, and they cut down the Ruadh-bheitheach,[4] [1143.]

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[4] *Ruadh-bheitheach*; *i.e.* the Red Birch; probably the inauguration tree of the chiefs of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne. See under the year 1129, *supra*.

et portea peuerpi punt cen creič cen cat. Murcaď .h. Maoilpeačluinn, airo ri Miďe cona portuačaiď do erpaďail la Toirrďealďač .h. Cončaďair for pnaďaď mind ocur commairgeo na hErenn. Riġe Miďe do ťaďairt do Toirrďealďač dia ṁac pén .i. do Cončabhar. Riġe Cenel Eoġain do ġaďail dU Gairmleadaiġ, ocur mic Nell do ionnarba. Macpaith .h. Failleann, Epcop et uirgo, quieuit. Giolla Conġura .h. Cluman, allom Connachta, mortuur ert.

Ict. Enair for Saťurno, ocur trer .xx. fuirri, ocur bliadain birexa. Taďc mac Toirrďealďaiġ .h. Concabhair, mortuur ert. Cončaďar mac Toirrďealďaiġ .h. Cončaďair, riġďamna Erenn, et ri Miďe pria ré leť bliaďna, do ṁarbaď lá .h. Duiblinď, la riġ Fear Tulač, ocur pia Ruaiďri .h. Seančan. Domnall .h. Coinpiacla ri Teaťba, tuilę ponura ocur paiďbriora Erenn, in clericatu uitam felicitep finiuit i cClúain Iraird. Cearďall .h. Finnallan, ri Dealbna móre do éacc. Domnall mac mic Taidg .h. Cealluiġ, do marbaď do tri macuibh mic mic Concabair .h. Cealluiġ; in trear mac dibride do eucc i cCluain [muc Noir], iar na ġuin hi friťfcanniri, et da mac oile do ťuitim la Muinter Tadgan. Giolla Páduaig Mac Conġail, fear legind Cluana Iraird, ocur a fagart, quieuit. Cionaoď mac Mic Aṁalgaďa a fuir occifur ert. Donnčaď mac Mic Carthaiġ aeirrioġ-domna Muman, do éug a gemil ag Tairdealďač Ua Briain. Donnčaď mac Taiďg Ua Mailruanuiď, mortuur ert.

Ict. Enair for Luan, ocur .iiii. uatharď fuirre. Aro ċogad mór irin bliaďain ri. Fir Miďe do ťeċt i

[1] *Caisel; i.e.* a stone-fort, stone-wall, or macceria.

[2] *Gairmleadhaigh.* Galmreadaiġ, A.

[3] *The sons of Niall.* The Four Mast. say "Muircheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn."

[4] *Chief.* aeir, A.; probably a mistake for airo, or aro, lit. "high."

[5] *The depths of Breifne.* The meaning is, doubtless, that the men of Breifne retired into the fastnesses of their territory for protection.

and demolished its caisel;[1] and they afterwards returned without plunder or battle. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, chief King of Midhe, with its Fortuatha, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, *while* under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Erinn. The sovereignty of Midhe was given by Toirdhealbhach to his own son, *i.e.* to Conchobhar. The sovereignty of Cinel Eoghain was assumed by Ua Gairmleadhaigh,[2] and he expelled the sons of Niall.[3] Macraith Ua Faillechain, a Bishop and Virgin, quievit. Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, chief poet of Connacht, mortuus est. A.D. [1143.]

Kal. of January on Saturday, the 23rd of the moon; and a bissextile year. Tadhg, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, mortuus est. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, Royal heir of Erinn, and King of Midhe during the space of half a year, was killed by Ua Dubhlaigh, King of Feara-Tulach, and by Ruaidhri Ua Seanchain. Domhnall Ua Coinfiacla, King of Teathbha, flood of the prosperity and riches of Erinn, in clericatu vitam feliciter finivit in Cluain-Iraird. Cearbhall Ua Finnallan, King of Dealbhna-mór, died. Domhnall, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, was killed by the three sons of the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh. The third son of them died in Cluain[-muc-Nois], after being *mortally* wounded in an engagement, and the two other sons fell by Muinter-Tadhgain. Gillapadraig Mac Conghail, lector of Cluain-Iraird, and its priest, quievit. Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, was slain by his own *people*. Donnchadh, son of Mac Carthaigh, chief[4] Royal heir of Mumhain, died *while detained* in captivity by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maeilruanaidh, mortuus est. [1144.]

Kal. of January on Monday, the 4th of the moon. A great, mighty war in this year. The men of Midhe went into Laighen, and the men of Breifne went into the depths of Breifne,[5] and the Airghialla went northwards across [1145.]

Laiġniḃ, ocuṙ ṙiṙ Ḃṙeṙne do ṫeaċt i ṙṙṙeeeeeee ṁ Ḃṙeṙne, ocuṙ Aiṙġialla do ṫeaċt ṫaṙ Sliaḃ Ṗáṁe ṗo ṫuaiġ. Creachaḃ la Muṙċaḃ Ua Maoilṡeaclainn i nAiṙġiallaiḃ, go ttaṙo na bu o Cuailnge. Ṗiṙ Muiḋe i cConnaċta, go ṙuġṙaṙo Taḋg O Ceallaiġ leó, ṗíġ O Maine, ocuṙ go ṙo maṙḃṙaṙo Ruaiḃṙiġ O Flaiṫbeṙtaiġ, Maiṙḃm Dúine Duḃain ṙia Maoilṡeclainn mac Muṙċaiḋ Ui Maoilṡeclainn, [ocuṙ] ṙia Caṙṙṙuḃ ṙoṙ ṙeṙn Ḃṙeṙne, ubi .ccc. cecidṙunt, uel ampliuṙ, immo Seṙṙach Ua Connaċtaiġ, ocuṙ immo [mac] Caṫail Ua Caṫlúain, ocuṙ im .h. Cubṙan. Ṙionn .h. Ceṙḃaill ṙioġdoṁna Ele occiṙuṙ eṙt. Donn Ua Mannaċáin, Ri Ua mBṙiúin na Sionna, ocuṙ Muṙċaḃ Ua Maoilḃṙenuinn, taoiṙeaċ cloinne Conċaḃaiṙ, ocuṙ a ḃen, do tuitim la .h. Ḃṙiúin Ḃṙeṙne i nammuṙ Longṙuṙt. Muṙċaḃ O Maoilṡeclainn, go ṙṙeṙuiḃ Mṙḃe ocuṙ Teaṫḃa ocuṙ Conṁaicne, do iompoḋ aṙ Taiṙḋealḃaċ Ua cConċabaiṙ, ocuṙ Taiṙḋealḃaċ O Ḃṙiain do ṙioġaḋ ḃóiḃ. Taoġ Ua Ḃṙiain do iaṙġaḃail la Taiṙḋealḃaċ .h. mBṙiain hi tanaiṙi. Gilli Eṙṙcop Luimniġ, quieuit. Giolla Caimniġ .h. Luanaim moṙtuuṙ eṙt.

Kt. Enaiṙ ṙoṙ maiṙt, ocuṙ .xu. ṙuiṙṙe. Creċ la Taiṙḋealḃaċ O cConċaḃaiṙ i tTeaṫḃa, go ṙo aiṙġ ṙṙem do Muintiṙ Maoilṡionna. Ṙoṙṡaġaiḃṙiom ono ṙoċaiḋe ḋia ṁuintiṙ aġ Aṫ Lúain, eoiṙ ḃaḋaḋ ocuṙ maṙḃaḋ la ṙiọṙa Teaṫḃa. Maiṙḃm Maiġe Luaiġniġe ṙia ḋeiġeṙt Ḃṙeġ ṙoṙ Gullu Aṫa cliaṫ, ocuṙ ṙoṙ ṙṙem do Laiġniḃ, ubi [cecidṙunt] .cc. et .xxxu. im Raġnall mac Tuṙcaill ṙiġ Gall. Coṙmac .h. Caṫaṙaiġ, aṙḋ-eṙṙcop Laiġen, ocuṙ comoṙba Ḃṙiġḋe ṙṙia ṙé, quieuit.

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[1] *At Ath-Luain.* The battle here referred to is called "maiṙm na cleṫi," "the victory of the cliath," in a marg. note by the scribe. The word *cliath*, gen. *clethi*, means a beam, and also a hurdle. It seems to have been the beam of the bridge at Athlone, as the continuator of Tighernach (1145) says that "the cliath of the bridge fell" under the Connachtmen, on the occasion of the battle.

Sliabh Fuaid. A preying expedition by Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn into Airghialla, so that he brought the cows from Cuailgne. The men of Mumhain *went* into Connacht, and they carried off with them Tadhg O'Ceallaigh, King of Ui Maine, and killed Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh. The victory of Dun-Dubhain *was gained* by Maelsechlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, [and] by the Cairbre, over the men of Breifne, in which *battle* 300, or more, fell together with Serrach Ua Connachtaigh, and with [the son] of Cathal Ua Cathluain, and with Ua Cubhrain. Finn Ua Cerbhaill, Royal heir of Ele, occisus est. Donn Ua Mannachan, King of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, and Murchadh Ua Maeilbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, and his wife, fell by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, in a camp assault. Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn, with the men of Midhe and Teathbha, and the Conmaicne, turned against Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was made King by them. Tadhg Ua Briain was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, a second time. Gille, Bishop of Luimnech, quievit. Gillacainnigh Ua Luanaim mortuus est. A.D. [1145.]

Kal. of January on Tuesday, the 15th of the moon. A preying expedition by Toirdhealbhach O'Conchobhair, into Teathbha, and he plundered a number of Muinter-Maeilshinna. He, however, lost a multitude of his people at Ath-Luain,[1] who were either drowned or killed by the men of Teathbha. The victory of Magh-Buaighnighe *was gained* by the *men of the* South of Bregh, over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and a number of the Lagenians, where 235 fell, along with Raghnall Mac Turcaill, King[2] of the Foreigners. Cormac Ua Cathasaigh, Archbishop of Laighen, and comarb of Brigid during his time, quievit. Domhnall Ua Brain,[3] King of [1146.]

[1] *King.* Raghnall is called "mormaer," *i.e.* "great steward," in the Ann. Four Mast.

[2] *Ua Brain; i.e.* O'Breen. The Four Mast. write the name "Ua Braoin."

Domnall .h. Brain, Ri Breġmaine, moritur. Giollapatraig mac Donnċaḋa .h. Gillepatraig, Ri Ossraiġe do marbaḋ do macaiḃ Conġalaiġ Ui Braonáin i cCill Cainnig. Ceallaċ O Ceallaig, ri Breaġ, occisus est ó [F]laiṫḃeartac .h. Caṫasaiġ, ocus ó Gallaiḃ Aṫa cliaṫ. Maġ nAoi do ionnsaiḋ do Tiġernan .h. Ruairc, ocus Dun Imgan do losgaḋ, ocus tecait fos Loch Longa ocus araile do lonnsaiḃ Conaċt do losċud doiḃ, ocus ár daine intiḃ. Giolla na naoṁ, mac mic Conmeaḋa .h. Laeġacain, do tuitim do laiṁ a dearbraṫar fessin .i. Domnall, ocus Conmeada a mac quieuit.

Kt. Enair fos ċéudaoin, ocus .xxui. fuisse. Giolla Moċonna .i..h. Caṫail, ri .h. Fiaċraċ Aiḃne, do marḃaḋ do mac mic Domnaill Ui Conċabair. Marḃ Aṫa Liaṁ fos Domnall mac Toirrdelḃaiġ ocus fos Ui Maine, ria fessaiḃ Tesda, du i tosaċ mac mic Aṁalgaḋa mic [F]laind, et alii cum eo. Mear mór isin bliaḋain si, esir ċno mear ocus soṫċmear. Coimtionol mor Floiġeḃ lar na Crist aiġiḃ go hIerusalem do ionnarbaḋ neart Liaṁaiġe.

Kt. Enair fos daṁaoin ocus .uii. uatḃaḋ fuisse, ocus bliaḋain bisexta. Tigearnan .h. Ruairc do bualaḋ ó Muinter Anġaile. Comtionol Seanaiġ ag Inis Patraig oc sruim dearscuib na hErenn im Maelmaedoic .h. Morgair, im comorba Patraig, ocus im Escoraiḃ ailiġ go ro cinnsiot aroile do fiaġluiḃ and. Maelmoedoic dan do teaċt arind [F]enuḃ sin do accallaim comarba Fedair. Creaċ Lá Toirrdelbaċ .h. Conċaḋair i naisneċ Miḋe gur airg srum do Muintir Laegaċain. Daimear mor isin bliaḋain si.

[1] *They*; i.e. the forces of Tighernan Ua Ruairc.

[2] *His son, quievit.* The text has "a mac aile," "his other son." But the word aile is probably a mistake for "qe," or "quieuit," as in the continuation of Tighernach, at the year 1146. For quieuit the Four Masters have dég, "died." The name "Cumeda" is written "Conmeada," the gen. form, in the text.

[3] *The Jews.* The second crusade is evidently intended. In the middle ages the Jews were often confounded with the Mahometans.

[4] *Muinter-Anghaile.* Muinter

Breghmhaine, moritur. Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh Ua Gillapadraig, King of Osraighe, was slain by the sons of Conghalach Ua Braenain, in Cill-Chainnigh. Ceallach O'Ceallaigh, King of Bregh, was slain by [F]laithbhertach Ua Cathasaigh, and by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Magh-nAei was ravaged by Tighernan Ua Ruairc, and Dun-Imghan was burned; and they[1] went upon Loch Longa, and burned some of the ships of Connacht, in which a slaughter of people *was committed*. Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumedha Ua Laeghachain, fell by the hand of his own brother, viz., Domhnall; and Cumedha, his son, quievit.[2] A.D. [1146.]

Kal. of January on Wednesday, and the 26th of the moon. Gillamochonna, *i.e.* Ua Cathail, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by the grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Ath-Luain *was gained* over Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach, and over the Ui Maine, by the men of Teathbha, where the grandson of Amhalghaidh, son of [F]lann, was slain, and others with him. Great produce of fruit in this year, both nut crop and acorn crop. A great army was collected by the Christians to Jerusalem, to extirpate the power of the Jews.[3] [1147.]

Kal. of January on Thursday, and the 7th of the moon, and a bissextile year. Tighernan Ua Ruairc was struck by Muinter-Anghaile.[4] A synod was assembled at Inis-Padraig by a number of the Bishops of Erinn, along with Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair, comarb of Patrick, and several Bishops; and they decided on various regulations there. Maelmaedhoig, moreover, proceeded from that synod to confer with the comarb of Peter. A preying expedition by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, into the East of Midhe, and he plundered a division of Muinter-Laeghachain. A great oak crop this year. Otir, King of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, was slain, [1148.]

Ængus, A. "Muinter-Anghaile" was the tribe-name of the Ui-Ferghaile, or O'Farrells, who were seated in the present county of Longford.

Oṫr fa Gall Aṫa cliaṫ do marbaḋ tra meabal do macaḃ Mic Turccall. Muirḋaṫ Sinnaṫ, Ri Teṫba, mortuus est. Srathucc .h. Brain fa Bregmaine, do tuitim la mac Congalaiġ .h. Brain, tra ṡonġal. Mac Fearġail .h. Máolḟuarḋ, fa Fear Ceall, occisus est o Aib racan. Maolmaedoic .h. Morgair Archiepiscopus et uirgo et scriba, caput religionis totius Hiberniae, et Albaniae, et legatus Apostolici Innocenti, ocus fear fo aṫnuiġ manċine ocus canonaṫ magulla hecailri nErenn, uitam felicissime terminauit hi Clarḃull ic toċt do agallaṁ comarba Fechain.

Kt. Enair for Sathurn, Lunae .xuiii., ocus cet bliadain biṡech fair. Torann ocus foiġnen do diaċtain i nEnair, gur gaḃ an tem i niuḃar Ciaran conid tre neart doine fo baiḃeḃ, ocus go fo marbaḋ trí caoiṡeġ .x. ar ceo fon niuḃar. Muirċeartaċ .h. Maelmoḋorġi, Episcop .h. mBruin Breṡne, quieuit. Giolla Patraic .h. Cilcinneo, Episcop Cluana Fearta Breunainn, quieuit. Laiġliuċ .h. Morda, ri Laiġen, mortuus est. Concuḃar mac mic Coċlain, leṫ ri Dealḃna Beṫra, mortuus. Sluaiġeaḋ la Muirċeartaċ mac Néill mic mic Loclainn co Conall ocus co nOṫġallaiḃ, i nUlltaiḃ, go fo inreartar Ulta eidir ċealla ocus tuaṫa. Tuġ dan braiġde les iartain. Ceallacán mac mic Carrthaiġ mortuus est. Sluaiġeaḋ la mac mic Loclainn go rug braiġde Tiġernáin .h. Ruairġ, ocus braiġde Murċaid .h. Maileclainn, ocus braiġdi Conmaicne ocus Fear Teaṫba, les don cur sin. Callruiġe uile dargain ó Síol Ronan, ocus a nionnarba

[1] *Ua Morgair.* .h. Mongair, "Ua Mongair," A.

[2] *Scribe.* scriba, A.

[3] *Yew tree of Ciaran.* This was a celebrated yew which stood near the church of Cluain-muc-Nois, and was planted by St. Ciaran, who founded the establishment. It seems to have been the practice of the founders of the old Irish churches to plant some memorial tree, generally a yew, near each. See Dr. Petrie's remarks on the subject, *Round Towers*, Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xx., p. 65.

[4] *Bishop of Ui-Briuin-Breifne.* This appears to be the first mention in the Annals of a Bishop of Ui-Briuin-

through treachery, by the sons of Mac Turcaill. Muiredh- A.D.
ach Sinnach, King of Teathbha, mortuus est. Sitric [1148.]
Ua Brain, King of Breghmhaine, fell by the son of Congalach Ua Brain, through fratricide. The son of Fergal Ua Maeilmhuaidh, King of Feara-Ceall, was slain by the Ui-Racan. Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair,[1] Archbishop, and virgin, and scribe,[2] head of the religion of all Hibernia and Alba, and Legate of the Apostolic Innocent, and the man who restored the Monastic and Canonical rules of the Church of Erinn, ended his life happily in Clairvaux, when going to confer with the comarb of Peter.

Kal. of January on Saturday, the 18th of the moon; [1149.]
and the first year after a bissextile year. Thunder and lightning came in January, and the lightning took effect on the yew tree of Ciaran,[3] so that it was through the power of men it was extinguished; and it killed 113 sheep under the yew. Muircheartach Ua Maeilmocherghi, Bishop of Ui-Briuin-Breifne,[4] quievit. Gillapadraig Ua Ailchinnedh, Bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit. Laeighsech Ua Mordha, King of Laeighis, mortuus est. Conchobhar, son of Mac Cochlain, half-King of Dealbhna-Bethra, moritur. A hosting by Muircertach, son of Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, with the *Cinel* Conaill, and *Cinel* Eoghain, and Airghialla, into Uladh, and he plundered Uladh, both churches and territories. He also carried off hostages afterwards. Ceallachan, son of Mac Carthaigh, mortuus est. A hosting by the son of Mac Lochlainn, and he carried off the hostages of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, and the hostages of Murchadh Ua Maeilechlainn, and the hostages of the Conmaicne, and of the men of Teathbha, on that expedition. Calraighe was altogether plundered by the Sil-Ronain, and they[5] were all expelled into Connacht, in

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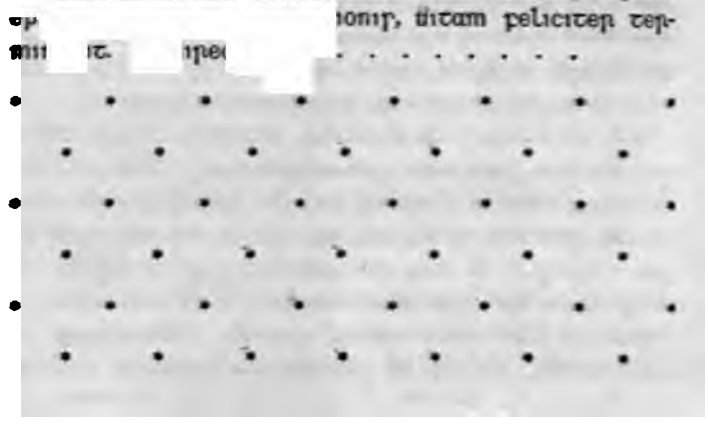
Breifne, a district which is now represented by the diocese of Kilmore. See *Harris's* edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 226.

[5] *They*; *i.e.* the Calraighe, or inhabitants of the district of Calraighe-an-Chaladh, *anglicè* Calry, in the co. of Westmeath.

) ı cConnachta, ı ecionaıð Ꝺıolla Ulτán mıc ıhıc
ıgamna ꝺo maꝛbꝛat.

Ꞇ. Enaıꝛ ꝺoꝛ Ꝺomnach, lunae .xxıx. Ơn Ꝺıolla
ɔn .h. Cıaꝛꝺa, ꝛí Caıꝛbꝛe, ꝺo tuıtım la .h. Paolan.
ıgalac .h. Ꝺꝛaın, [Rí] Ꝺꝛeagmaıne, ꝺo maꝛbað ꝺo
ntep Ceťeꝛnaıġ ı ꝼꝼıll ı nḊaꝛꝛa na gaṁnuıġe ı
ıaın mucc Noıꝛ. Muıꝛeaꝺaċ .h. Ꝺubtaıġ, Aꝛchı-
ꝺ ıonıꝛ, ťıtam pelıcıtep tep-
ıt. ıpe



revenge for Gilla-Ultain, son of Mac Gargamhna, whom they had slain. A.D.

Kal. of January on Sunday, the 29th of the moon. The Gillaclaen Ua Ciardha, King of Cairbre, fell by Ua Faelain. Congalach Ua Brain, [King] of Breghmhaine, was killed by Muinter-Cethernaigh, in treachery, in Gardha-na-gamhnaighe, at Cluain-muc-Nois. Muiredhach Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop, and head of religion, ended his life happily. Muiredhach . . . . . [1150.]

GLOSSARY.

NOTE.—The figures indicate the pages of the work in which the words explained occur.

Airchinnech (airchinnech), anglicised "Erenach" and "Herenach." The word is explained uasal cheand (uasal cheand), i.e. "superior head," in Cormac's Glossary. In the Annal. Ulster the word is represented by "Princeps." (*See* Dr. Reeves's observations on the word; *Adamnan*, p. 364, and *Colton*, p. 4; and also *supra*, Introd. p. liii); *passim*.

Allsi (allsi), a gangrene, 48.

Altru (altru) or altra,=Lat. altor, a fosterer, 300.

Ancharadh (ancharadh). *See* p. 256, *n.* [3].

Anhegmuis (anhegmuis), without including, or besides; lit. in the absence of, 318.

Anmchara (anmchara) "soul-friend;" *passim*. "Anmchara is a compound loan word from *animæ carus*, and is that which is commonly used to denote a 'confessor.' In old Latin lives of the Irish saints it is generally rendered 'pater confessionis,' or 'pater confessarius.' Colgan explains it by *synedrus*." *Reeves* on the *Culdees*, Transactt. Roy. Irish Acad., vol. xxiv., pt. II., p. 206, *n.*

An tainriud) for int fainriud, particularly, 226.

Argut (argut), for airget, = Lat. argentum, silver, 318.

Ascalt (ascalt), a famine; apparently comp. of as, or eas, a negative part., and colt (=Lat. cultus?), food; 214.

Atagar (atagar), is invoked, 122.

Ateisc (ateisc), a stamp, or engraving, according to Connell Mageoghegan, who translates it so in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, at the year A.D. 1129; 328.

Athruccad, for athrugad (athrughadh), to appear, 286.

Attrochair (attrochair). *See* ittrochar.

Baogal (baoghal), danger; also the state of being exposed to danger; *passim*.

Benncobar (benncobhar), the conical cap of a round tower. *See* p. 315, *n.* [9].

Brot (brot), for briit, pl. of brat, a garment, 260.

Cabać (cabach), exaction, 226.

an (cain,) a tribute, or law; *passim.*

aiſel (caisel), a stone fort, stone wall, or *maceria. Passim.* In Cormac's Glossary the word is stated to be derived from *casula*, or compounded of the words cij ail, i.e. "tribute rock," so called "from the tributes which the men of Erinn were wont to bring to that place (Cashel)."

Caoiſcéirſ (caoiscidhis), a fortnight, 306.

Caoimṫi (caoimthi), companions, 250.

Cataiſe, *rectè* cataiſe (cataighe), gen. of catach, a covenant, 336.

Cathaoineḋ (cath-raoinedh), a defeat; lit. a battle-breach; *passim.*

Ceaṫ (cedu), notwithstanding, 68.

Ceiṫeirn (ceithern), a band, or company, 306.

Ceiſeamain (ceisemain), May, properly the 1st of May; 4. *See* Cormac's Glossary, in voc.

Clar (clar), a plank bridge; lit. a board, or plank, 320.

Clasać (clasach), the groove in a two-edged sword; from clas, a furrow, or trench, 308.

Coinnmeḋ (coinnmed), refection, billetting; *passim.*

Comailt (comailt), grinding, 92.

Comarba (comarba, or comarb); *passim. See* Introd., p. liii.

Comorba. *See* comarba.

Concoigeṙt (concogert), for con-coiceaṙtar, a judgment, 36.

Condatesairc (condatesairc), for condo-da-esairc, the 3rd pers. sing. pret. indic. of the verb esairc, to protect, or rescue, with the infixed pron. pl. da, 10.

Conuiġe (conuige), as far as; *passim.*

Coraiḃeachta (coraidheachta), supplications, 90.

Corṫmeas (corthmheas, pron. corvas), explained "acorns," or acorn crop, by O'Curry.—(*See* Census of Ireland, 1851, Part V., table i., p. 73), 344.

Co ſe (co se), hitherto; *passim.*

Craḃaḋ (cradhad), or craḃaḋ, devotion, 196.

Cuiḋin (cuidin), a plate; = Lat. catinus; 328.

Cumairce, for comairce (comairce), protection, supposed to be compounded of com = Lat. cum, and airce, from Lat. arceo; *passim.*

Cumġabail (cumgabháil), for comġabail, taking, or lifting, 150.

Creċ (crech), a preying party, 248.

Crim (crim), for creamh, wild garlic, 242.

Criṫġair (crith-ghair), great terror; lit. tremble-shout; from criṫ, a trembling, and gair, a shout, 320.

Croliġe (crolighe), agonies; lit. "gore-bed," from cro, gore, and liġe, a bed; *passim.*

Daimliag (Daimliag), a stone church; *passim.*

Dairmeas (dairmeas), an oak crop, from dair, "oak," and meas, "produce," 344.

Daiṙ (dair), for daib, or doib, "for them;" *passim.*

Darġain, for do argain (do argain), to plunder.

ɑıl (dergabhail), for ᴅo ɐɾ-
l, to capture; *passim.*
(desgor), for ᴅo ɐɾgoɾ, to
r be thrown [from a horse],

ın (dfertain), for ᴅo ɾɐɾʇɑın,
shed; *passim.*
ı), two, 206.
lilse), perpetuity, 302.
ᴅ (dinnrad), for ᴅo ınnɾɑᴅ,
ıder; *passim.*
g. *See* ᴅɑımʟıɑg.
ı (dorbud), for ᴅo ꝼoɾbuᴅ,
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ᴛo (duinibad), mortality;
n.
g. *See* ᴅɑımʟıɑg.
ɾ (durmór), for ᴅo uɾmóɾ,
greater part, 320.

ı (eneclar). *See* p. 245, *n.* [5].
nid), interj. behold! (from
n i), 68.
erail), or uɾɑıl, a request,
, command, 262.
ı (erdamh, pron. erdav). *See*
ı, *n.* [7].
ı (ergnamh), a feast, 230.
(ermor), for uɾmoɾ, the
r part, 306.
ertech), protection, guaran-
44.

ɾıᴄ (fagbaidhsit), for ꝼo-
ó-ɾıɑᴄ, "they find," 298.
cht), a time, or occasion; also
pedition, 326.
nɑ (fedhmanna), burthens,

Ꝼeɾnɑ (ferna), pl. of ꝼeɾenn, a gar-
ter, or girdle, 42.
Ꝼɾuᴅomun, for ꝼuᴅomun (depth),
342.
Ꝼıgɾıᴄ (figsit), or ɾo ꝼıgɾıᴄ, they
fought, 12.
Ꝼocɾeɑɾ (focreas), for ɾo cuıɾeɾ,
3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of the
verb cuıɾım, I put, or place; but
apparently used also in the pass.
sense, 14.
Ꝼoᴅɾuɑıɾ (fodruair), caused; = ꝼo-
ᴅo-ɾo-uɑıɾ, from the rad. úɑɾ,
34.
Ꝼoɾbɑıɾ (forbais), a siege; also an
attack, or invasion, 308.
Ꝼoɾbɾıɾɾıᴄ (forbrissit), for ꝼoɾbɑıɾ-
ɾıᴄ, 3rd pers. pl. pret. indic. of
the verb ꝼoɾbɑıɾ, to multiply,
increase, 4.
Ꝼoɾꝼɑgɑıbꝼom = ꝼo-ɾo-ꝼɑgɑıb-
ꝼıom (fo-ro-fagaib-siom); "he
lost;" lit. "he left," 342.
Ꝼoɾᴛɾɑıḃ (fortraibh), shall have, or
receive, 36. (This word seems
corrupt. Qy. ꝼoɾᴛɾɑıḃ, for ꝼɑıɾ-
co-ɾɑıḃ, "on him may be"?)
Ꝼoɾuɑgɑıɾ (foruagair), for ꝼo-ɾo-
ꝼuɑgɑıɾ, 3rd pers. sing. pret.
indic. of the verb ꝼogɾɑᴅ, to
proclaim, 226.
Ꝼɾıʇguın (frithghuin), heat of bat-
tle, or properly counter-wounding,
from ꝼɾı, or ꝼɾıʇh, *contra*, and
guın, wounding; *passim.*
Ꝼɾıʇꝼcɑnnɾ (frithscannir), a con-
flict, or engagement; compounded
of ꝼɾıʇ, against, and ꝼcɑnnɾ, or
ꝼcɑınᴅeɾ, a skirmish, or engage-

ment, 340. An attack against a fortress is sometimes called a *scannir* in the Irish Annals, and therefore it is possible that the word may be borrowed from the Lat. scando.

Geocach (geocach). *See* p. 312, *n.* [3].

Gonduaidh (gonduaidh), "he ate," 286. The word is probably compounded of the compos. part. gon or con, du = do, a verb. part., and aidh = Lat. edo?

Gubidir (gubidir), a confession, or declaration, 328. In the parallel passage in the Annals of the Four Masters (1130), the word used is coibsena (coibsena), confession.

Iarmerge (iarmerge), nocturns, 282. The meaning of the word is fixed by a passage in the "Navigation of Maelduin" (*Leabhar na h'Uidhri*, MS. R. I. Acad., fol. 31, *bb*): "Tedon aidci . . . . luid Ailill don cill; is e trath so deochaid in caillech do beim cluig do iarmerge;" i.e. "at midnight . . . . Ailill went to the church, and this was the time when the nun went to ring the bell for nocturns."

Iarttain (iarttain), for iartain, afterwards; *passim*.

Imbecdair (imbecdair), for immechtair, an edge, or border, 160.

Imertaine (imertaine), droves of cattle, 316.

Immoraltu (immoraltu), for immo-lastu, "through which was fought," 28.

Imrad (imrad), for imramsatar, 3rd pers. pl. pret. indic. of the verb ramaid, to row, with the intensive part. im prefixed, 10. Cf. Lat. *remus*.

Irmor, for urmór (urmór), the most part; *passim*.

Ittrochar (ittrochar), for atrochair, or ac rochet, fell, 28.

Lec aigrid (lec aigrid), ice; *passim*.

Lec ega (lec ega), ice; *passim*.

Lis aiged (lis aiged), a house of hospitality, from lis, a house, or habitation, and aigid, or oigid, a guest, or traveller; *passim*.

Londgalach (londgalach), of fierce valour, 182.

Mada (mada), a stick; also used to signify a staff, or crozier, 296.

Mebsain (mebsain), a defeating: a verb. subst. from meabaid (meabad), to defeat; lit. to break, 272.

Merle (merle), theft; i merle, by stealth, 242.

Modaig (modaig), *quoad*, 42.

Nanaithnidh (nanaithnidh), for anaithnid, unknown, unprecedented, 270.

Nemthni (nemthni), for nemni, nothing, 334.

Nibdar (nibdar), for ni badar, "they were not," 132.

Nomada (nomada), pl. of nomad. In the Annals of Loch Cé, at the

year 1093, Queen Margaret of Scotland is stated to have died at the end of three *nomada* after the death of King Malcolm. Nomaid, therefore, seems to signify a day and night, and not an ennead of time, as stated *supra*, p. 10, *n.*

(Ro)ortattar (ro-ortattar), 3rd pers. pl. pret. indic. of the verb ortaid, to destroy; *passim.*

Procect (procect), a precept, 126.

Rab (rab), for ro bo, *erat*, 286.

Raissit (raissit), for raidhit, they rowed, 10. *See* imraid.

Ralsat (ralsat), for ro lásat, "they inflicted," 150.

Rrodamna, or rigdamna (righdamna), a person eligible for the office of king; lit. "materies regis;" from rig, a king, and damna, materies; *passim.*

Rusum (risum), for roicsum, 1st pers. pl. fut. condit. of the verb roicim, I reach, 10. Go rusum, until we reach.

Rittaigecht (rittaigecht), for frithtaigecht, rebelling; lit. "coming against," 150.

Robtar (robtar), for ro batar, "they were," 132.

Rodgeguin (rodgeghuin), ro-d-geguin, "that wounded him," 104.

Rodnergaibh (rodnergaibh). *See* p. 266, *n.* [6].

Ro-geogain, he wounded, 122.

Samh chasg (samh chasg), the fifth Sunday after Trinity. *See* p. 152, *n.* [1].

Samhtrusg (samhtrusg), a plague, 50.

Scaindrecha (scaindrecha), acc. plur. of scainnir; *passim.* *See* frithscainnir.

Seche (seche), a hide, 244.

Sechnab (sechnab), vice-abbot; *passim.*

Sechnopote (sechnopote), for sech nabaid, or sech nabdaine, vice-abbacy, 136.

Sgumu (sgumu), the lights of animals, 160.

Soaid (soaid), or soaitt (soaitt), they turn, or return, 324.

Sois (sois), for soidis, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of the verb soad, to return, 320.

Tairligsit (tairligsit), for do-air-leig-set, "they let fall," 280.

Tairnic (tairnic), for do airnic, he met, or found, 6.

Tanastar (tanastar), succeeded, 6, 8.

Tarrad (tarrad), to overtake, to meet; *passim.*

Tech naeidhed (tech naeidhed), a house of entertainment; *passim.*

Tesca, or tescha (tescha), gen. of teschad, heat, 302.

Tene gelain (tene gelain), lightning; *passim.* The name is now usually applied to the exhalation known as the "Will o' the wisp."

Tocomla, or tocumluid (tocumluid), for do com-luid, 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind. of the verb luidim, I go, proceed, 10, 12.

Toigecht (toigecht), corruptly written teacht (teacht), coming; *passim*.

Toirged (toirged), 3rd pers. sing. pret. subj. of the verb toirgid, to impart, offer, or deliver, 126.

Tredoil (tredoil), a flock-house, 314. The word should probably be treo-foil, compounded of treo, a herd, or flock, and foil, a stable, or stye, the f of foil being aspirated, and therefore not pronounced. The word mucfoil (pron. mucóil), which is glossed "hara," or pigstye, in a very ancient MS. quoted by Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 198, is similarly formed, viz., from *muc*, a pig, and *foil*, a stye.

Tuargaib cenn (tuargaib cenn), appeared; lit. "raised [the] head," 178.

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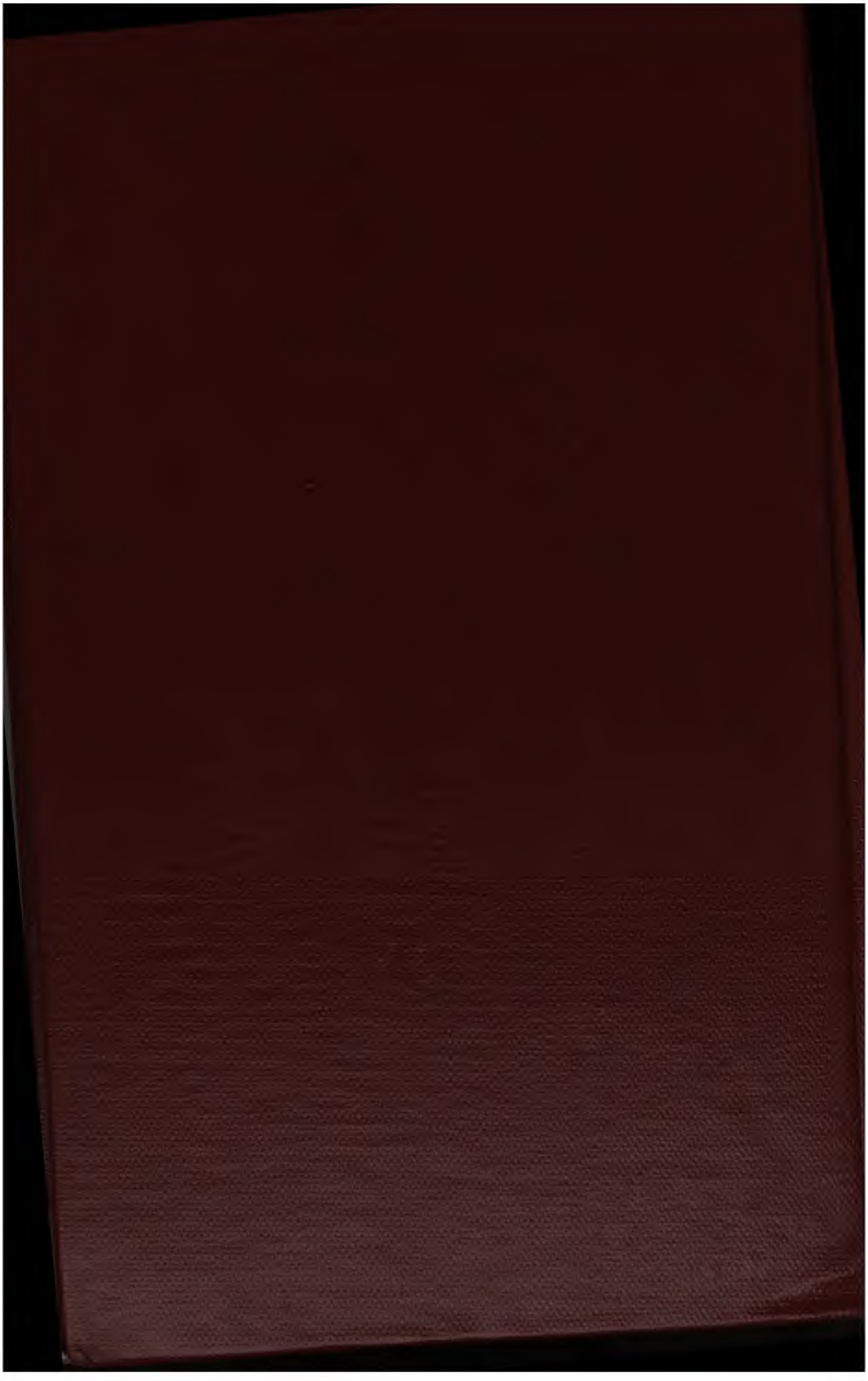
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